Shell Canada Limited

Material Safety Data Sheet

Effective Date: 2005-11-07
Supersedes: 2002-11-06

Class B3 Combustible Liquid

Class D2B Other Toxic Effects - Skin Irritant

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT:	**LOW SULPHUR DIESEL CP-48**
SYNONYMS:	Diesel
	Automotive Gas Oil
PRODUCT USE:	Fuel Solvent
MSDS Number:	320-048

MANUFACTURER
Shell Canada Limited
P.O. Box 100, Station M
400-4th Ave. S.W.
Calgary, AB Canada
T2P 2H5

TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
Shell Emergency Number	1-800-661-7378
CANUTEC 24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER	613-996-6666
For general information:	1-800-661-1600
For MSDS information:	403-691-3982
(From 7:30 to 4:30 Mountain Time)	403-691-2220

This MSDS was prepared by the Toxicology and Product Stewardship Section of Shell Canada Limited.

*An asterisk in the product name designates a trade-mark(s) of Shell Canada Limited, used under license by Shell Canada Products.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS Number	% Range	WHMIS Controlled
Fuels, Diesel, No. 2	68476-34-6	100	Yes

See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Physical Description: Liquid Clear To Yellow Hydrocarbon Odour

Routes of Exposure: Exposure will most likely occur through skin contact or inhalation.
Hazards:

Vapour concentrations above the recommended exposure level are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.
Combustible Liquid.
Irritating to skin.
Vapours are moderately irritating to the eyes.
Ingestion may result in vomiting. Avoid aspiration of vomitus into lungs as small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.
Vapours are moderately irritating to the respiratory passages.

Handling: Eliminate all ignition sources.
Avoid prolonged exposure to vapours.
Wear suitable gloves and eye protection.
Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment to avoid static accumulation.
Empty containers are hazardous, may contain flammable / explosive dusts, liquid residue or vapours. Keep away from sparks and open flames.

For further information on health effects, see Section 11.

4. FIRST AID

Eyes: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If irritation occurs and persists, obtain medical attention.

Skin: Wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water for 15 minutes. If irritation occurs and persists, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Guard against aspiration into lungs by having the individual turn on to their left side. If vomiting occurs spontaneously keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Remove victim from further exposure and restore breathing, if required. Obtain medical attention.

Notes to Physician: The main hazard following accidental ingestion is aspiration of the liquid into the lungs producing chemical pneumonitis. If more than 2.0 mL/kg has been ingested, vomiting should be induced with supervision. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before vomiting, gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical
Carbon Dioxide
Foam
Water Fog

Firefighting Instructions: Caution - Combustible. Do not use a direct stream of water as it may spread fire. Do not enter confined fire space without adequate protective clothing and an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Vapour forms a flammable/explosive mixture with air between upper and lower flammable limits. Vapours may travel along ground and flashback along vapour trail may occur. Avoid inhalation of smoke. Product will float and can be reignited on surface of water. Delayed lung damage can be experienced after exposure to combustion products, sometimes hours after the exposure.

Hazardous Combustion Products: A complex mixture of airborne solid, liquid, particulates and gases will evolve when this material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Issue warning "Combustible". Eliminate all ignition sources. Isolate hazard area and restrict access. Handling equipment must be grounded. Try to work upwind of spill. Avoid direct contact with material. Wear appropriate breathing apparatus (if applicable) and protective clothing. Stop leak only if safe to do so. Dike and contain land spills; contain water spills by booming. Use water fog to knock down vapours; contain runoff. Absorb residue or small spills with absorbent material and remove to non-leaking containers for disposal. Recommended materials: Clay or Sand Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Dispose of recovered material as noted under Disposal Considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Combustible. Avoid excessive heat, sparks, open flames and all other sources of ignition. Fixed equipment as well as transfer containers and equipment should be grounded to prevent accumulation of static charge. Vapours are heavier than air and will settle and collect in low areas and pits, displacing breathing air. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapours are gone. Vapours may accumulate and travel to distant ignition sources and flashback. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Empty containers are hazardous, may contain flammable/explosive dusts, residues or vapours. Never siphon by mouth. Wash with soap and water prior to eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Use good personal hygiene.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from heat and ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, WHILE APPROPRIATE FOR THIS PRODUCT, IS GENERAL IN NATURE. THE SELECTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WILL VARY DEPENDING ON THE CONDITIONS OF USE.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (Current ACGIH TLV/TWA unless otherwise noted):

Diesel fuel, as total hydrocarbons: 100 mg/m3
Skin Notation: Absorption through skin, eyes and mucous membranes may contribute significantly to the total exposure.

Mechanical Ventilation: Concentrations in air should be maintained below the recommended threshold limit value if unprotected personnel are involved. Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapour concentrations. Local ventilation recommended where mechanical ventilation is ineffective in controlling airborne concentrations below the recommended occupational exposure limit. Make up air should always be supplied to balance air exhausted (either generally or locally). For personnel entry into confined spaces (i.e. bulk storage tanks) a proper confined space entry procedure must be followed including ventilation and testing of tank atmosphere.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye Protection:	Chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield to protect eyes and face, if product is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes. Provide an eyewash station in the area.
Skin Protection:	Impervious gloves (viton, nitrile) should be worn at all times when handling this material. In confined spaces or where the risk of skin exposure is much higher, impervious clothing should be worn. Safety showers should be available for emergency use.
Respiratory Protection:	If exposure exceeds occupational exposure limits, use an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator. Use a NIOSH-approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapour cartridges or use a NIOSH-approved supplied-air respirator. For high airborne concentrations, use a NIOSH-approved supplied-air respirator, either self-contained or airline breathing apparatus, operated in positive pressure mode.

9. PHYSICAL DATA

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear To Yellow
Odour:	Hydrocarbon Odour
Odour Threshold:	Not available
Freezing/Pour Point:	Cloud Point-48 °C
Boiling Point:	150 - 330 °C
Density:	< 876 kg/m3 @ 15 °C
Vapour Density (Air = 1):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (absolute):	Not available
pH:	Not available
Flash Point:	Pensky-Martens CC > 40 °C
Lower Explosion Limit:	1 % (vol.)
Upper Explosion Limit:	6 % (vol.)
Autoignition Temperature:	250 °C
Viscosity:	1.3 - 2.4 cSt @ 40 °C
Evaporation Rate (n-BuAc = 1):	Not available
Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow}):	3
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Other Solvents:	Hydrocarbon Solvents

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemically Stable:	Yes
Hazardous Polymerization:	No
Sensitive to Mechanical Impact:	No
Sensitive to Static Discharge:	Yes
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on combustion conditions.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions of Reactivity:	Avoid excessive heat, open flames and all ignition sources.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingredient (or Product if not specified)	Toxicological Data
Fuels, Diesel, No. 2	LD50 Dermal Rabbit > 5000 mg/kg LD50 Oral Rat = 9000 mg/kg

Routes of Exposure: Exposure will most likely occur through skin contact or inhalation.

Irritancy: This product is expected to be irritating to skin but is not predicted to be a skin sensitizer.

Acute Toxicity: Vapour concentrations above the recommended exposure level are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin resulting in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to high vapour concentration can cause headache, dizziness, nausea, blurred vision and central nervous system depression.

Pre-existing Conditions: Pre-existing eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Carcinogenicity and Mutagenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) considers that this product is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Middle distillates have caused skin cancers in laboratory animals when applied repeatedly and left in place between applications. This effect is believed to be caused by the continuous irritation of the skin. Good personal hygiene should be maintained to avoid this risk. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has classified this product as A3 - confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams, or public waterways. Block off drains and ditches. Provincial regulations require and federal regulations may require that environmental and/or other agencies be notified of a spill incident. Spill area must be cleaned and restored to original condition or to the satisfaction of authorities. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms.

Biodegradability: Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation: Potential for bioaccumulation.

Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow}): 3

Aquatic Toxicity

May be harmful to aquatic life.

Ingredient:	Toxicological Data
Fuels, Diesel, No. 2	EL50 - growth rate Algae (72hr) 10 - 100 mg/L. EL50 Daphnia Magna (48hr) 10 - 100 mg/L. LL50 (WAF method) Rainbow Trout (96hr) 10 - 100 mg/L.

Definition(s): LL and EL are the lethal loading concentration and effective loading concentration respectively. The concentration represents the amount of substance added to the system to obtain a toxic concentration. They replace the traditional LC and EC for low solubility substances.
WAF is the water accommodated fraction. A slightly soluble hydrocarbon is stirred into water and the insoluble portions are removed. The remaining solution is the water accommodated fraction.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste management priorities (depending on volumes and concentration of waste) are: 1. recycle (reprocess), 2. energy recovery (cement kilns, thermal power generation), 3. incineration, 4. disposal at a licenced waste disposal facility. Do not attempt to combust waste on-site. Incinerate at a licenced waste disposal site with approval of environmental authority.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Canadian Road and Rail Shipping Classification:

UN Number	UN1202
Proper Shipping Name	DIESEL FUEL
Hazard Class	Class 3 Flammable Liquids
Packing Group	PG III
Additional Information	Not Regulated in Containers Less Than or Equal to 450 Litres.
Shipping Description	DIESEL FUEL Class 3 UN1202 PG III Not Regulated in Containers Less Than or Equal to 450 Litres.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the *Controlled Products Regulations (*CPR*)* and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Class:	Class B3 Combustible Liquid Class D2B Other Toxic Effects - Skin Irritant
DSL/NDSL Status:	This product, or all components, are listed on the Domestic Substances List, as required under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.
Other Regulatory Status:	No Canadian federal standards.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LABEL STATEMENTS

Hazard Statement :	Combustible Liquid. Irritating to skin.
Handling Statement:	Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid prolonged exposure to vapours. Wear suitable gloves and eye protection. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment to avoid static accumulation. Empty containers are hazardous, may contain flammable / explosive dusts, liquid residue or vapours. Keep away from sparks and open flames.

First Aid Statement : Wash contaminated skin with soap and water.
Flush eyes with water.
If overcome by vapours remove to fresh air.
Do not induce vomiting.
Obtain medical attention.

Revisions: This MSDS has been reviewed and updated.
Changes have been made to:
Section 1
Section 3
Section 5
Section 7
Section 8
Section 9
Section 12
Section 14

Imperial Oil

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Prepared: July 13, 2004
Supersedes: March 19, 2003
MSDS Number: 08522

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Identifier: UNLEADED GASOLINE
REGULAR UNLEADED
MIDGRADE UNLEADED
ESSO SUPER PREMIUM UNLEADED
PREMIUM UNLEADED
ESSO REGULAR UNLEADED
ESSO MIDGRADE UNLEADED
ESSO EXTRA MIDGRADE UNLEADED
ESSO PREMIUM UNLEADED
EXXON MIDGRADE UNLEADED
EXXON PREMIUM UNLEADED
INDOLENE GASOLINE
EXXON REGULAR UNLEADED
PREMIUM GASOLINE
ESSO EXTRA MIDGRADE GASOLINE
MIDGRADE GASOLINE
GASOLINE REGULAR UNLEADED
GASOLINE MIDGRADE UNLEADED MUL89 (DYED OR CLEAR)
GASOLINE REGULAR UNLEADED RUL87 (DYED OR CLEAR)
GASOLINE PREMIUM UNLEADED PUL91 (DYED OR CLEAR)
GASOLINE PREMIUM UNLEADED PUL92 (DYED OR CLEAR)
GASOLINE PREMIUM UNLEADED SUL94
SUPERSUPREME 94 PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINE-MTBE
GASOLINE MIDGRADE UNLEADED MUL89 (P91/R87)
GASOLINE MIDGRADE UNLEADED MUL89 DCA (P92/R87)
GASOLINE REGULAR UNLEADED RUL87 (NORTH ATL REF)
GASOLINE PREMIUM UNLEADED PUL91 (NORTH ATL REF)

Application and Use:
Motor gasoline fuel, for use in internal combustion engines only

Product Description:

A mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and additives.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS:
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material.
Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids.

CEPA: CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

TDG INFORMATION (RAIL/ROAD):

Shipping Name: Gasoline
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
PIN Number: UN1203
Marine Pollutant:P

Please be aware that other regulations may apply.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency 24 hr. (519) 339-2145
Technical Info. (800) 268-3183

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:

IMPERIAL OIL
Products Division
111 St Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1K3

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2. REGULATED COMPONENTS

The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a)(i) to (iv) or paragraph 14(a) of the Hazardous Products Act:

NAME	%	CAS #	
Gasoline	>99 V/V	86290-81-5	LD50>18ml/kg,orl,rat LD50> 5ml/kg,skn,rbt
Methyl T-Butyl Ether	0-15 V/V	1634-04-4	LD50:3.9g/Kg,ing,rat LD50:>10g/Kg,skn,rbt LC50:142Mg/L,inh,rat

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3. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid
Specific gravity: not available
Viscosity: 0.80 cSt at 20 deg C
Vapour Density: 3.2
Boiling Point: 35 to 210 deg C
Evaporation rate: >10 (1= n-butylacetate)

Solubility in water: negligible
Freezing/Pour Point: -60 deg C less than
Odour Threshold: not available
Vapour Pressure: 76 kPa to 103 kPa at 38 deg C
Density: 0.73 g/cc at 15 deg C
Appearance/odour: Naturally occurring water white or pale yellow; may be dyed a variety of colours for tax or other purposes; petroleum odour.

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4. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

NATURE OF HAZARD

INHALATION:

High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects.
Avoid breathing vapours or mists.

EYE CONTACT:

Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT:

Low toxicity.
Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).

INGESTION:

Low toxicity.
Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema).

CHRONIC:

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated gasoline and found it to be a possible human carcinogen.
Contains benzene. Human health studies (epidemiology) indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may cause damage to the blood producing system and serious blood disorders, including leukemia.
Animal tests suggest that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may damage the embryo/fetus. The relationship of these animal studies to humans has not been fully established.
Contains n-hexane. Prolonged and/or repeated exposures may cause damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms etc.).
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) was tested for carcinogenicity, neurotoxicity, chronic, reproductive and developmental toxicity. The NOEL for all endpoints evaluated in three animal species was 400 ppm or greater.

An increase in kidney tumors/damage and liver tumors was observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of MTBE. Some embryo/fetal toxicity and birth defects were observed in the offspring of pregnant mice exposed to maternally toxic doses of MTBE, however the offspring of exposed pregnant rabbits were unaffected. The significance of the animal findings at high exposures are not believed to be directly related to potential human health hazards in the workplace.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

Based on animal testing data from similar materials and products, the acute toxicity of this product is expected to be:
Oral : LD50 > 18 ml/kg (Rat)
Dermal : LD50 > 5 ml/kg (Rabbit)

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT:

Manufacturer Recommends:
For gasoline, 300 mg/m3.
For Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether, 25 ppm (90 mg/m3) 8-hour TWA and 75 ppm (270 mg/m3) 15-minute STEL.

ACGIH recommends:
For Gasoline, ACGIH recommends a TWA of 300 ppm (890 mg/m3) and categorizes it as an animal carcinogen.
For n-Hexane (skin), 50 ppm (176 mg/m3).
For Benzene, ACGIH recommends a TWA of 0.5 ppm (1.6 mg/m3), (skin), and categorizes it as a confirmed human carcinogen.
For Methyl-tert-Butyl Ether, ACGIH recommends a TLV of 50 ppm (180 mg/m3) an categorizes it as an animal carcinogen.

Local regulated limits may vary.

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5. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available.
Remove severely contaminated clothing (including shoes) and launder before reuse.
If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

DO NOT induce vomiting since it is important that no amount of the material should enter the lungs (aspiration). Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

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6. PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.
In open systems where contact is likely, wear safety goggles, chemical-resistant overalls, and chemically impervious gloves.
Where only incidental contact is likely, wear safety glasses with side shields. No other special precautions are necessary provided skin/eye contact is avoided.
Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fumehood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces.
Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

HANDLING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING:

Keep containers closed. Handle and open containers with care.
In keeping with good personal hygiene practices, wash hands thoroughly after handling the material.

Store and load at normal (up to 38 deg C) temperature and at atmospheric pressure.
Material will accumulate static charges which may cause a spark. Static charge build-up could become an ignition source. Use proper relaxation and grounding procedures.
For personnel entry into confined spaces (i.e. bulk storage tanks) a proper confined space entry procedure must be followed including ventilation and testing of tank atmosphere.
Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

LAND SPILL:

Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard.
Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants of downwind areas.

Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust.
Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.
Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

WATER SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants and shipping in downwind areas.
Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flashpoint and method: -40 deg C COC D92 less than/moins de

Autoignition: NA Flammable Limits: LEL: 1.4% UEL: 7.6%

GENERAL HAZARDS:

Extremely flammable; material will readily ignite at normal temperatures.
Flammable Liquid; may release vapours that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point.
Toxic gases will form upon combustion.
Static Discharge; material may accumulate static charges which may cause a fire.

FIRE FIGHTING:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
Shut off fuel to fire if possible to do so without hazard. If a leak or spill has not ignited use water spray to disperse the vapours.
Either allow fire to burn out under controlled conditions or extinguish with foam or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam.
Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel.
Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.
A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide under thermal decomposition.

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8. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

This product is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

none

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9. NOTES

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

REVISION SUMMARY:
Since March 19, 2003, this MSDS has been revised in Section(s):
1, 2, 4

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10. PREPARATION

Date Prepared: July 13, 2004
Prepared by: Lubricants & Specialties
IMPERIAL OIL
Products Division
111 St Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M5W 1K3
(800) 268-3183

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
DD 2000

SECTION I – Product Identification

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	Control Chemical (1989) Corporation
MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS:	7016, 30th Street S.E. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2C 1N9
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:	(403) 720-7044
SUPPLIER IDENTIFIER:	
SUPPLIER'S ADDRESS:	
SUPPLIER'S EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:	
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:	DD 2000
PRODUCT USE:	Drilling mud – Co-polymer of Acrylamide and Sodium Acrylate

SECTION II – Hazardous Ingredients of Materials

Chemical Identity	Concentration	CAS#/NA#/UN#	LD (50)	LC (50)

No regulated components.

This is not a WHMIS controlled product.

SECTION III – Physical Data for Product

PHYSICAL STATE:	Solid
ODOUR AND APPEARANCE:	Granular white solid. Faint odour
ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Not available
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.80
VAPOR PRESSURE:	Very low
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1):	Not available
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not available
POILING POINT:	Decomposes
FREEZING POINT:	Not available
pH:	Not available
DENSITY (g/ml):	0.80
COEFFICIENT OF WATER / OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not available

SECTION IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard of Product

CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY:	Requires a source of ignition, the presence of air, and a temperature greater than the flash point.
MEANS OF EXTINCTION:	Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may cause excessive slipperiness
FLASHPOINT AND METHOD OF DETERMINATION:	No flash point
UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT (% by Vol):	Not available
LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT (% by Vol):	Not available
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not available
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:	Not available. Not a controlled product.
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:	Not available
EXPLOSION DATA:	Not available
SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE:	Not available

SECTION V – Reactivity Data

CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:	Avoid strong oxidizing and reducing agents.
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY:	Avoid contamination with reactive substances
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Not available

SECTION VI – Toxicological Properties of Product

ROUTES OF ENTRY:	
SKIN CONTACT:	No effects of exposure expected due to contact. Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation or dermatitis in some individuals.
SKIN ABSORBTION:	No known hazard due to skin absorption
EYE:	No effects of exposure expected with the exception of possible irritation
INHALATION:	May cause sneezing, slight irritation of nose and throat
INGESTION:	
ACUTE OVER EXPOSURE EFFECTS:	
CHRONIC OVER EXPOSURE EFFECTS:	Skin irritation or dermatitis may occur upon frequent or prolonged contact.
EXPOSURE LIMITS:	TWAEV = 0.03 mg/m^3 (skin) (Ont. Reg. 654/86).
IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:	Eye: mild irritant.
SENSITIZATION TO MATERIAL:	Repeated or prolonged contact may cause sensitization in some individuals
CARCINOGENICITY, REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:	
TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY:	Not available
TOXICOLOGICALLY SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS:	Not available

SECTION VII – Preventive Measures

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Chemical goggles, impervious gloves, and protective clothing as required to prevent contact. Use a mechanical-filter respirator as required to prevent exposure.
SPECIFIC ENGINEERING CONTROLS:	General ventilation with a good source of make-up air recommended for all indoor situations
LEAK AND SPILL PROCEDURES:	Ventilate area. Wear rubber boots, gloves, and a self -contained breathing apparatus if ventilation is not adequate. Collect into waste container. Avoid raising dust. Wash spill site after material pickup. Water solutions are very slippery. May constitute a hazard following a spill
WASTE DISPOSAL:	Dispose of waste according to Federal, Provincial, and Municipal regulations.
HANDLING PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT:	Avoid prolonged or frequent contact when handling material. Do not inhale dust or breathe vapor. Wear a NIOSH approved mechanical-filter respirator, if adequate ventilation cannot be provided. Avoid skin or eye contact.
STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:	Keep container closed when not in use. Store in cool and dry location away from oxidizing and reducing agents.
SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:	None

SECTION VIII – First Aid Measures

SPECIFIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES:	Skin contact: wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation or abnormalities persist, call a physician. Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes and call a physician. Inhalation: remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician. Ingestion: do not induce vomiting. If conscious, dilute by giving two glasses of water. Call a physician immediately.

SECTION X – Preparation Date of Material Safety Data Sheet

PREPARED BY:	Safety Committee
PHONE NUMBER OF PREPARER:	(403) 720-7044
DATE PREPARED:	January 02, 2005

The information contained herein is based on data believed to be reliable, but is presented without guarantee or warranty and Control Chemical (1989) Corporation disclaims any liability incurred from the use thereof.

Material Safety Data Sheet

ConocoPhillips

Propane

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Common name : **Propane**
Synonym : Petroleum hydrocarbon.
Material uses : Fuel.
Manufacturer : ConocoPhillips Canada Limited or its affiliates
PO Box 130, 401 - 9th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2H7
(403) 233-4000

In case of emergency : CANUTEC (613) 996-6666
CHEMTREC, U.S. : (800) 424-9300 International: (703) 527-3887

Section 2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Gas.
Emergency overview : DANGER!

FLAMMABLE GAS.
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.
POTENTIAL SUFFOCATION HAZARD.
GAS REDUCES OXYGEN AVAILABLE FOR BREATHING.

Extremely hazardous liquid and vapor under pressure. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid breathing dust. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

Routes of entry : Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eyes : Non-irritating to the eyes.

Skin : Non-irritating to the skin. Non-sensitizer to skin.

Inhalation : Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

Ingestion : Since the product is a gas, it will probably be inhaled rather than ingested. Consider first the preventive measures in case of inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects : Carcinogenic effects: Classified None. by NIOSH [Propylene]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Propylene].
Mutagenic effects: Mutagenic in mammalian somatic cells, based on *in vivo* studies. [Propylene].
Teratogenic effects: Not available.

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Overexposure may cause weakness, headache, nausea, confusion, blurred vision, drowsiness, and other nervous system effects; greater overexposure may cause dizziness, slurred speech, flushed face, unconsciousness, and convulsions. Higher concentrations, usually above 10%, may sensitize the heart and lead to fatal cardiac arythmia.

The odorant, ethyl mercaptan, can be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. At high concentrations, a person can temporarily lose the ability to smell ethyl mercaptan. In addition, some individuals may have an impaired sense of smell, which inhibits the detection of the odorant. Propane and odorant are heavier than air and will collect and pool along the ground or floor. Odorant, therefore, may not be detectable above the location of propane storage or service (for example, odorant in propane released or leaked into the basement of a dwelling may not be detected above the basement).

WARNING - The intensity of the odorant may fade over prolonged storage or in the presence of rust, when placed initially in new or freshly-cleaned storage vessels, or when

exposed to masonry.

DEALERS - Familiarize yourself and your customers with this warning and other facts associated with odor fade.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

	CAS number	% by weight
Canada		
Propane	74-98-6	70-100
Propylene	115-07-1	3-5
Ethyl Mercaptan	75-08-1	0-0.0200

This material is classified hazardous under the WHMIS Controlled Product Regulation in Canada.

See Sections 8, 11 and 14 for details.

Section 4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Check for frostbite.

Skin contact : Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops, or frostbite has occurred.

Inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Since the product is a gas, it will probably be inhaled rather than ingested. Consider first the preventive measures in case of inhalation.

Notes to physician : THIS MATERIAL MAY MAKE THE HEART MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS. Catecholamines, such as adrenaline and other compounds having similar effects, should be reserved for emergencies and then used only with special caution.

Section 5. Fire fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable.

Auto-ignition temperature : 455°C (851°F)

Flash point : The lowest known value is Closed cup: -108.15°C (-162.7°F). (Pensky-Martens.). (Propylene)

Flammable limits : Lower: 2.1% Upper: 9.5%

Products of combustion : These products are carbon oxides.

Fire hazards in the presence of various substances : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge.
Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: heat.
Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: shocks and mechanical impacts.

Explosion hazards in the presence of various substances : Explosive in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

Fire-fighting media and instructions : SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool containing vessels with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless leak can be stopped. Extinguish secondary fire. Handle damaged cylinders with extreme care. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials.

In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area.

Extremely flammable. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special remarks on fire hazards : Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Small spill and leak : NOTE: Review FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES AND HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean up.

Keep upwind of leak. Evacuate until gas has dispersed.

NOTE: Vapors released from the spill may create an explosive atmosphere.

Large spill and leak : Let evaporate. If possible, turn leaking container so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Do not touch spilled material. Do not direct water at spill or source. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Handling : Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Extremely hazardous liquid and vapor under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Storage : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials.

Section 8. Exposure controls, personal protection

Engineering controls : Ventilation is normally required when handling or using this product.

Personal protection

Eyes : Safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory : Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

Hands : Nitrile gloves.

Skin/Body : Overall.

Personal protection in case of a large spill : Safety glasses, goggles or face shield. Impervious gloves. Full suit. Boots. Wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus or equivalent and full protective gear.

Product name	Exposure limits
Canada	
Propane	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2005).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Form: All forms.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Gas.
Color : Colorless.
Odor : Sulfurous.
Boiling/condensation point : -48 to -42°C (-54.4 to -43.6°F)
Melting/freezing point : -185.84°C (-302.5°F)
Critical temperature : 96.6°C (205.9°F)
Specific gravity : 0.5 to 0.6 (Water = 1)
Vapor pressure : 10,000 mm Hg or 200 psi at 100°F (38°C).
Vapor density : 1.6 (Air = 1).
Volatility : 100% (v/v)
Evaporation rate : >1 compared with Ether (anhydrous).
VOC : 100 (%)
Solubility : Very slightly soluble in cold water.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity : The product is stable.
Conditions of instability : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatibility with various substances : Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids. Avoid contact with peroxides, plastics, and chlorine dioxide.
Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon monoxide.
Hazardous polymerization : Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Acute Effects

Eyes : Non-irritating to the eyes.
Skin : Non-irritating to the skin. Non-sensitizer to skin.
Inhalation : Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.
Ingestion : Since the product is a gas, it will probably be inhaled rather than ingested. Consider first the preventive measures in case of inhalation.

Potential chronic health effects : Carcinogenic effects: Classified None. by NIOSH [Propylene]. Classified A4 (Not classifiable for humans or animals.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for humans.) by IARC [Propylene].
Mutagenic effects: Mutagenic in mammalian somatic cells, based on *in vivo* studies. [Propylene].
Teratogenic effects: Not available.

Target organs : Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: the nervous system.

Section 12. Ecological information

Products of degradation : These products are carbon oxides and water.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : Do not puncture or incinerate container. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional and local authority requirements.

Consult your local or regional authorities.

Section 14. Transport information

NAERG : 115

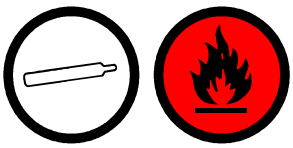
Regulatory information	Proper shipping name	Class	UN number	PG	Label
UN / IMDG / IATA Classification	PROPANE	2.1	UN1978	-	
TDG Classification	PROPANE	2.1	UN1978	-	

Additional information	UN	IMDG	IATA	TDG
	-	-	-	Special provisions 102

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.



DSL : All components listed.

International regulations

International lists : All components listed are listed on major international inventories or exempted from being listed in Australia (AICS), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS), Korea (TCCL), Japan (METI/MOL), Philippines (RA6969).

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	1
Fire hazard		4
Reactivity		0
Personal protection		C

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :

References : ANSI Z400.1, MSDS Standard, 2004. - Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet. - Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 122, No. 2. Registration SOR/88-64, 31 December 1987. Hazardous Products Act "Ingredient Disclosure List" - Canadian Transport of Dangerous Goods, Regulations and Schedules, Clear Language version 2005.

Date of issue : 04/15/2006

Date of previous issue : 04/15/2003

Version : 2

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