



AGNICO EAGLE

**MEADOWBANK, AMARUQ AND
REGIONAL
EXPLORATION PROJECTS**

**WATER LICENCES:
2BB-MEA1828
2BE-GOT1924
2BE-GRE2126**

Spill Contingency Plan

February 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Spill Contingency Plan was developed to deal with inadvertent petroleum hydrocarbon and hazardous materials events that may occur during exploration activities. The Plan encompasses activities associated with mineral exploration activities including drilling.

The Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) designates lines of authority, responsibility, establishes proper reporting, and details action plans in the event of a spill. This plan is applicable to all Agnico Eagle employees and any contractors associated with the Agnico Eagle exploration projects.

If a major spill were to occur, the Exploration Division can access resources at the Agnico Eagles' mines in the area. This document includes some protocols and procedures applied at the mines.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This update of the Plan is immediately effective and subject to any modification proposed by the NWB as a result of the review and approval process.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Agnico Eagle Exploration - Geology Supervisors

Agnico Eagle Exploration - Environmental Coordinator

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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1	2012/09/28			Update to include license requirement for Amendment no 2.
2	2013/05/22	6		Addition of the barrel storage procedure
3	2013/05/22	2.1		Spill kit use
4	2013/05/22	2.2		Refuelling during drilling
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6	2014/02/18	2.3		Additional information related to fuel transport
7	2015/06/03	2.4		Addition Section 2.4 for the drilling on Barge
8	2016/01/21	2		Increased the number of fuel tanks
9	2016/02/23			Updated the entire Spill Contingency Plan (J.W.)
10	2016/03/15			Added the portal/ramp and quarry to the spill plan
11	2019/03/01			Complete revision to add GOT exploration area and removed what is now covered under the type A water licence
12	2019/08/20			Amaruq Exploration Camp relocation
12 R	2020/09/17	2.1 + appendix D		Added precisions in section 2.1 and MSDS in appendix D
13	2023/02/09			Document revision, DF, RV, DM

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SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE & SCOPE OF THE SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The overall purpose in creating a spill contingency plan is to minimize the impacts of spills by establishing predetermined lines of response and action plans. This plan has been designed to facilitate effective communication and efficient clean-up of spills of potentially hazardous materials at the mineral exploration sites. These hazardous materials include mainly:

- Petroleum hydrocarbon liquids such as diesel and jet fuels, gasoline, hydraulic oil; and
- Soluble liquids, such as glycols, and paints.

More specifically, the objectives of this Spill Contingency Plan are to:

- Identify roles and responsibilities in regard to the spill management;
- Provide readily accessible emergency information to the cleanup crews, management, and government agencies;
- Comply with federal and territorial regulations and guidelines pertaining to the preparation of contingency plans and notification requirements;
- Promote the safe and effective recovery of spilled materials; and
- Minimize the environmental impacts of spills to water or land.

This plan was prepared based on the following reference documents:

1. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) 2007. *Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning*.
2. Government of Nunavut (GN), *Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting in Nunavut. Guide to the New Regulations*.
3. Government of Nunavut 2002, *Guideline General Management of Hazardous Wastes in Nunavut*.
4. Northwest Territories. Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development. Environmental Protection Service. 1988. *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations*.

SECTION 2 • PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The regional exploration projects described in the plan are located approximately between 30 km and 150 km from Baker Lake. This plan includes mineral exploration activities conducted in the area covered under 2B water licences. Workers are accommodated at one of the existing camp, the Meadowbank or the Whale Tail camp site.

Emergency spill response equipment (i.e. spill kits) are located at all fuel storage locations. Spill kits contain the appropriate type and quantity of equipment for the volume and type of product present at the storage location. All heavy equipment and light vehicles are equipped with spill kits.

2.1 PREVENTION AND INSPECTIONS

The primary step in spill response is to prevent the spill from occurring. Transport, transfer and storage of materials are performed by trained personnel using secondary containment, with well-maintained equipment and containers. Good housekeeping is practiced in storage facilities, loading and unloading zones. All employees and contractors have an extensive orientation upon arriving on site, including spill prevention and spill response. Regular worksite inspections are conducted to identify measures to minimize the risk of spills. All personnel are trained to be aware of the potential hazards associated with the fuel/chemicals with which they are assigned to work.

Agnico Eagle is guided by the following general spill prevention principles:

- Provide up to date and accessible Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous materials;
- Carry out regular inspections of fuel/chemical storage areas for spills and leaks including barrels stored inside secondary containment;
- When drums are stored on their sides, bungs will be at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions;
- Carry out regular inspections of hazardous materials storage areas;
- Train workers in safe work procedures in handling or working with hazardous materials, and procedures to clean up spills of the same;
- Encourage workers to take reasonable measures to prevent spills;
- Keep drums/containers sealed or closed;
- Place drums/containers within a suitable form of secondary containment;
- Keep empty drums with bungs nearby for the transfer of product from leaking drums;
- Keep storage areas secure from unauthorized access;
- Keep incompatible materials segregated;
- Ensure chemical storage areas are adequately protected from weather and/or physical damage;
- Provide adequate and readily available spill response materials (details on spill prevention equipment are outlined in Section 8).

2.2 REFUELLING AT A DRILL

Refueling will not take place below the high water mark neither inside the 31-metre protection buffer area and will be carried out in a manner to prevent hydrocarbons from entering any water body. Additionally, spill response equipment and supplies will be readily available during refuelling.

2.3 DRILLING FROM A BARGE

Drilling from a barge involves specialized protocols to minimize risks of contaminating the water. To reduce the risks associated with using fuel on the barge, fuel is transported and stored in double walled tanks. Other hazardous products such as oil and glycol used on the barge are present in limited quantities and are stored in secondary containment.

A further contingency measure for this drilling activity is the installation of an oil boom absorbent around the drill while in operation. This boom is hydrophobic and represents a protective measure in case of a spill in the water.

A modified spill kit specific to this drilling is located on the barge. To allow an effective and rapid response, it includes a boom to be deployed in the lake in the event of a spill. Further spill response equipment and supplies are located at the Whale Tail camp should a major incident occur.

SECTION 3 • DEFINITIONS

3.1 WHAT IS A SPILL?

For the purposes of this plan, a major spill is defined as an accidental release of product into the environment that has the potential for adverse impact. The Mine Emergency Response Team (ERT) is immediately notified when a major spill or emergency occurs.

A minor spill is defined as any hazardous chemical spill that does not involve highly toxic, highly reactive, or explosive chemicals in a situation that is not life threatening. Furthermore, this type of spill presents a manageable physical or health hazard to personnel who, when wearing proper personal protective equipment, will not be exposed to any chemical at a level that exceeds any recognized action level or permissible exposure limit. Minor or simple spills are still to be reported to the Environment Department but they are not expected to involve emergency responders.

3.2 MATERIALS AND REPORTABLE SPILLS ON SITE

As a precaution, if there is any doubt as to whether the quantity spilled meets the minimum reportable thresholds listed in Table 1, the spill incident will be reported. Furthermore, Agnico Eagle will maintain a detailed log of all spills of hazardous materials, including non-reportable spills. As part of Agnico Eagle's overall environmental management system and in the spirit of a continuous improvement of environmental performance, procedures are implemented to encourage all employees to communicate non-reportable spill incidents.

To ensure compliance with Section 38(5) of the *Fisheries Act*, Section 5(1) of the *Migratory Bird Regulations*, the section 5.1 of the *Nunavut Environmental Protection Act* all spills of fuel or hazardous materials, regardless of quantity into a water body, shall be reported immediately to the NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (at 867.920.8130).

Table 1. Spill Quantities that Must Be Reported to the NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

Transportation Class	Type of Substance	Compulsory Reporting Amount¹
1	Explosives	Any amount
2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity exceeding 100 L
2.2	Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount from containers with a capacity exceeding 100 L
2.3	Compressed gas	Any amount
2.4	Compressed gas (corrosive)	Any amount
3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Flammable liquid	100 L
4.1	Flammable solid	25 kg
4.2	Spontaneously combustible solid	25 kg
4.3	Water reactant solids	25 kg
5.1	Oxidizing substances	50 L or 50 kg
5.2	Organic peroxides	1 L or 1 kg
6.1	Poisonous substances	5 L or 5 kg
7	Radioactive substances	Any amount
8	Corrosive substances	5 L or 5 kg
9.1 (in part)	Miscellaneous substances	50 L or 50 kg
9.2	Environmentally hazardous	1 L or 1 kg
9.3	Dangerous wastes	5L or 5 kg
9.1 (in part)	PCB mixtures of 5 ppm or more	0.5 L or 0.5 kg
None	Other contaminants	100 L or 100 kg

¹ L = litre; kg = kilogram; PCB = polychlorinated biphenyls; ppm = parts per million.

SECTION 4 • RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

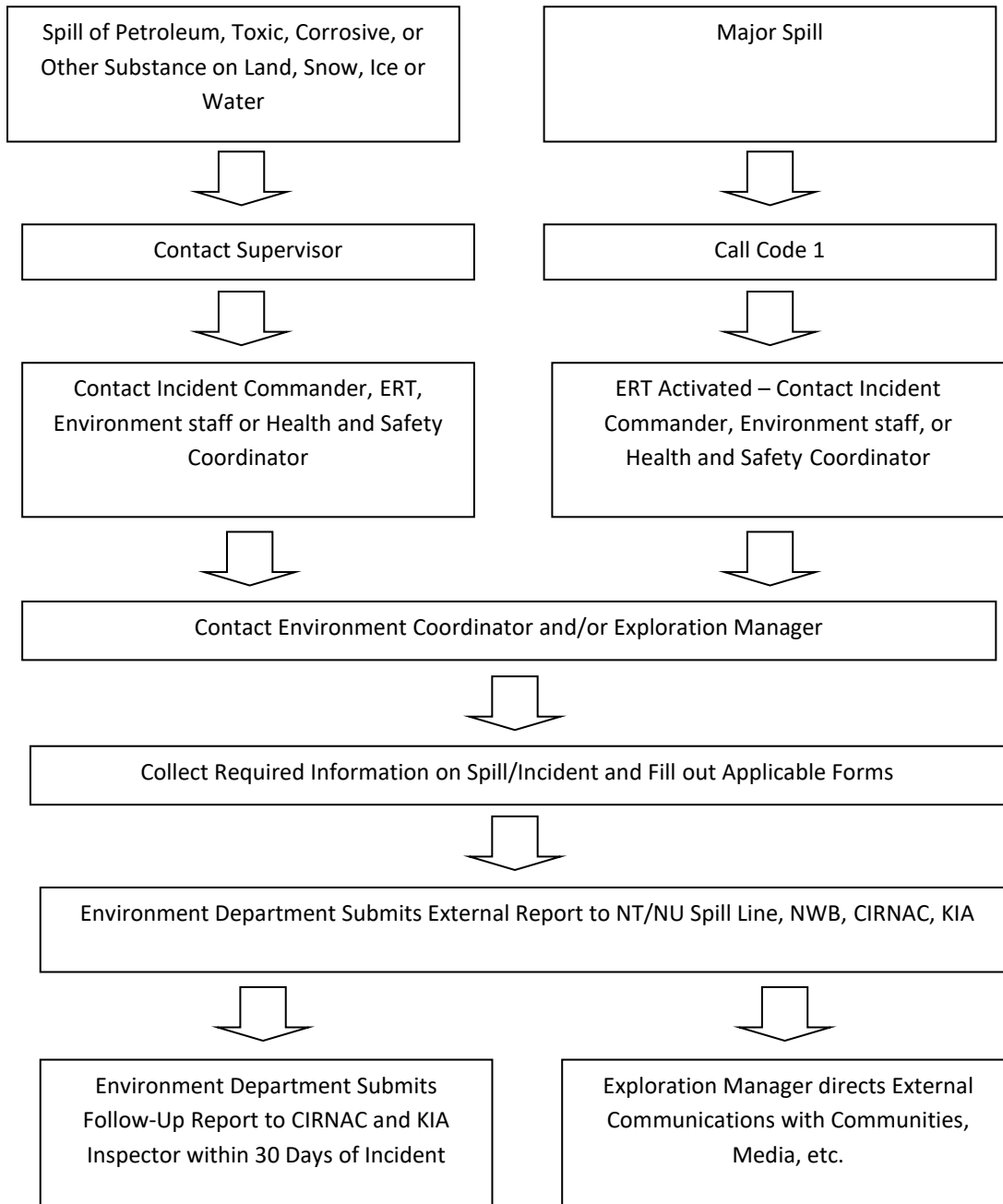
This section addresses the response organization and the responsibilities of each individual during response to an incident.

Figure 1 illustrates Agnico Eagle's Spill Reporting Procedure in the event of a spill and Sections 4.1- 4.9 list the major responsibilities of site staff that will be participating in the emergency response management.

The first person (first responder) to notice, or come in contact with, any spill situation either initiates a Code 1 (example: in the case of a major spill) or reports to his/her immediate supervisor (in the case of all other spills on land or water). The supervisor is responsible for reporting the incident to the designated Incident Commander for a major spill or to the Environment Department for a minor spill. If a Code 1 is initiated, the incident commander will respond to any emergency in conjunction with the Emergency Response Team (ERT). Major responsibilities such as initial coordination, spill clean-up and mobilizing the ERT are part of the Incident Commander's duties.

The Incident Commander will contact the Environmental representative on site, and/or Site Manager or alternate, who in turn will inform the Exploration Manager and/or Environment Supervisor. After all the information has been collected, the Environmental representative or alternate will submit a spill report and follow-up spill report to the NWT/NU Spill Line, Nunavut Water Board, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. Incidents that require media communications will be the responsibility of the Agnico Eagle Exploration Manager or alternate.

Figure 1 : Major spill/incident reporting procedure



4.1 FIRST RESPONDER

The person who causes a spill, or the first to observe a spill, is the first responder. The responsibilities of the First Responder are as follows:

- Initiate Code 1 in case of a major spill;
- Remain on the radio to provide guidance to the ERT;
- In case of a spill on land, ice or water, contact the Supervisor to report the incident;
- Identify spilled product and contain the spill, IF SAFE TO DO SO; and
- Participate in spill response as a member of the cleanup crew.

4.2 SUPERVISOR

The responsibilities of the Supervisor are as follows:

- Initially assess the severity of the incident;
- Contact the Incident Commander;
- Gather facts about the spill; and
- Participate in spill response as a member of the cleanup crew.

4.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

The responsibilities of the Incident Commander are as follows:

- Assume complete authority over cleanup personnel and the spill scene;
- Assume responsibility for all mitigation efforts;
- Evaluate the initial situation and assess the magnitude of the problem;
- Activate the initial response plan;
- Alert and assemble key personnel in the ERT, as deemed appropriate, to handle the situation;
- In consultation with the Environment staff member at the time or designate, develop the overall plan of action for containment and cleanup and direct and implement the plan;
- Ensure assigned responsibilities are carried out and the activities of team members are coordinated;
- Assess the requirements for people, equipment, materials, and tools to contain the spill in light of what resources are immediately available - urgency will depend on the nature of the spill; and
- In consultation with the Environment Staff member or designate, mobilize any additional resources that may be required and arrange for the transportation of necessary personnel and/or materials to the spill site.

4.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

Emergency Response Team (ERT) members are trained and will be responsible for responding to large spills. For example, they will be called upon to respond to spills from possible tractor and tank rollovers along the winter access or at the tank farm. These team members will attend regular training sessions in spill response.

4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM COORDINATOR

The responsibilities of the Emergency Response Team Coordinator are as follows:

- Mobilize all ERT personnel, equipment, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and supplies as required to the site of the spill;
- Assist the Incident Commander in obtaining any additional resources not available on site;
- Ensure that appropriate PPE is worn and used properly;
- Assist in developing and implementing emergency response training programs and exercises; and

- Ensure that all spill response personnel receive adequate training to fulfil their responsibilities as part of the ERT.

4.6 ENVIRONMENT STAFF MEMBER

The Senior Environment Staff or designate are responsible for implementing and maintaining the SCP. In addition, the responsibilities of the Environment Staff or designate will be as follows:

- Liaise with the Incident Commander;
- Provide technical advice on the anticipated environmental impacts of the spill;
- Advise on the effectiveness of various containment, recoveries, and disposal options, and suggest the most appropriate approach;
- Prepare and submit any formal report (see Appendix A for NT/NU Spill Report Form) to regulators and AEM management detailing the occurrence of a spill;
- Contact the Exploration Manager and Environment Coordinator immediately in case of a major spill;
- Act as the spokesperson with regulatory and government agencies;
- If authorized by the Exploration Manager or delegate, act as a spokesperson with the public and media, as required;
- Implement a sampling protocol for the collection and analysis of samples to identify and monitor possible contaminant levels resulting from the spill;
- Ensure on-site resources for spill response and cleanup are available;
- Monitor the effectiveness of the cleanup operation and recommend further work, if necessary;
- Review incident occurrences and recommend preventative measures; and
- Assist in implementing training and simulation requirements for spill response personnel.

4.7 SITE MANAGER

The Site Manager or designate is required to inform ERT members of the detailed nature of the operations to be performed in the event of a facility malfunction causing a spill. The responsibilities of the Site Manager or designate will be as follows:

- Liaise with AEM personnel resources and keep them informed of cleanup activities; and
- Assist the Incident Commander and ERT as needed, particularly in obtaining any additional personnel and resources not available on site for spill response and cleanup.

4.8 HEALTH AND SAFETY COORDINATOR

The following are the responsibilities of the Health and Safety Coordinator or designate in conjunction with the Training Department:

- Maintain emergency and health and safety records;
- Assist in conducting emergency spill response exercises;
- Track all emergency and health and safety training that on-site staff have received, and when retraining is required;
- Notify the Incident Commander (related to ERT) when retraining is required;
- Ensure that employees are retrained in appropriate emergency response skills prior to expiry of existing training certification, e.g., Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), Hazard Communication (HAZCOM), Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA), first aid, respirator fit-testing; and
- Consult with appropriate organizations regarding retraining requirements and schedule.

4.9 ON-SITE HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

The on-site medics'/nurses responsibilities are to:

- Provide on-site first aid and other medical support; and
- Provide additional training for ERT members.

4.10 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Internal contact information is presented in Table 2 for all Agnico Eagle personnel involved in spill recovery and subsequent reporting. Table 3 provides contact information for Agnico Eagle contractors present at the Whale Tail and Meadowbank sites. Important external contacts such as regulatory agencies and health organizations are listed in Table 4.

Table 2. Internal Contacts

Title	Name	Telephone No.
Exploration Coordinator MBK		819-460-6828
Exploration Environmental Coordinator	David Frenette	819-874-5980 ext 4103622
Environmental Department	Environmental Coordinator	819-759-3555 ext. 4606808 ext.4606838
H&S Superintendent or H&S Ass. Superintendent		819-759-3555 ext. 4606720
Exploration Vice President	Olivier Grondin	819-874-5980 ext 4103611
On-site Medics	On-site Nurses	819-759-3555 ext. 4606734 or 4606751

Table 3. Contractor Contacts

Title	Telephone No.
Orbit Garant	819-460-6815
Peter's Expediting	867-793-2703
Baker Lake Contracting and Supplies	867-793-2831

Table 4. External Contacts

Organization/Authority	Telephone Number	Fax Number
NT-NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line	867-920-8130 spills@gov.nt.ca	867-873-6924
Workers Safety and Compensation Commission	867-979-8500	867-979-8501
Kivalliq Inuit Association	867-645-5725	867-645-2348
Nunavut Water Board	867-360-6338	867-360-6369
CIRNAC Manager Field Operations	867-975-4553	867-975-6445
Environment and Climate Change Canada, Enforcement Branch	867-975-4644	867-975-4594
Department of Fisheries and Ocean (DFO), Nunavut Regional Office	867-979-8000	867-979-8039
Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment	867-975-7700	867-975-7742
Kivalliq Health Services – Baker Lake (Health Centre)	867-793-2816	867-793-2509
Baker Lake Hamlet Office	867-793-2874	867-793-2812
Baker Lake Fire Emergency	867-793-2900	

SECTION 5 • ACTION PLAN

Spills may be the result of any of the following events:

- Tanks, drums or containers may develop leaks or rupture;
- Failure of equipment such as valves, piping or containment structures;
- Overfilling;
- Improper storage;
- Spills during transfer of fuel, chemicals or waste products; and
- Spills resulting from accidents during transportation.

5.1 INITIAL ACTION

For all spill emergencies, it is required that priority actions be undertaken. These are:

- Respond Quickly;
- Ensure Safety; and
- Report the Spill.

5.1.1 Respond Quickly

- Identify the spilled material;
- Be alert – ensure safety of yourself and others by notifying them of the incident;
- Shut off ignition sources such as vehicles and unplug electrical equipment – NO SMOKING;
- Attend to the injured;
- Assess the severity of the spill;
- Contact the Incident Commander, identify the location and request assistance as required, and the Incident Commander will mobilize the Emergency Response Team if required.

The primary form of ensuring safety is by using preventative measures. All personnel who deal with chemicals must have training in first aid and safe materials handling, including the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). In addition, regular training updates and site- specific exercises / drills are integral to preventing incidents.

5.1.2 Respond Safely

- Consult the MSDS and Product Guides for further information on the substance;
- Keep people away from spill site;
- Wear appropriate PPE such as impervious clothing, goggles, and gloves when containing the spill
- Approach spill from upwind IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO;
- Assess whether the spill, leak, or system failure can be readily stopped or brought under control;
- Stop product flow or leak if possible and IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO;
- Do not contain compounds (e.g. gasoline, aviation fuel) if vapours might ignite – allow them to evaporate; and
- Depending on the type of compound spilled and IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO, contain product using booms, berms, absorbent pads, earthen dikes, trenches or improvise with materials at hand.

5.1.3 Report Spill

- Obtain all the necessary information to complete the spill report form and provide to Environment department. Spills that meet regulatory reporting criteria must be reported to the NWT-NU 24 Hour Spill Line/Kivalliq Inuit Association/CIRNAC/ECCC and the Nunavut Water Board by Agnico Eagle Environment Staff.
- For reported spills, a detailed spill report, no later than 30 days after reporting the spill, will be submitted to the inspectors by Agnico Eagle Environment Staff. This report will contain the amount and type of spilled product, the GPS location of the incident and the measures taken to contain, clean up and restore the spill site.

Procedures will vary depending on the season and hazardous material lost. The MSDS must be consulted to ensure that safety procedures are followed. Response procedures specific to spills on land, water, snow and ice are presented in the following sections as general guidelines.

5.2 SPILLS ON LAND

Response to spills on land will include the general procedures detailed in the following section. The main spill control techniques for spilled liquids involve the use of two types of barriers: dykes and trenches. Barriers should be placed down-gradient (down-slope) from the source of the spill, and as close as possible to the source of the spill. Barriers will slow the progression of the spill and will also serve as containment to allow recovery of the product spilled.

Depending on the volume spilled, the site of the spill as well as available material, a dyke may be built with soil, booms, lumber, snow, etc. A plastic liner should be placed at the foot of and over the dykes to protect the underlying soil or other material and to facilitate recovery of the spilled product. Construct dykes in such a way as to accumulate a thick layer of free product in a single area (V-shaped or U shaped).

Trenches are useful in the presence of permeable soil and when the spilled product is migrating below the ground surface. A plastic liner should be placed on the down-gradient edge of the trench to protect the underlying soil. If petroleum hydrocarbons were spilled, liners should not be placed at the bottom of the trench to allow water to continue flowing underneath the layer of floating petroleum hydrocarbons.

The use of large quantities of absorbent materials to recover important volumes of spilled product should be avoided. Large volumes of free-product should be recovered, as much as possible, by using vacuums and pumps, and containerized. If petroleum hydrocarbons were spilled, mixtures of water and petroleum hydrocarbons may be processed through an oil-water separator. Absorbent sheets should be used to soak up residual petroleum products on water, on the ground (soil and rock), and on vegetation. Peat moss may also be sprinkled on vegetation to absorb films of petroleum products.

5.3 SPILLS ON WATER

Response to spills on water will include the general procedures provided in the following section. Various containment, diversion and recovery techniques are discussed in the following sections. The following elements must be taken into consideration when conducting response operations:

- type of water body or water course (lake, stream, river)
- water depth and surface area

- wind speed and direction
- type of shoreline
- seasonal considerations (open-water, freeze-up, break-up, frozen)

Containment of an oil slick in water will require the deployment of mobile floating booms to intercept, control, contain and concentrate (i.e., increase thickness) the floating oil. One end of the boom will be anchored to shore while the other will be towed by a boat and used to circle the oil slick and return it close to shore for recovery using a skimmer. Reducing the surface area of the slick will increase its thickness and thereby improve recovery. Mechanical recovery equipment (i.e., skimmers and oil/water separators) will be mobilized to site if required.

Measures will be taken to protect sensitive and accessible shoreline. The oil slick will be monitored to determine the direction of migration. In the absence of strong winds the oil will likely flow towards the discharge of the lake. Measures will be taken to block and concentrate the oil slick at the lake discharge using booms where it will subsequently be recovered using a portable skimmer, a vacuum, or sorbent materials.

In small slowly-flowing rivers, streams, channels, inlets or ditches, inverted weirs (i.e., siphon dams) will be used to stop and concentrate moving oil for collection while allowing water to continue to flow unimpeded. In the case of floating oil in a stream heading for a culvert (i.e., at a road crossing), a culvert block will be used to stop and concentrate moving oil for collection while allowing water to continue to flow unimpeded. In both cases the oil will then be recovered using a portable skimmer or sorbent materials.

In the case of spills in larger rivers, with fast moving currents, diversion booming will be used to direct the oil slick ashore for recovery. Single or multiple booms (i.e., cascading) may be used for diversion. Typically, the booms are anchored across the river at an angle. The angle will depend on the current velocity. Choosing a section of the river that is both wider and shallower will make boom deployment easier. Diversion booming may also be used to direct an oil slick away from a sensitive area to be protected.

5.4 SPILLS ON SNOW AND ICE

In general, snow and ice will slow the movement of petroleum hydrocarbons. The presence of snow may also hide the oil slick and make it more difficult to follow its progression. Snow is generally a good natural sorbent, as hydrocarbons will have a tendency to be soaked up by snow through capillary action. However, the use of snow as a sorbent material will be limited as much as possible. Snow and frozen ground will also prevent petroleum products from migrating down into soil or at least slow the migration process. Ice will prevent seepage of petroleum products into the water.

Most response procedures for spills on land may be used for spills on snow and ice. The use of dykes (i.e., compacted snow berms lined with plastic sheeting) or trenches (dug in ice) will slow the progression of the petroleum products and will also serve as containment to allow for its recovery.

Free-product will be recovered by using a vacuum, a pump, or sorbent materials. Contaminated snow and ice will be scraped up manually or using heavy equipment depending on volumes. The contaminated snow and ice will be placed in containers or within plastic lined berms on land.

5.5 SPILLS ON LAND WITHIN 31 METERS OF A WATER BODY

When drilling within 31 metres of a water body (where authorized), the following conditions will apply:

- Drilling is only to occur within 31 metres of a water body during winter;
- The drill pad is to be on stable ground such as frozen tundra or bedrock;
- All sumps and fuel caches shall be located at a distance of at least 31 metres from the high water mark of any adjacent water body. However, an exception to this condition allows for a limited quantity of fuel required to support the drilling operation to be within 31 metres; and.
- All fuel must be in a secondary containment.

In the event of a spill within 31 metres of a water body, a combination of protocols for land and snow will be employed.

5.6 DISPOSAL OF SPILLED MATERIAL

All contaminated spill pads and booms are to be placed in Quatrex bags or drums, and contaminated water is to be placed in drums for treatment or for shipment to an approved disposal facility. All petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soils are to be transport to the Meadowbank mine for treatment in the landfarm or, transported by boat to a treatment facility. Soils contaminated with other hazardous materials will be packaged for shipment to an approved disposal facility.

SECTION 6 • HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORED ON SITE

Exploration activities will use a limited variety of petroleum products and other hazardous materials. All these products are considered as potential environmental and safety hazards.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of all materials transported, stored and used on site will be made available at strategic locations near to where hazardous materials or toxic substances are stored or utilized. Appendices B and C provide General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances.

Table 5 identifies the predominant hazardous materials transported, stored and used at the exploration sites.

Table 5. Hazardous Materials Planned

Material	Maximum Amount Planned Onsite	Storage Location
Diesel Fuel	100000 litres	Explo Camp
Gasoline	500 litres	Explo Camp
Ethylene Glycol	500 litres	Explo Camp
Grease	200 litres	Explo Camp
Jet Fuel	100000 litres	Explo Camp
Oil	3000 litres	Explo Camp
Propane	1200 pounds	Explo Camp

When barreled fuel is used, the barrels must be located in a secondary containment as self-supporting insta-berm, tank palette or a constructed lined berm.

SECTION 7 • POTENTIAL MAJOR SPILL ANALYSIS

In order to prepare for an emergency spill response, a potential spill analysis is conducted on some worst-case scenarios. The exercise serves to identify potential risk areas, as well as to determine the fate of spilled products and their environmental effects. One potential scenario identified for the exploration projects was a spill due to a transportable fuel tank falling from a helicopter near a water body and spilling in it. The thinking is applicable to other scenarios.

Scenario: Spill during drums aerial transport

Description of incident: Spill the contents of a fuel drum transported by a helicopter and falling near a water body and then spilling toward the water.

Potential causes: Sling/net broken

Hazardous products spilled: Diesel fuel

Maximum volume spilled: 2 0 5 litres

Immediate receiving medium: On the ground and then toward a lake

Distance and direction to nearest receiving body of water: Less than 10 meters from the water body

Resources to protect: Lake and downstream water courses, soil

Estimated emergency response time: Maximum time is 1 hours depending on location of spill by using the helicopter to transport response team from Meadowbank or Whale Tail to the spill site.

Spill response procedures: Contain and temporarily store the free fuel. Contain fuel present on the water body as described in section 5, minimizing the spread of the spill by installing mobile floating boom in the water to intercept, control, contain and concentrate the fuel until recovery by using a skimmer, a vacuum or sorbent material. Install barriers down-gradient (down-slope) from the source of the spill, and as close as possible to the source. Barriers will slow the progression of the spill and will also serve as containment to allow recovery of the product spilled. Reclamation of the site will include removal of the contaminated soil and water and transport to the Meadowbank Mine for treatment.

SECTION 8 • RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

8.1 GENERAL EQUIPMENT

This section addresses the emergency response machinery, equipment, tools and other resources that will be made available on site for spill counter measures.

Mobile Equipment available for spill response includes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| • Graders | Winch Trucks |
| • Cranes | Pickup Trucks |
| • Snowmobiles | Generator Sets |
| • Vacuum Truck | Fire Truck |
| • Loaders | Aluminum Boats |
| • Backhoe | Fuel Trucks |
| • Bulldozer | Bobcat |
| • Forklift | Haul Trucks |
| • Water Trucks | Snow Cat |
| • Excavators | |

Temporary containment systems available on site include:

- Booms
- Drums
- Tanks
- Spill absorbent material packages/pads
- Silt fencing

Emergency means of transportation that will be used in an emergency situation are:

- Aircraft (fixed wing or helicopter)
- Snow Cat
- 4-wheel drive vehicles
- Snowmobiles
- Boats
- Snow bear

Communication equipment includes radios, telephones and other wireless communication systems that will be used in the event of an emergency situation. Emergency communication on radio will be done on channel 1.

Spill Response kits are strategically located where required. Each department and work area is responsible for providing sufficient spill response kits in their respective work areas. The kits are kept in marked and accessible locations. The locations include all fuel storage areas, chemical storage areas, and areas where these products are used or transferred.

Spill response supplies located at the Meadowbank and Whale Tail camp sites include the following materials:

- Universal/oil absorbent
- Hydrophobic absorbent

- Granular absorbent
- Quatrex bag
- Containment Pallet
- Silt fence
- Peat moss
- Plug pattie
- Drums with lid
- HDPE liner roll
- Geotextile roll
- Containment boom

SECTION 9 • TRAINING AND EMERGENCY SPILL EXERCISE

9.1 TRAINING OF ONSITE PERSONNEL

Every employee at Agnico Eagle receives spill and waste management training during their initial site orientation so they are able to respond to small spills and raise the alarm if a larger response is required. ERT members receive more extensive HAZMAT training and learn how to respond while wearing personal protective clothing.

At the mine sites, a designated ERT consisting of on-site personnel has been established. Agnico Eagle ensures that the ERT is trained and present at all times. All members of the team are trained and familiar with emergency and spill response resources, including their location and access, the SCP, and appropriate emergency spill response methodologies. The ERT has up to 40 members, each of whom trains 8 hours per month.

The following training is included:

- A review of the spill response plan and responsibilities of the ERT members
- The nature, status, and location of fuel and chemical storage facilities
- The on-site and off-site spill response equipment and how to use it
- Emergency contact lists
- Desktop exercises of “worst case” scenarios
- The likely causes and possible effects of spills

Appendix A; NWT/NU Spill Report Form



NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 920-8130

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		REPORT TIME		☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR ☐ UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT		REPORT NUMBER _____ - _____			
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME							
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)						
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION			REGION ☐ NWT ☐ Nunavut ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN						
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS			LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS						
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION							
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION							
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES			U.N. NUMBER				
I	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES			U.N. NUMBER				
J	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE			AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES				
K	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED			HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT				
L	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS									
M	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY		POSITION		EMPLOYER		LOCATION CALLING FROM		TELEPHONE	
N	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT		POSITION		EMPLOYER		ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION		ALTERNATE TELEPHONE	
REPORT LINE USE ONLY										
O	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY		POSITION STATION OPERATOR		EMPLOYER		LOCATION CALLED YELLOWKNIFE, NT		REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130	
LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC					SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN			FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED		
AGENCY			CONTACT NAME			CONTACT TIME		REMARKS		
LEAD AGENCY										
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY										
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY										
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY										

Appendix B; General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances

Compressed Gases

Compressed Gases

The following is a general spill response procedure for compressed gases. Consult the MSDS for the specific spilled compound to determine whether deviations from the general guidance are required. AEM commits to review and test, and if necessary, modify and update this spill response procedure on an annual basis.

For a compressed (inert and flammable) gas leak:

- 1) IF SAFE TO DO SO and if it stops the gas leak, turn off cylinder valve.
- 2) If the leak cannot be stopped by closing the cylinder valve, and it is **an inert atmospheric gas** (e.g. nitrogen, carbon dioxide, etc.), isolate and evacuate the affected area. If the leak is a **flammable gas** and the leak is outside of a ventilated building enclosure that will contain the gas, immediately activate the fire alarm system and evacuate the area/building.
- 3) Contact the On-Scene Coordinator who will assemble spill response team members and the appropriate spill response materials outside the spill area. **Obtain and read the MSDS** for the substance to determine the chemical-specific hazards and to identify any special precautions that must be taken.
- 4) If possible and safety permits, adjust leaking cylinder so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- 5) If possible and safety permits, eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) and turn off electrical equipment.
- 6) If the spill has occurred outdoors, stay upwind and avoid low lying areas. If the spill has occurred inside a building, prevent spread of vapours throughout the building by closing doors to other rooms and hallways. If the room's air exchange system distributes air throughout the building, then it may also be necessary to have it shut-down. Allow vapours to ventilate outdoors by opening windows and doors to the exterior.
- 7) Isolate area until gas has dispersed. On-Scene Coordinator to verify safe conditions.

Appendix C; General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

The following is a general spill response procedure for flammable or combustible liquids, particularly petroleum hydrocarbon products. Consult the MSDS for the specific spilled compound to determine whether deviations from the general guidance are required.

For a **spill of flammable or combustible petroleum hydrocarbon product (liquid)**:

- 1) Isolate and evacuate the spill area.
- 2) Immediately extinguish any open flames and remove ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks in immediate area) IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- 3) Stop leak and contain spill (**see Step 9**) IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- 4) Contact the On-Scene Coordinator who will assemble ERT members if required and the appropriate spill response materials outside the spill area. **Obtain and read the MSDS** for the substance to determine the chemical-specific hazards and to identify any special precautions that must be taken.
- 5) Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Depending on the scale of the spill and properties of the spilled substance, this can include:
 - a. Gloves **as recommended by the MSDS or glove manufacturer.**
 - b. Splash goggles or face shield.
 - c. Shoe covers or rubber boots.
 - d. Lab coat or Tyvek™ coveralls.
 - e. Half mask air-purifying respirator with **organic vapour or combination** cartridges, or **as otherwise recommended by the MSDS or respirator manufacturer.**
- 6) If the spill has occurred outdoors, stay upwind and avoid low lying areas. If the spill has occurred inside a building, prevent spread of vapour throughout the building by closing doors to other rooms and hallways. If the room's air exchange system distributes air throughout the building, then it may also be necessary to have it shut down.
- 7) Ventilate (open windows/doors to outdoors) closed spaces before entering. Ensure adequate explosion-proof ventilation for clean-up. A vapour suppressing foam or water spray may be used to reduce vapours.
- 8) Remove all sources of ignition (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, etc.) within the spilled area.
- 9) Contain spill by using spill absorbent, spill pads or pillows, soil or snow to construct a dike that limits flow and prevents entry to sewer, waterways or onto ice. For spills on land, excavation of trenches/pits to capture spill flow may also be appropriate. If possible, compact soil or snow dikes, and place plastic tarps over the dike and at its foot to allow the product to pool on the plastic for easy recovery.

Note: Do not use paper towels to absorb spill as this increases the rate of evaporation and vapour concentration in the air.

Note: Do not flush with water into drainage areas or ditches as this will spread spill.

Note: Snow works well as a natural absorbent to collect and contain spilled petroleum hydrocarbons. However, its use in containing a spill will result in a water-contaminant mixture that may be more difficult to manage. It is important to scrape up the contaminated snow and ice as soon as possible.

10) Carefully cover the spill area with spill absorbent, spill pads, soil or snow, starting at the outside and working inward. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

11) Sweep up or shovel the residue using non-metallic, spark-proof tools and place the residue into a labelled, plastic, waste container (plastic pail with lid or double heavy duty plastic bags). For larger spills on land, excavate impacted absorbent material and soil, place in lined and bermed temporary storage area or directly into sealed drums/containers.

Note: The drums/containers/residues are to be stored in ventilated areas away from incompatible materials for eventual treatment at on-site landfarm or off-site disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Electrically ground all containers and transporting equipment.

Note: Larger pools of product may be pumped into empty storage tanks or drums.

12) If spill is indoors, mop the affected area using detergent and water. Dispose of this water in drums for eventual off-site disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Spills on land may require further excavation or remediation of contaminated soil until acceptable soil quality is achieved. The On- Scene Coordinator and/or Environmental Superintendent will assess this requirement.

13) For spills on water, immediately limit the area of the spill on water using absorbent pads and booms and similar materials to capture small spills on water. Deploy and slowly draw in absorbent booms to encircle and absorb the spilled product. Recover larger spills on water with floating skimmers and pumps, as required, and discharge recovered product to drums or tanks.

Note: Petroleum hydrocarbons are generally hydrophobic, and as such, do not readily dissolve in water. They typically tend to float on the water's surface. Absorbent booms are often relied on to recover hydrocarbons that escape land containment and enter water.

Note: Antifreeze sinks and mixes with water. If released in water, attempt to isolate/confine the spill by damming or diverting the spill. Pump contaminated water to tanks or drums.

14) Remove and bag personal protective equipment for cleaning, informing laundry personnel of contaminant hazards, or disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Thoroughly wash with soap potential skin contact locations after handling. Properly dispose of contaminated leather articles, (including shoes) that cannot be decontaminated.

Appendix D; Material Safety Data Sheets

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DIESEL FUEL

000003000395



Version 1.0

Revision Date 2015/05/14

Print Date 2015/06/15

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : DIESEL FUEL

Synonyms : Seasonal Diesel, #1 Diesel, #2 Heating Oil, #1 Heating Oil, D50, Arctic Diesel, Farm Diesel, Marine Diesel, Low Sulphur Diesel, LSD, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULSD, Mining Diesel, Naval Distillate, Dyed Diesel, Marked Diesel, Coloured Diesel, Furnace special, Biodiesel blend, B1, B2, B5, Diesel Low Cloud (LC). Marine Gas Oil

Product code : 101802, 100107, 100668, 100658, 100911, 100663, 100652, 100460, 100065, 101796, 101793, 101795, 101792, 101794, 101791, 100768, 100643, 100642, 100103, 101798, 101800, 101797, 101788, 101789, 101787, 102531, 100734, 100733, 100640, 100997, 100995, 100732, 100731, 100994

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Petro-Canada
P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada

Emergency telephone number
Suncor Energy: +1 403-296-3000;
Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type. Mining diesels, marine diesels, MDO and naval distillates may have a higher flash point requirement.

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-804-4752

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Bright oily liquid.
Colour	Clear to yellow (This product may be dyed red for taxation purposes).
Odour	Mild petroleum oil like.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

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Skin irritation : Category 2
Carcinogenicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Central nervous system)
- single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Liver, thymus, Bone)
- repeated exposure
Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS Label element

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, thymus, Bone) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

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P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Potential Health Effects

- Primary Routes of Entry : Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact
Skin Absorption
- Target Organs : Skin
Eyes
Respiratory Tract
- Inhalation : May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects.
Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
- Skin : Causes skin irritation.
- Eyes : Causes eye irritation.
- Ingestion : Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
- Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

Carcinogenicity:
IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or

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P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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Potential Health Effects

- Primary Routes of Entry : Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact
Skin Absorption
- Target Organs : Skin
Eyes
Respiratory Tract
- Inhalation : May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects.
Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
- Skin : Causes skin irritation.
- Eyes : Causes eye irritation.
- Ingestion : Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
- Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

Carcinogenicity:
IARC

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or

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equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Pure substance/mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	70 - 100 %
kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	
fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	
fuel oil no. 2	68476-30-2	
Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	928771-01-1	0 - 25 %
Soybean oil, Methyl ester	67784-80-9	0 - 5 %
Rape oil, Methyl ester	73891-99-3	
Fatty acids, tallow, Methyl esters	61788-61-2	

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Rinse mouth with water.
DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Seek medical advice.
- Most important symptoms : First aider needs to protect himself.

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and effects, both acute and delayed

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| Suitable extinguishing media | : Dry chemical
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Water fog.
Foam |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do NOT use water jet. |
| Specific hazards during firefighting | : Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. |
| Hazardous combustion products | : Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulphur oxides (SO _x), sulphur compounds (H ₂ S), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. |
| Further information | : Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system. |
| Special protective equipment for firefighters | : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. |

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Material can create slippery conditions. |
| Environmental precautions | : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Contact the proper local authorities. |

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Advice on safe handling | : For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and |
|-------------------------|--|

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equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labelled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	TWA	200 mg/m3	ACGIH
kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	TWA	100 mg/m3	NIOSH REL

Engineering measures : Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.
Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type : organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection
Material : neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R). Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals.
Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for

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	wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.
Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	: Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
Skin and body protection	: Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Bright oily liquid.
Colour	: Clear to yellow (This product may be dyed red for taxation purposes).
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
Odour Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Pour point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 150 - 371 °C (302 - 700 °F)
Flash point	: > 40 °C (104 °F) Method: closed cup
Auto-Ignition Temperature	: 225 °C (437 °F)
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability	: Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite.
Upper explosion limit	: 6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 0.7 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 7.5 mmHg (20 °C / 68 °F)

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Relative vapour density	: 4.5
Relative density	: 0.8 - 0.88
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.3 - 4.1 cSt (40 °C / 104 °F)
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, NOx, SOx, H2S, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure	Eye contact Ingestion Inhalation Skin contact Skin Absorption
Acute toxicity	
Product:	
Acute oral toxicity	Remarks: No data available
Acute inhalation toxicity	Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity	Remarks: No data available

Components:	
kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized:	
Acute oral toxicity	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DIESEL FUEL

000003000395



Version 1.0

Revision Date 2015/05/14

Print Date 2015/06/15

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 (Rat): > 5.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 hrs
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

kerosine (petroleum):

Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

fuels, diesel:

Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Rat): 7,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50 (Mouse): 24,500 mg/kg

fuel oil no. 2:

Acute oral toxicity

LD50 (Rat): 12,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50 (Rat): 4.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT - single exposure

No data available

STOT - repeated exposure

SAFETY DATA SHEET
DIESEL FUEL



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Version 1.0

Revision Date 2015/05/14

Print Date 2015/06/15

No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

- Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: No data available
- Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available
- Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

- Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Waste must be classified and labelled prior to recycling or disposal.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
Dispose of as hazardous waste in compliance with local and national regulations.
Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.
- Contaminated packaging : Do not re-use empty containers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds
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DIESEL FUEL



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Version 1.0

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Print Date 2015/06/15

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : 1202
Proper shipping name : Diesel fuel
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366

IMDG-Code

UN number : 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : 1202
Proper shipping name : Diesel fuel
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
TSCA All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.
EINECS On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

SAFETY DATA SHEET
DIESEL FUEL



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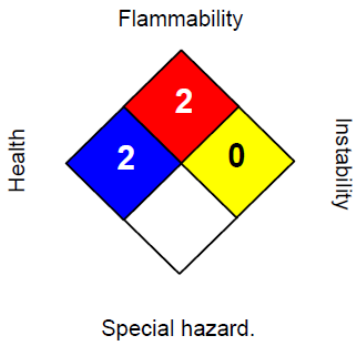
Version 1.0

Revision Date 2015/05/14

Print Date 2015/06/15

Further information

NFPA:



HMIS III:

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

0 = not significant, 1 =Slight,
2 = Moderate, 3 = High
4 = Extreme, * = Chronic

For Copy of (M)SDS : Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds
Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228
For Product Safety Information: 1 905-804-4752

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-804-4752

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Material Safety Data Sheet

JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL



1. Product and company identification

Product name	: JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL
Synonym	: Jet A-1; Jet A-1-DI; Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK); JP-8; NATO F-34; Jet F-34; Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Kerosene Type (CAN/CGSB-3.32)
Code	: W213, SAP: 149
Material uses	: Used as aviation turbine fuel. May contain a fuel system icing inhibitor. In the arctic, Jet A-1 may also be used as diesel fuel (if it contains a lubricity additive) and heating oil.
Manufacturer	: PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
In case of emergency	: Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Clear liquid.
Odour	: Kerosene-like.
WHMIS (Canada)	:   Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F). Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). The WHMIS classification of Jet A/A-1 is B3. The WHMIS classification of Jet A/A-1-DI, JP-8, Jet F-34 and NATO F-34, which all contain FSII (Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether), is B3, D2A.
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. Combustible liquid. Slightly irritating to the eyes and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material which may cause birth defects, based on animal data. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Ingestion	: Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract.
Skin	: Slightly irritating to the skin.
Eyes	: Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Potential chronic health effects	
Chronic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Date of issue : 5/24/2012.

Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds

Page: 1/8

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2 . Hazards identification

- Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity : Contains material which may cause birth defects, based on animal data.
- Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
Complex mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons (C9-C16)*(Kerosene)	8008-20-6	99.9
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor (FSII) (if added**): (Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether)	111-77-3	0.1 - 0.15
Anti-static, antioxidant and metal deactivator additives	Not applicable	<0.1

*Aromatic content is 25% maximum (benzene: nil).
**Please note that Jet A-1-DI, JP-8, Jet F-34 and NATO F-34 all contain Fuel System Icing Inhibitor.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4 . First-aid measures

- Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
- Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.
- Notes to physician : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product : Class II - combustible liquid (NFPA).
- Extinguishing media
 - Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
 - Not suitable : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- 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** : Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite. May accumulate in confined spaces.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire.

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Methods for cleaning up**
- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7 . Handling and storage

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Kerosene	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protection

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Clear liquid.
Flash point : Closed cup: $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$) [Tag. Closed Cup]
Auto-ignition temperature : 210°C (410°F)
Flammable limits : Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 5%
Colour : Clear and colourless.
Odour : Kerosene-like.
Odour threshold : Not available.
pH : Not available.
Boiling/condensation point : 140 to 300°C (284 to 572°F)
Melting/freezing point : Not available.
Relative density : 0.775 to 0.84 (Water=1)
Vapour pressure : 0.7 kPa (5.25 mm Hg) @ 20°C (68°F).
Vapour density : 4.5 [Air = 1]
Volatility : Volatile.
Evaporation rate : Not available.
Viscosity : 1.0 - 1.9 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Pour point : $<-51^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($<-60^{\circ}\text{F}$)
Solubility : Insoluble in water. Partially miscible in some alcohols. Miscible with other petroleum solvents.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability : The product is stable.
Hazardous polymerisation : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Materials to avoid : Reactive with oxidising agents, acids and alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products : May release COx, NOx, SOx, aldehydes, acids, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5000 mg/m ³	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Sensitiser

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

11 . Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Kerosene	A3	3	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

13 . Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Dispose 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 local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	UN1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	3	III		-
DOT Classification	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	-		-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Combustible liquid

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

The WHMIS classification of Jet A/A-1 is B3.
The WHMIS classification of Jet A/A-1-DI, JP-8, Jet F-34 and NATO F-34, which all contain FSII (Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether), is B3, D2A.

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

International regulations

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

Europe inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Label requirements : COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. POSSIBLE BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

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

Health	*	2
Flammability		2
Physical hazards		0
Personal protection		H

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



References : Available upon request.
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Date of printing : 5/24/2012.

Date of issue : 24 May 2012

Date of previous issue : 5/24/2012.

Responsible name : Product Safety - DSR

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

For Copy of (M)SDS : Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds

Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader

16 . Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Antifreeze/Coolant

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier	Antifreeze/Coolant
Other Means of Identification	86-669, 86-669SHER, 26-669, 26-669-1000, 16-374, 16-374GD, 26-378-1000, 26-379, 36-374AXEXP, 36-374CQ, 36-374PMEXP, 36-374STP, 36-374STPEXP, 36-374TOT, 36-374U/N, 36-379AXEXP, 86-374, 86-374OEM, 86-379, 86-379-1000, BULK-16370O, BULK-86370O-M, BULK-16100, BULK-86100, 16-104, 16-104GD, 16-104LAU, 26-109, 26-109LAU, 36-104APREXP, 36-104AXEXP, 36-104C, 36-104CQ, 36-104FEDEXP, 36-104LOR, 36-104NAS, 36-104NAVEXP, 36-104PMEXP, 36-104PPEXP, 36-104PROFEXP, 36-104SO, 36-104SPROEXP, 36-104STP, 36-104STPXP, 36-104U/N, 36-109AXEXP, 36-109C, 36-109NAVEXP, 36-109SPROEXP, 36-109U/N, 86-104OEM, 86-104OEMH, 86-109-1000, 86-109OEM, BULK-16100Y, BULK-86100Y, 16-314, 16-314GD, 16-314GOEME, 26-319, 26-319-1000, 36-314SO, 36-314U/N, 36-315SO, 36-319SO, 86-319, BULK-16760, 36-114ECO, BULK-16130, 16-174BOEMH, 16-174BOEMN, 86-174BOEM, 16-174POEMT, 86-174POEM, 86-174ROEM, 36-174C, 16-174YOEMK, 36-174U/N, 16-524, 16-525, 26-529, 26-529-1000, 36-524FS, 86-524, 26-669PC-1000
Other Identification	Ethylene Glycol, R1008
Recommended Use	Please refer to Product label.
Restrictions on Use	None known.
Manufacturer/Supplier Identifier	Recochem Inc., 850 Montee de Liesse, Montreal, QC, H4T 1P4, Compliance and Regulatory Department, 905-878-5544, www.recochem.com
Emergency Phone No.	CANUTEC, 613-996-6666, 24 Hours
SDS No.	1767

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity (Oral) - Category 4; Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 2

Label Elements



Signal Word:
Warning

Hazard Statement(s):

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H373 May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure following skin contact and/or if swallowed.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Product Identifier:	Antifreeze/Coolant - Ver. 1	SDS No.:	1767
Date of Preparation:	March 27, 2017		
Date of Last Revision:		Page	01 of 08

Prevention:
P260 Do not breathe fume, mist, vapours, spray.
P264 Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.
Other Hazards
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers	Other Names
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	80-100		

Notes
Use of Generic SDS:
If the concentration or actual concentration range of an ingredient of a particular hazardous product in the series is different from the concentration or actual concentration range disclosed for the rest of the series, either the concentration or the actual concentration range must be indicated beside that ingredient under item 3 (Composition/Information on ingredients) of the SDS. Furthermore, if any other specific information element(s) (such as flash point, numerical measure of toxicity, etc.) for a particular hazardous product in the series differs from that of the other products in the series (without affecting the classification), the information element relevant to that hazardous product must be disclosed on the SDS with an indication to which hazardous product each relates.

Source: Health Canada - Technical Guidance on the Requirements of the Hazardous Products Act and the Hazardous Products Regulations WHMIS 2015 Supplier Requirements - pg 117

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures
Inhalation
Remove source of exposure or move to fresh air. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell.
Skin Contact
Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash gently and thoroughly with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell. Clean clothing, shoes and leather goods.
Eye Contact
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention. Immediately rinse the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open.
Ingestion
Rinse mouth with water. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell.

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Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

If swallowed: There are 3 stages of effects, which can overlap. Early symptoms can include upset stomach, slurred speech, clumsiness, drowsiness, and convulsions. Second stage symptoms can include rapid heartbeat and breathing, bluish lips and skin, fluid in the lungs and heart failure. In the last stage, there can be kidney stones and kidney damage with lower back pain, and increased then decreased urine production. There may be delayed nervous system effects such as paralysis of the face, clumsiness, impaired hearing and blurred vision. Death can occur at any stage.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Target Organs

Digestive system, nervous system, heart, digestive system, kidneys, skin.

Special Instructions

The signs and symptoms in ethylene glycol poisoning are those of metabolic acidosis, central nervous system depression and kidney injury. Clinical chemistry may reveal anion-gap metabolic acidosis and uremia. Treatment with ethanol to inhibit the metabolism of glycol to oxalate. Early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects of ethylene glycol (cardiopulmonary effects attributed to metabolic acidosis and renal damage). Hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis have been of benefit. Pre-existing respiratory and skin disorders may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Dermatitis.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder or appropriate foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Can ignite if strongly heated.

In a fire, the following hazardous materials may be generated: irritating chemicals.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Review Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) for important information on responding to leaks/spills. See Skin Protection in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for advice on suitable chemical protective materials.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

Environmental Precautions

Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Precautions for Safe Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
Chemical Name	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA
Ethylene glycol	10 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	Not established	50 ppm		

Appropriate Engineering Controls

The hazard potential of this product is relatively low. General ventilation is usually adequate. Use local exhaust ventilation, if general ventilation is not adequate to control amount in the air.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection

Not required but it is good practice to wear safety glasses or chemical safety goggles.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical protective clothing e.g. gloves, aprons, boots.
Nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection

Not normally required if product is used as directed. For non-routine or emergency situations: wear a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Available in these colours: Clear, Yellow, Gold, Red, Blue, Green, Amber, Pink, Orange, Purple, White, Brown.
Odour	Odourless
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	7.8 - 8.6 (100% solution)
Melting Point/Freezing Point	-13 °C (9 °F) (melting); -13 °C (9 °F) (freezing)
Initial Boiling Point/Range	197 °C (387 °F)
Flash Point	~ 111 °C (232 °F) (closed cup)
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable

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Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	15.3% (upper); 3.2% (lower)
Vapour Pressure	0.008 kPa
Vapour Density (air = 1)	2.1
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.1150 - 1.1135 at 20 °C
Solubility	Not available in water; Soluble in all proportions in ketones (e.g. acetone).
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available (kinematic); 21 mPa.s (dynamic)
Other Information	
Physical State	Liquid
Molecular Weight	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability
Normally stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None known.

Conditions to Avoid
None known.

Incompatible Materials
Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides), strong acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid), strong bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide).
Not corrosive to metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
None known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure
Skin contact; ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Ethylene glycol	2725 mg/m3 (rat) (4-hour exposure)	1560 mg/kg Human - Male	9530 mg/kg (rabbit)

LC50: Not applicable.
LD50 (oral): Not applicable.
LD50 (dermal): Not applicable.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Human experience and animal tests show mild irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
May cause serious eye irritation based on information for closely related materials. Symptoms include sore, red eyes, and tearing.

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STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

At high concentrations as a mist nose and throat irritation. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath, difficult breathing and tightness in the chest.

Skin Absorption

At high concentrations may cause Symptoms may include redness, rash, swelling and itching.

Ingestion

Toxic, can cause death based on information for closely related materials. depression of the central nervous system, and effects on the heart and kidneys. In some cases, there may be delayed effects on the nervous system. There are 3 stages of effects, which can overlap. Early symptoms can include upset stomach, slurred speech, clumsiness, drowsiness, and convulsions. Second stage symptoms can include rapid heartbeat and breathing, bluish lips and skin, fluid in the lungs and heart failure. In the last stage, there can be kidney stones and kidney damage with lower back pain, and increased then decreased urine production. There may be delayed nervous system effects such as paralysis of the face, clumsiness, impaired hearing and blurred vision. Death can occur at any stage.

Aspiration Hazard

Not known to be an aspiration hazard.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

May cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include dry, red, cracked skin (dermatitis).

May cause Following skin contact and/or if swallowed: harmful effects on the kidneys.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer. Not known to be a skin sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

Chemical Name	IARC	ACGIH®	NTP	OSHA
Ethylene glycol	Not Listed	A4	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

If swallowed: at high concentrations animal studies show effects on the offspring. Known to cause: decreased weight. Embryotoxic (late resorptions) teratogenic(external, soft tissue and skeletal defects) these effects are not considered relevant to occupational exposures.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Does not cause effects on sexual function or fertility.

Effects on or via Lactation

No information was located.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not known to be a mutagen.

Interactive Effects

No information was located.

Other Information

TOXIC SUBSTANCE: KEEP AWAY FROM ANIMALS AND SMALL CHILDREN.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Acute Aquatic Toxicity

Chemical Name	LC50 Fish	EC50 Crustacea	ErC50 Aquatic Plants	ErC50 Algae
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Ethylene glycol	18500 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout); 96-hour; fresh water)	74000 mg/L (Daphnia magna (water flea); 24 hr)		
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Chronic Aquatic Toxicity

Chemical Name	NOEC Fish	EC50 Fish	NOEC Crustacea	EC50 Crustacea
Ethylene glycol	39140 mg/L (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout))		24000 mg/L (Daphnia magna (water flea))	

Persistence and Degradability

No information was located.

Bioaccumulative Potential

This product and its degradation products are not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

No information was located.

Other Adverse Effects

There is no information available.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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 local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not regulated under Canadian TDG regulations.

Regulation	UN No.	Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard Class(es)	Packing Group
US DOT	3082	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (Ethylene glycol)	9	III

Environmental Hazards Not applicable

Special Precautions Please note: In single containers of 5000 lbs capacity or less this product is exempt from DOT regulations (non regulated). Does not require label or placards. Regulated Quantity (RQ)= 5000 lbs (2268 kg) (as ethylene glycol) For bulk shipments equal to or greater than Regulated Quantity (RQ), please adhere to classification as outlined in DOT Classification section.

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

Proof of Dangerous Goods Classification

Date of Classification March 27, 2017
Technical Name not Regulated
Classification Not Regulated
Classification Method As per regulation for ethylene glycol.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL/NDSL.

USA

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

All ingredients are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Additional USA Regulatory Lists

California Proposition 65: WARNING: Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/product.

Custom Regulatory 1

Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 General Conformity Certification
The Supplier identified in Section 1 of this MSDS has evaluated this product and certifies it to be labeled and packaged in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substance Act as stated in 16 CFR 1500 and enforced by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and where applicable the products that require Child Resistant Closures are packaged in accordance with the Poison Prevention Packaging Act as stated in 16 CFR 1700 and enforced by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. All closures have been tested in accordance with the latest protocols. No other testing is required to certify compliance with the above. The date of manufacture is stamped on the product container.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Prepared By Compliance and Regulatory Department
Phone No. 905-878-5544
Date of Preparation March 27, 2017
References CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).
Additional Information We are committed to uphold the Industry Consumer Ingredient Communication Voluntary Initiative.
Please send us your request by visiting our website at www.recochem.com.

Ingredients present (intentionally added ingredients) at a concentration of greater than one percent (1%) shall be listed in descending order of predominance. Ingredients present at a concentration of not more than one percent shall be listed but may be disclosed without respect to order of predominance.

Disclaimer Notice to reader: To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: CAT EXTREME APPLICATION GREASE 2
Product Description: Base Oil and Additives
Product Code: 2020A0109040, 21519
Intended Use: Grease

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Canada Imperial Oil Limited, An Affiliate of Exxon Mobil Corporation
P.O. Box 2480, Station M
Calgary, ALBERTA. T2P 3M9 Canada
24 Hour Health Emergency 1-866-232-9563
Transportation Emergency Phone 1-866-232-9563
Supplier General Contact 1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is not hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

Other hazard information:

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

No significant hazards.

HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Excessive exposure may result in eye, skin, or respiratory irritation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

No significant hazards.

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health: 0	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health: 0	Flammability: 1	Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from

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person to person.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a mixture.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
1H-IMIDAZOLE-1-ETHANOL, 4,5-DIHYDRO-, 2-NORTALL-OIL ALKYL DERIVS	61791-39-7	0.1 - < 1%	H314(1B)
BENZENE SULFONIC ACIDS, C10-16 ALKYL DERIVS., CA SALTS	68584-23-6	1 - < 5%	H317
BENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONO-C16-24-ALKYL DERIVS. CALCIUM SALTS	70024-69-0	1 - < 5%	H317
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	1305-62-0	0.1 - < 1%	H315, H318, H335
CARBONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT (1:1)	471-34-1	10 - < 20%	None
MOLYBDENUM (IV) SULFIDE	1317-33-5	5 - < 10%	None
SULFONIC ACIDS, PETROLEUM, CALCIUM SALTS	61789-86-4	1 - < 5%	H317

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Under normal conditions of intended use, this material is not expected to be an inhalation hazard.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

First aid is normally not required. Seek medical attention if discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish

flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Sulfur oxides, Aldehydes, Oxides of carbon, Incomplete combustion products, Smoke, Fume

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >200°C (392°F) [EST. FOR OIL, ASTM D-92 (COC)]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D

Autoignition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: respiratory protection will be necessary only in special cases, e.g., formation of mists. Half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for dust/organic vapor or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to hydrocarbons are recommended. Gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Scrape up spilled material with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Warn other shipping. Material will sink. Consult an expert. No immediate action required.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be

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consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Static Accumulator: This material is not a static accumulator.

STORAGE

Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit / Standard			NOTE	Source
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3		N/A	OSHA Z1
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE	Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3		N/A	OSHA Z1
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE		TWA	5 mg/m3		N/A	ACGIH
CARBONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT (1:1)	Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m3		N/A	OSHA Z1
CARBONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT (1:1)	Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3		N/A	OSHA Z1
MOLYBDENUM (IV) SULFIDE [as Mo]	Total dust.	TWA	15 mg/m3		N/A	OSHA Z1
MOLYBDENUM (IV) SULFIDE [as Mo]	Inhalable fraction.	TWA	10 mg/m3		N/A	ACGIH
MOLYBDENUM (IV) SULFIDE [as Mo]	Respirable fraction.	TWA	3 mg/m3		N/A	ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

No biological limits allocated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.
Control measures to consider:
No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications,



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handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:
No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:
No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:
No skin protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid skin contact.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Solid
Form: Semi-fluid
Color: Dark Gray
Odor: Characteristic
Odor Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 1.042

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Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: >200°C (392°F) [EST. FOR OIL, ASTM D-92 (COC)]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point / Range: > 316°C (600°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapor Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 150 cSt (150 mm2/sec) at 40 °C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/D
DMSO Extract (mineral oil only), IP-346: < 3 %wt

NOTE: Most physical properties above are for the oil component in the material.

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: See sub-sections below.

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat. High energy sources of ignition.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin	

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Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on assessment of the components.
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitization	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: Data available.	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on assessment of the components.
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause cancer. Based on assessment of the components.
Reproductive Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on assessment of the components.
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on assessment of the components.

OTHER INFORMATION
For the product itself:

Component concentrations in this formulation would not be expected to cause skin sensitization, based on tests of the components or similar formulations.

Contains:
Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitizing in test animals.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = NTP CARC
2 = NTP SUS

3 = IARC 1
4 = IARC 2A

5 = IARC 2B
6 = OSHA CARC

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Name: CAT EXTREME APPLICATION GREASE 2
Revision Date: 21 Apr 2015
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The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

MOBILITY

Base oil component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION



Product Name: CAT EXTREME APPLICATION GREASE 2
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LAND (DOT): Not Regulated for Land Transport

LAND (TDG): Not Regulated for Land Transport

SEA (IMDG): Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code

Marine Pollutant: No

AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: This material is not considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

Special Cases:

Inventory	Status
NDSL	Restrictions Apply

EPCRA SECTION 302: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: None.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
CALCIUM DODECYLBENZENE SULFONATE (OVERBASED)	26264-06-2	13, 18, 19
CARBONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT (1:1)	471-34-1	4, 16, 17, 18
MOLYBDENUM (IV) SULFIDE	1317-33-5	1, 4, 13, 16

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--
1 = ACGIH ALL 6 = TSCA 5a2 11 = CA P65 REPRO 16 = MN RTK

+

Product Name: CAT EXTREME APPLICATION GREASE 2
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2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

H314(1B): Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 1B
H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
H317: May cause allergic skin reaction; Skin Sensitization, Cat 1
H318: Causes serious eye damage; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 1
H335: May cause respiratory irritation; Target Organ Single, Resp Irr

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET
GASOLINE, UNLEADED



000003000644

Version 3.0

Revision Date 2019/06/14

Print Date 2019/06/14

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GASOLINE, UNLEADED

Synonyms : TN-PE-TM15-X00-1499; Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean, SuperClean WinterGas, Regular-Clean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blend-stock for Oxygenate Blending, Conventional Gasoline, RUL, MUL, SUL, PUL.

Product code : 100127, 100126, 101823, 100507, 101811, 101814, 100141, 101813, 101810, 101812, 100063, 101822, 100138, 101821, 100064, 101820, 101819, 100506, 101818, 101816, 101817, 100488

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Petro-Canada
P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada

Emergency telephone number
Suncor Energy: +1 403-296-3000;
Canutec Transportation: 1-888-226-8832 (toll-free) or 613-996-6666;
Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Unleaded gasoline is used in spark ignition engines including motor vehicles, inboard and outboard boat engines, small engines such as chain saws and lawn mowers, and recreational vehicles.

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-804-4752

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
Odour	Gasoline

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 1

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Skin irritation	: Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	: Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	: Category 3 (Central nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	: Category 1
Aspiration hazard	: Category 1

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements	: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
-------------------	---

Precautionary statements	:	Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Response: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
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IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry : Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact

Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

Other hazards

None known.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Benzene 71-43-2

ACGIH

Confirmed human carcinogen

Benzene 71-43-2

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

Gasoline 86290-81-5

Ethanol 64-17-5

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

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Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	86290-81-5	95 - 100 %
toluene	108-88-3	1 - 40 %
benzene	71-43-2	0.5 - 1.5 %
ethanol	64-17-5	0.1 - 0.3 %

All above concentrations are in percent by weight.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled

: Move to fresh air.
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact

: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of eye contact

: Remove contact lenses.
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed

: Rinse mouth with water.
DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Seek medical advice.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

: Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Chronic exposure to benzene may result in increased risk of leukemia and other blood disorders.
- Notes to physician

: Treat symptomatically.
Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media

: Dry chemical
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Water fog.
Foam

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Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do NOT use water jet.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	: Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Hazardous combustion products	: Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
Further information	: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective wear. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with full face-piece.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: For personal protection see section 8. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Material can create slippery conditions.
Environmental precautions	: If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Remove all sources of ignition. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Non-sparking tools should be used. Ensure adequate ventilation. Contact the proper local authorities.

Advice on safe handling	: For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not ingest. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep container closed when not in use.
Conditions for safe storage	: Store in original container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

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Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labelled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 188 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 188 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm 1.6 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		TWAEV	1 ppm 3 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEV	5 ppm 15.5 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

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				week		
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Adequate ventilation to ensure that Occupational Exposure Limits are not exceeded.
Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location.

Respiratory protection : Concentration in air determines protection needed. Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type : A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection
Material : polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R). Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.

Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
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Eye protection : Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Skin and body protection : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.

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Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Clear liquid.
Colour	: Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
Odour	: Gasoline
Odour Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 25 - 225 °C (77 - 437 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Flash point	: -50 - -38 °C (-58 - -36 °F) Method: Tagliabue.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	: 257 °C (495 °F)
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability	: Extremely flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, shocks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.
Upper explosion limit	: 7.6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1.3 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: < 802.5 mmHg (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 3
Relative density	: 0.685 - 0.8
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available

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Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Reactivity : No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials : Reactive with oxidising agents, acids and interhalogens.

Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, NOx, phenols, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.
----------------------------------	---

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact

Ingestion

Inhalation

Skin contact

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 13,600 mg/kg,

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,750 mg/kg,

toluene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,580 mg/kg,

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 7585 ppm

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Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 12,125 mg/kg,

benzene:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,990 mg/kg,
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 13700 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 8,240 mg/kg,

ethanol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 7,060 mg/kg,
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 32380 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Product:
Carcinogenicity - Assessment May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:
Reproductive toxicity - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED



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Assessment

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

No data available

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from residues

- : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
- Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
- Waste must be classified and labelled prior to recycling or disposal.
- Send to a licensed waste management company.
- Dispose of as hazardous waste in compliance with local and national regulations.
- Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 1203
Proper shipping name	: Gasoline
Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: Class 3 - Flammable Liquid
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	: 364

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UN number          : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
```

Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
EmS Code	: F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant	: no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

TDG

UN number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE

Class	: 3
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3
ERG Code	: 128
Marine pollutant	: no

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the HPR.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

For Copy of SDS : Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds
Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228
For Product Safety Information: 1 905-804-4752

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-804-4752

Revision Date : 2019/06/14

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
HYDREX™ MV ARCTIC 15



000003000786

Version 2.2

Revision Date 2019/02/25

Print Date 2019/02/25

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : HYDREX™ MV ARCTIC 15

Product code : HDXAR15P5R, HDXAR15DRR, HDXAR15IBC, HDXAR15P20, HDXAR15DRM, HDXAR15DCT, HDXAR15, HDXAR15BLK

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Petro-Canada America Lubricants LLC
115N Oak Park Avenue #1C
Oak Park IL 60301-1366
United States

Emergency telephone number
Emergency telephone number : Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc.: +1 905-403-5770;
CHEMTREC Transport Emergency: 1-800-424-9300;
Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : This product is a hydraulic oil that is formulated for outdoor equipment that must function at very low temperatures.

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-491-0565

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	viscous liquid
Colour	Pale, straw-yellow.
Odour	Mild petroleum oil like.

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements : **Response:**
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Storage:

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In case of eye contact	:	Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	:	Rinse mouth with water. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	First aider needs to protect himself.

Suitable extinguishing media	: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: No information available.
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	: Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Hazardous combustion products	: Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
Further information	: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with full face-piece.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Material can create slippery conditions. Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorized personnel. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.
Environmental precautions	:	If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Remove all sources of ignition. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Non-sparking tools should be used.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labelled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	72623-86-0	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL

Engineering measures : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe

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	working limits of the selected respirator.
Filter type	: organic vapour filter
	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Hand protection	
Material	: neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R).
Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	: Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
Skin and body protection	: Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: viscous liquid
Colour	: Pale, straw-yellow.
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
Odour Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Pour point	: -51 °C (-60 °F)
Boiling point/boiling range	: No data available
Flash point	: 132 °C (270 °F) Method: Cleveland open cup
Fire Point	: No data available
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper	: No data available

Internet: lubricants.petro-canada.com/sds
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flammability limit	
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 0.8360 kg/l (15 °C / 59 °F)
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 13.6 cSt (40 °C / 104 °F)
	5.23 cSt (100 °C / 212 °F)
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: No data available
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents and reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, H2S, metal oxides, methacrylate monomers, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure	: Eye contact Ingestion Inhalation Skin contact
--	--

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: Remarks: No data available
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: No data available

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Waste must be classified and labelled prior to recycling or disposal.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

National Regulations

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Internet: lubricants.petro-canada.com/sds

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This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. The chemicals include:

ethylene oxide

75-21-8

IECSC : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

HEALTH	3
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL	:	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0	:	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
NIOSH REL / TWA	:	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST	:	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

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OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

For Copy of SDS : Internet: lubricants.petro-canada.com/sds
United States, telephone: 1-800-268-5850; fax: 1-800-201-6285
For Product Safety Information: 1 905-491-0565

Prepared by : Product Safety: +1 905-491-0565

Revision Date : 2019/02/25

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US / EN

DURON™/MC UHP 0W-30



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Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

None known.

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	72623-86-0	50 - 70 %

If inhaled	: Move to fresh air. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Seek medical advice.
In case of skin contact	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Wash clothing before reuse. Seek medical advice.
In case of eye contact	: Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	: Rinse mouth with water. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center.

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Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : First aider needs to protect himself.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : No information available.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), phosphorus oxides (PO_x), sulphur compounds (H₂S), zinc oxides (ZnO_x), metal oxides, hydrocarbons, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.

Further information : Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Material can create slippery conditions.

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Contact the proper local authorities.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory

DURON^{TM/MC} UHP 0W-30



Print Date 2018/08/10

equipment.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labelled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based	72623-86-0	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL (Mist)	10 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV (Mist)	5 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEV (Mist)	10 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH

Engineering measures : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type : organic vapour filter

Hand protection
Material : neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R).

Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling
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Eye protection	:	Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
Skin and body protection	:	Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	:	Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	:	Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Appearance	: viscous liquid
Colour	: light brown
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
Odour Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Pour point	: -45 °C (-49 °F)
Boiling point/boiling range	: No data available
Flash point	: 220 °C (428 °F) Method: Cleveland open cup
Fire Point	: 235 °C (455 °F)
Auto-Ignition Temperature	: No data available
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability	: Low fire hazard. This material must be heated before ignition will occur.
Upper explosion limit	: No data available
Lower explosion limit	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative vapour density	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 0.8442 kg/l (15 °C / 59 °F)

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Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 65.2 cSt (40 °C / 104 °F)
	11.50 cSt (100 °C / 212 °F)
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: No data available
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents, reducing agents and water.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, H2S, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin contact
Eye contact
Inhalation
Ingestion

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: Remarks: No data available
Acute inhalation toxicity	: Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity	: Remarks: No data available

Components:

lubricating oils (petroleum), C15-30, hydrotreated neutral oil-based:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg,
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h

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Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg,

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT - single exposure

No data available

STOT - repeated exposure

No data available

No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish :
Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :
aquatic invertebrates Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to algae :
Remarks: No data available

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Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Waste must be classified and labelled prior to recycling or disposal.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

TDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

DSI

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA

All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

ELINCS

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

For Copy of SDS

: Internet: lubricants.petro-canada.com/sds
Western Canada, telephone: 1-800-661-1199; fax: 1-800-378-4518
Ontario & Central Canada, telephone: 1-800-268-5850; fax: 1-800-201-6285
Quebec & Eastern Canada, telephone: 1-800-576-1686; fax: 1-800-201-6285
For Product Safety Information: 1 905-491-0565

Prepared by

: Product Safety: +1 905-491-0565

Revision Date

: 2018/08/10

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Propane

Safety Data Sheet E-4646

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

Date of issue: 10-15-1979

Revision date: 08-03-2016

Supersedes: 10-15-2013

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Name : Propane
CAS No : 74-98-6
Formula : C₃H₈
Other means of identification : Propane, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, n-propane, dimethylmethane, propyl hydride, refrigerant gas R290
Product group : Core Products

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions : Industrial use
Use as directed

1.3. Supplier

Praxair Canada inc.
1200 – 1 City Centre Drive
Mississauga - Canada L5B 1M2
T 1-905-803-1600 - F 1-905-803-1682
www.praxair.ca

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-363-0042
Call emergency number 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product.
For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-CA classification

Flam. Gas 1 H220
Liquefied gas H280

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: DANGER

Hazard statements

: **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS**
CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION
MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE
MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR

Precautionary statements

: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources

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Propane

Safety Data Sheet E-4646

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)
Date of issue: 10-15-1979 Revision date: 08-03-2016 Supersedes: 10-15-2013

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)
Use a back flow preventive device in the piping
Close valve after each use and when empty
Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles
Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol.)	Common Name (synonyms)
Propane (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 74-98-6	100	Propane liquefied / Normal propane / n-Propane / PROPANE

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately. Get immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : None.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray, fog.

5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

- Fire hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.
- Explosion hazard : **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS.** Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
- Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

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Propane

Safety Data Sheet E-4646

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)
Date of issue: 10-15-1979 Revision date: 08-03-2016 Supersedes: 10-15-2013

5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters	
Firefighting instructions	: Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.
Protection during firefighting	: Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.
Special protective equipment for fire fighters	: Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
Specific methods	: Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems Stop flow of product if safe to do so Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.
Other information	: Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TC.).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so.
------------------	--

6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.
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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking" or "Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Propane (74-98-6)		
USA - OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1800 mg/m³
USA - OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (mg/m³)	1800 mg/m³
Canada (Quebec)	VEMP (ppm)	1000 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m³)	1800 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	1000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	1250 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	1000 ppm

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : An explosion-proof local exhaust system or a mechanical system is acceptable if it can prevent oxygen deficiency and keep hazardous fumes and gases below all applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing area. During welding, ensure that there is adequate ventilation to keep worker exposure below applicable limits for fumes, gases, and other by-products of welding. Do not breathe fumes or gases. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes, or may cause other similar discomfort.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment : Safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.



Hand protection : Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.

Eye protection : Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

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Skin and body protection	: As needed for welding, wear hand, head, and body protection to help prevent injury from radiation and sparks. (See ANSI Z49.1.) At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and protective goggles, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection as well as substantial clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Respiratory protection: Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Thermal hazard protection	: Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Environmental exposure controls	: Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for specific methods for waste gas treatment.
Other information	: Other protection : Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas.
Molecular mass	: 44 g/mol
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Stenchant often added. Sweetish.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
pH solution	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: -187.69 °C (-305.8°F)
Boiling point	: -42.1 °C (-44.32°F)
Flash point	: -104.4 °C (-155.2°F) TCC
Critical temperature	: 96.8 °C (206°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 450 °C (842°F)
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 8.58 bar (109.73 psig)
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.58
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: No data available
Density	: 0.506 - 0.583 g/cm ³ (at 15 °C)
Relative gas density	: 1.5
Solubility	: Water: 75 mg/l
Log Pow	: 2.36
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C)	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 2.1 - 9.5 vol %

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9.2. Other information

- Gas group : Liquefied gas
- Additional information : Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
- Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions : Can form explosive mixture with air. May react violently with oxidants.
- Conditions to avoid : Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- Incompatible materials : Air, Oxidiser. Chlorine dioxide.
- Hazardous decomposition products : Thermal decomposition or burning may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen. The welding and cutting process may form reaction products such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Other decomposition products of normal operation originate from the volatilization, reaction, or oxidation of the material being worked.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
- Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
- Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Propane (\f)74-98-6	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	658 mg/l/4h
ATE CA (vapours)	658.00000000 mg/l/4h
ATE CA (dust,mist)	658.00000000 mg/l/4h

- Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
pH: Not applicable.
- Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
pH: Not applicable.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
- Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
- Carcinogenicity : Not classified
- Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified
- Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Propane (74-98-6)	
Hydrocarbon	Yes

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

- Ecology - general : No ecological damage caused by this product.



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15.1. National regulations

Propane (74-98-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

15.2. International regulations

Propane (74-98-6)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Listed on INSQ (Mexican national Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on CIRC (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of issue : 15/10/1979

Revision date : 03/08/2016

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Indication of changes:

Training advice : The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.
Ensure operators understand the flammability hazard.

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Propane (74-98-6)

Persistence and degradability	The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Propane (74-98-6)

Log Pow	2.36
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Propane (74-98-6)

Mobility in soil	No data available.
Log Pow	2.36
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer	: None
Effect on global warming	: No known effects from this product

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.
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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

TDG

UN-No. (TDG)	: UN1978
TDG Primary Hazard Classes	: 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable Gas.
Proper shipping name	: PROPANE
ERAP Index	: 3 000
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	: 0.125 L
Passenger Carrying Ship Index	: 110 kg
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index	: Forbidden

14.3. Air and sea transport

IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1978
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: PROPANE
Class (IMDG)	: 2 - Gases
MFAG-No	: 115

IATA

UN-No. (IATA)	: 1978
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: PROPANE
Class (IATA)	: 2

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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Other information	: When using this product in welding and cutting, read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. Ask your welding products supplier for a copy of Praxair's free safety booklet, P-2035, Precautions and Safe Practices for Gas Welding, Cutting, and Heating, and for other manufacturers' safety publications. For a detailed treatment, get ANSI Z49.1, Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, published by the American Welding Society (AWS), www.aws.org. Order AWS documents from Global Engineering Documents, global.ihs.com. Arcs and sparks can ignite combustible materials. Prevent fires. Refer to NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hotwork. Do not strike an arc on the container. The defect produced by an arc burn may lead to container rupture Fumes and gases produced during welding and cutting processes can be dangerous to your health and may cause serious lung disease. KEEP YOUR HEAD OUT OF FUMES. DO NOT BREATHE FUMES AND GASES. Use enough ventilation, local exhaust, or both to keep fumes and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Short-term overexposure to fumes may cause dizziness, nausea, and dryness or irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes; or may cause other similar discomfort. Contaminants in the air may add to the hazard of fumes and gases When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product. Praxair Canada Inc, SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Praxair Canada Inc, or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your Praxair sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from www.praxair.ca. If you have questions regarding Praxair SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Praxair suppliers in your area, phone or write Praxair Canada Inc, (Phone: 1-888-257-5149; Address: Praxair Canada Inc, 1 City Centre Drive, Suite 1200, Mississauga, Ontario, L5B 1M2). PRAXAIR and the Flowing Airstream design are trademarks or registered trademarks of Praxair Technology, Inc. in the United States and/or other countries.	
NFPA health hazard	: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.	
NFPA fire hazard	: 4 - Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressure and temperature, or is readily dispersed in air and will burn readily.	
NFPA reactivity	: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.	
HMIS III Rating		
Health	: 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible	
Flammability	: 4 Severe Hazard - Flammable gases, or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73 F, and boiling points below 100 F. Materials may ignite spontaneously with air. (Class IA)	
Physical	: 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air.	



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