2010

Greyhound Project

Application to Nuavut Water Board P.O. Box 119 Gjoa Haven, NU X0B 110

Paul Pitman
For Aura Silver Resources Inc.

Base Metal – Gold Exploration Plan: Greyhound Project, らしつつくら NU



Greyhound Project Summary

Claims K01191 – K01200......Map sheet NTS 66A/09 Lat: 64° 38' N Long: 96° 19' W

The commodities being explored for at Greyhound are base and precious metals (copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver). No radioactive substances will be searched for, nor measured. There is no "mineral resource" as yet outlined at Greyhound, as defined under securities commissions' definitions of mineral resources.

The geology at Greyhound suggests the presence of volcanic-type VMS deposits and/or magmatic quartz-vein or iron formation hosted gold/silver deposits. The purpose of Aura Silver's proposed operation is to explore for these metals by diamond drill testing of airborne electromagnetic VTEM anomalies. All activities will take place within the boundaries of the Greyhound claims as shown on the attached maps, "Areas of Investigation". The project site will be accessed from the hamlet of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake). It is not anticipated that a camp will be set up but daily transport of crews will be from the Baker Lake airport via helicopter. Lodging, field supplies and general labour etc will be purchased locally.

February, 2010

PwPconsulting

Geolgical Consultant

Aura Silver Resources Inc.

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GREYHOUND PROJECT

Non-Technical Summary

The purpose of Aura Silver's proposed exploration program is to explore for the presence of base and precious metals in the volcanic rocks found in the Greyhound Project area. This is located from 40-50 kms northwest of Baker Lake. Agnico Eagle's haulage/access road transects the claims.

All activities proposed for this program are considered grassroots or early stage exploration activities. The activities will include diamond drilling of between 25 to 30 diamond drill holes in 2010. The program will run from May through end June for each year of the permit life as weather and light conditions at this time of year are best for the planned work program and safety. Methods of transportation will include helicopter flights from Baker Lake to the drill site for both mobilization of equipment and crews. The helicopter will be based in Baker Lake at the airport for the entire campaign.

All of these activities will be conducted by a crew of 8-10 people housed in rental facilities in the hamlet. There will be no field camp erected or operated during the term of the drilling. Because the project is exploratory in nature there are no long-term developments planned at this time. The longevity of the program will depend on the success of each project phase and therefore, cannot be predicted.

All activities will take into account a spill contingency plan (SCP) and operated under best practicises. Environmental impact will be limited and the drilling company will comply with an abandoment and restoration plan (ARP) at each drill site. To ensure this, Aura Silver has taken the best procedures or practices available to the exploration industry and provides details of its ARP and SCP in this report.

Aura Silver insists that all activities on its exploration projects follow the rules set out in these documents. A consultant to the Company will be on site acting as field manager for the duration of the field program. The author of this report will be responsible for the project. Mr. Paul Pitman holds a Level II Supervisor Certificate under the Mine Health and Safety Act (valid to July 2013). He is also an active member of NAPEG as a registered professional geologist in Nunavut (number L1648). Mr. Pitman acts as a Qualified Person for this Project for Aura Silver. He was formerly appointed as a Rehabilitation Inspector by the Ontario Minstry of Northern Development and Mines under the Ontario Mining Act, Section 146 and has a great deal of northern experience.

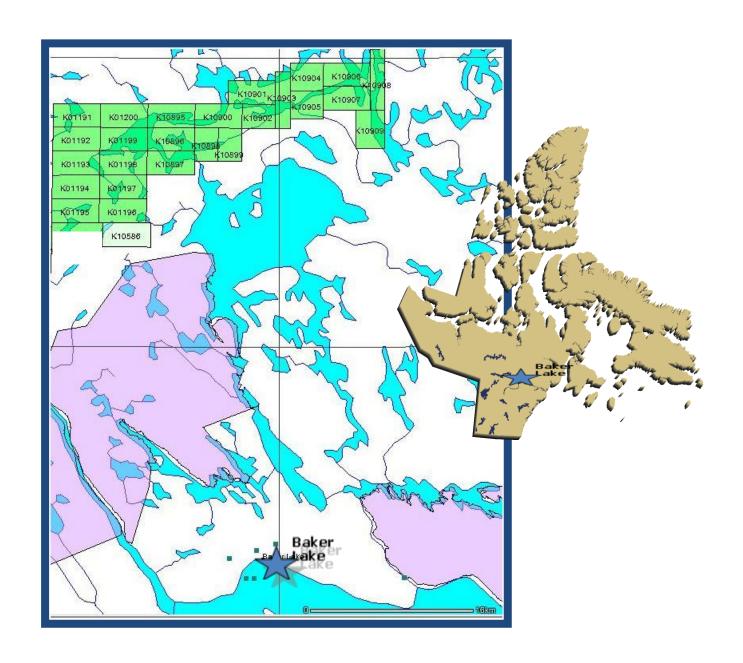
About the Company:

Aura Silver Resources Inc. is a junior explorer searching for precious metals in Mexico and Nunavut. The Company is listed on the Venture Exchange as AUU:TSX. Aura Silver's Nunavut Certificate of Registration of an Extra-Territorial Corporation is (ET8722) and it's prospecting licence no. is N33560. The Company carries a five million general liability policy which contemplates all aspects of normal exploration, including drilling. Aura Silver is registered with the WSCC in Nunavut.

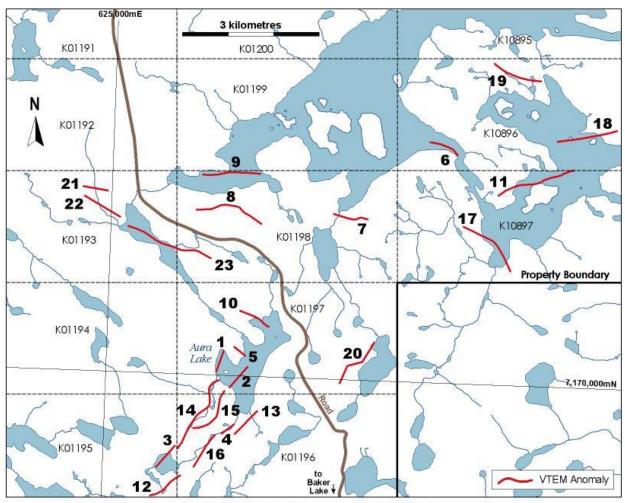
For further information on this project please contact

Paul Pitman at: (905) 456-5436 pwpconsulting@bellnet.ca

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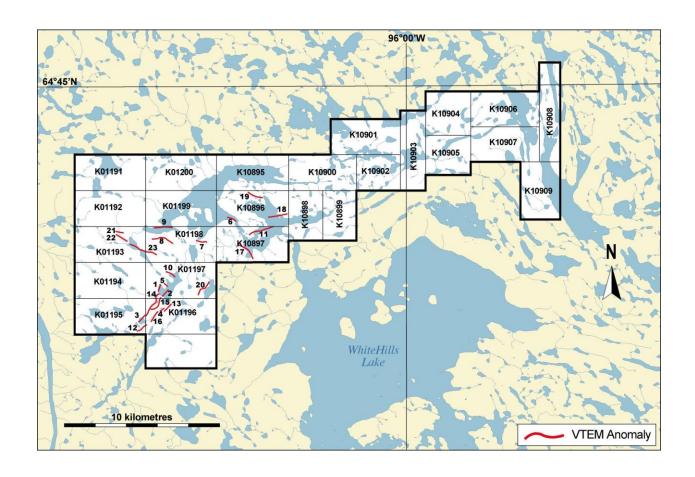
Location/Claim Map



Greyhound Property, Nunavut - VTEM Anomalies

Areas of Investigation

VTEM Airborne Conductors



Areas of Investigation in Relation to the Total Project Area

VTEM Airborne Conductors

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Property Location

The Greyhound Project lies within the Half Way Hills and Whitehills Lake area, Canadian NTS Map Sheet 66A/09, approximately 40 - 50 km to the north of the hamlet of Baker Lake.

The Greyhound Project consists of claims covering 230 square kilometres or about 23,000 hectares. Claim ownership is held under the name of Aura Silver Resources Inc. (Prospectors Lic. N33560).

Drilling Proposal/Description

This is an early stage exploration program. The number of holes that are planned to be drilled will be up to a maximum of 30 short holes, each roughly estimated to be about 100-150m in depth.

A light weight helicopter-portable drill (one only) will be used to obtain core samples of the bedrock. Each drill hole will be approximately 100-150 metres in depth and, as they are reconnaissance in nature, will be widely spaced throughout the project area, but within the "Areas of Investigation". The type of drill currently selected is a JKS BBS 25 Surface drill from Bradley Bros., Noranda, Quebec. The rig weighs 4,000 lbs but with timbers as support structure will weigh 6,500 lbs (2,900kg or 2.9 tonnes). Attached (next page) find weights, dimensions and descriptions of the Bradley fly-rig.

The type of helicopter used will be a Bell 206B JetRanger for the entire drilling phase ie personnel transport as well as drill moves. The contract helicopter company has yet to be selected.

Several holes will be located on frozen lakes prior to spring break up. No land based drill holes post breakup will be located within 30 metres of the ordinary high water mark of any water bodies. The drill will be moved by helicopter between hole locations thereby minimizing the ecological footprint. All crews will also be shuttled daily between Baker Lake and work areas by helicopter. The foot print of each drill pad will be kept to a minimum size of approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. Pad construction will involve the placement of parallel wooden timbers (6" x 6" x 10-12') onto the ground on which the frame of the drill and shack will be placed. The only ground clearing needed for this type of drill set-up will involve the removal of any larger, protruding boulders by hand or mechanically. Absorbent matting will be used to collect any oils and lubricants which may be sourced from operating the drill. Drip trays will be used at all fuelling and refuelling areas. Once drilling at a particular site is completed the timbers will be removed for use at the next drill site. All soiled absorbent matting, garbage and fuel drums will be backhauled off the property and transported to Baker Lake where it will be disposed of in an approved disposal facility. Sites will be inspected by a third party prior to final abandonment.



BBS 25 Surface Drill



The BBS 25 is a medium capacity drill for holes of 590m (1950 ft) of B† wireline. The above drill is shown with an air cooled Deutz F4L912 diesel engine, H size swivelhead with swivel head guard, hydraulic chuck, hydraulic side-mounted wireline hoist, dual hydraulic pumps, and mast mounting base.

All drill cuttings, water return and sludge will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or natural depression no closer than 30 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any water body. Hot water will be used in the process. As the holes are relatively shallow, salt (CaCl) will not be employed as a drilling solution.

As mentioned, drill targets under water bodies will be drilled while sufficiently frozen (swamps, lakes) with a proper amount of ice to support the drill and supporting equipment. Similar to land base drill pads described above, the drill will be placed on timbers. Absorbent matting will be used to collect greases and oils and drip trays will also be used at fuelling and refuelling stations. The drill stem will be cased from the drill rig through the lake water and into bedrock. This is necessary for drilling accuracy and in order to allow for complete recovery of all drilling fluids. As is the case for all land base drilling, any additives used in the drill fluids will be biodegradable and environmentally friendly where possible. While drilling from the ice, all drill fluids will be re-circulated from the cutting face to a tank located near the drill on the ice. Sludge will be disposed of in a land based sump no closer than 30 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any water body. Only a limited amount of fuel necessary to support the drill will be located on the ice. This supply will be replenished from the nearest centrally located land based fuel cache on an as needed basis. All ice based holes will be sealed with grout below the lake bottom and all casing between the lake bottom and ice will be removed.

All drill stems will be cut off at the ground surface after use. If later relocation of the hole is not required, casing will be removed whenever possible. The casing will be pulled on all on ice locations. If artesian flow is encountered, the drill hole will be terminated and plugged immediately. All sumps will be natural depressions if possible. If a small excavation is required, the organic layer will be stockpiled separately for replacement and backfilling. Any excess drill chips will be poured or shovelled back down the hole. All drill fluids will be bio-degradable and non toxic where possible.

Precautions will be taken throughout the operation to prevent direct or indirect pollution of watercourses.

All core recovered from the diamond drilling will be transported to Baker Lake, where it will be logged and sampled in a rented facility. There will be no field impact on this stage of the exploration program. The core boxes will then be temporarily stored in core racks onsite or hopefully, an arrangement can be made to store on the Meadowbank property. All core samples will be shipped by Calm Air to Winnipeg and from there to ALS Chemex laboratory in Vancouver.

Spills

An accidental release of any drill mud solids and/or cuttings would be considered a spill and would be cleaned up immediately according to Aura Silver's Spill Contingency Plan. Refer to Appendix I for details.

In the event of a spill, action will be taken immediately to contain the spill and control access to the spill area. Bradley Bros./Bradley Drilling is an exceptionally respected company with northern-experienced drill crews. The author, Paul Pitman has considerable field experience using Bradley Bros. and is satisfied with the professionalism of the Company and competence of all of their drill crews. Bradley Nuvumiut is a joint venture formed in 2002 between Bradley Bros. Ltd and Nuvumiut Drilling Inc.. Nuvumiut Drilling Inc. is in turn controlled by its shareholders Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation and Nunajurlik Landholding Corporation.

Health & Safety

All personnel connected with the project will follow the Health and Safety manual as supplied by the drilling contractor. This exhaustive program was developed by Bradley Bros and dated 2009 and all personnel, whether employed by Bradley Bros. will ADHERE to these regulations. Bradley will be directly responsible for health and safety at the drill site and may remove, if required, any contractor including personnel of Aura Silver if they deem fit to do so.

All visitors and Bradley crew will be instructed from this manual. Safety meetings held in Baker Lake will be carried out by-monthly. All personnel working at the drill site are trained in fall arrest, lock and tag, propane, common core, NU supervisor level 1 or 2 hazards recognition, and

helicopter safety. The closest medical facility will be the Baker Lake • Only properly trained contact drill personnel are to operate drill equipment.

- Handle equipment of machinery only if you have been trained for the job.
- Wear a hard hat, hearing protection, steel toed boots and any other personal protective equipment as directed by the drill crew supervisor.
- Stay clear of the drill if it is running and approach only when you have the foreman or runners attention
- Be vigilant/observant and do not stand nearby when drillers are pulling or changing rods.
- Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry that might catch in machinery (including rings). Wear respiratory masks if the foreman so instructs.
- Beware of slippery, wet or greasy floors in drill shacks. Although it is a time-honoured tradition among geologists they will be instructed to not lick drill core samples. Chemical residues left by drilling fluids may be poisonous. Another source of water must be located to wet core.

Abandonment and Restoration Practises

Aura Silver does not intend to have a field base thus there is no abandonment program necessary for a camp. Restoration of all drill sites, however, will be carried out with the utmost respect of reclaiming any disturbed tundra. All garbage will be removed to a Baker Lake facility, no wood or other drill equipment will be left in the field when a hole site is abandoned. Any soil contamination by fuel will be treated onsite if possible or removed. Final inspections of all sites will be conducted by lead INAC agencies on an annual basis. All locations will be accurately recorded by GPS and reported to the appropriate INAC contact so that each site can be inspected. All sites will be recorded digitally both before and after remediation. (Appendix II)

Environmental Principles

Environmental management is an integral component of all Aura Silvers exploration programs whether in foreign lands or in Canada. The Company has only conducted drilling in Mexico, this will be the first Canadian drill program. The lead field manager however, has more than 20 field seasons in northern Canada, many of which had a drilling component. He is both a professional geologist with considerable experience in the environmental field; having acted as a hydrogeologist for MM Dillion Engineering. A CV is attached in Appendix III. The Company has, received the highest commendation from the Mexican Government for its drilling practises.

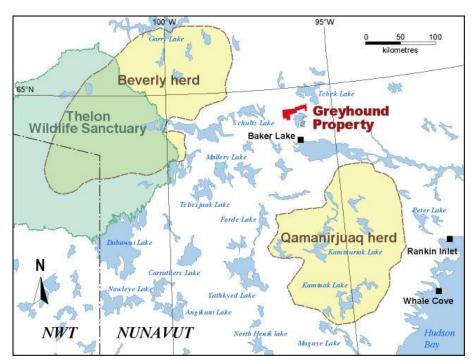
All relevant government laws and regulations for the protection of the environment will be complied with. All contractors will be informed of Bradley Bros. environmental operating procedures and responsibilities. A close liaison will be maintained with Baker Lake, the nearest community and with regulatory authorities. Exploration will be carried out with due regard for the protection of wildlife, flora and any cultural or historically significant sites. The NWT

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development manual (March 2002) on Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country" will be distributed to all personnel.

Cultural objects, remains, and sites of spiritual, archaeological, anthropological or historical significance will be recorded and protected. Aura Silver will be having discussions with Baker Lake authorities prior to issuing an application. A registered archaeologist will research with the Archaeological Survey, Ottawa for any specific, known sites. Hunting is prohibited and all abusive substances (alcohol, drugs etc). will be forbidden. Immediate dismissal will occur for non-compliance. All sightings of stray caribou or other mammals will be recorded as to day, time, weather, number of animals, weather conditions at the time of the sighting etc. Contractors are not to go near, feed or disturb any animals at any time. Food and related food stuffs (wastes) will be secured at the drill site so as to not attract attention.

Our exploration activities require airborne support. Aircraft activities will be kept to a minimum and no low-level flights will be permitted. Any instances of wildlife problems will be reported to the appropriate Conservation Office for Kivalliq.

It is expected that this exploration will have minimum disturbance and all environmental risks will be managed. Only a minimal amount of fuels to carry out drilling will be on-site. A helicopter will ferry and replace supplies only when necessary. As fully described a Spill Contingency Plan has been established. Preference has been given to contractors who have displayed in the past high standard of environmental management and performance.



Project Area in Relation to Caribou Herds

About the Company:

Aura Silver Resources Inc. is a junior explorer searching for precious metals in Mexico and Nunavut. The Company is listed on the Venture Exchange as AUU:TSX.

Aura Silver's Certificate of Registration in Nunavut (ET8722) and it's prospecting licence no. is N33560. Aura Silver is registered with the WSCC.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul W. Pitman, B.Sc., P.Geo.

NAPEG Registration L1648

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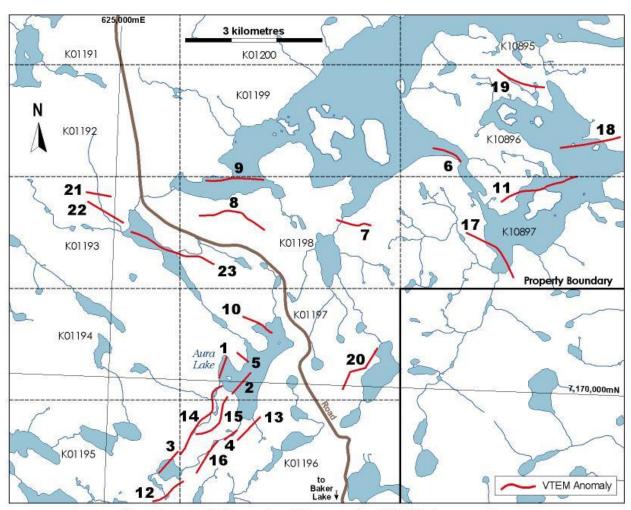
Emergency Contact Information

Environment Canada	(867) 669-4700
Environment Canada (24 hr pager)	(867) 820-5131
Environment Canada (Iqaluit)	(867) 975-4644
DIAND Land Use Inspector	(867) 645-2831
Water Licence Inspection:	(867) 360-6338
RCMP Baker Lake	(867) 793-0123
NU Spill Report	(867) 873-6924
Baker Lake Health Center	(867) 793-2816
Peter's Expediting	(867) 793-2703
Project Manager – Paul Pitman	(cell) 416-705-3421
Aura Silver Canada office: Bob Boaz	(905) 403-8010

References:

- Franklin, J.M., 2008 Analysis of Lithogeochemical Data for the Greyhound Area for: Aura Silver Resources Inc. and Intrepid Mining Ltd.; unpublished.
- Hrabi, R.B, Barclay, W.A., Fleming D., Alexander, R.B. 2003. Structural Evolution of the Woodburn Lake group in the area of the Meadowbank gold deposit, Nunavut. Geological Survey of Canada Current Research 2003-C27.
- Jamieson, D. 2008: Technical Report on the Greyhound Project: Airborne Geophysics and Ground Prospecting for Intrepid Mining and Aura Silver Resources (July-Aug 2007).
- Pitman, P.W. 2007 Report of an Airborne Electromagnetic/Magnetic Survey, Greyhound Project for: Aura Silver Resources Inc.; unpublished.
- Zaleski, E and Pehrsson, S. 2005. Geology of Half Way Hills and Whitehills Lake Area; Map 2069A 1:50,000.

Map of Targeted Areas for Drilling "Areas of Investigation"



Greyhound Property, Nunavut - VTEM Anomalies

APPENDIX I

Aura Silver Resources Spill Contingency Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aura Silver Inc. has prepared this spill contingency plan for drilling and exploration activities being undertaken on its Greyhound Project in the Whitehills Lake of Nunavut.

Company: Aura Silver Resources Inc.

Project: Greyhound Project, Whitehills Lake, NU

Company Address: 1324 Clarkson Rd. North, Mississauga, On. L5J 2W5

Telephone: 905-403-8010 Email: boaz@sympatico.ca

Attention: Robert Boaz, Chief Executive Officer

Effective Date of spill contingency plan: May - June, 2010

Distribution List:

Robert Boaz Chief Executive Officer
John McNeice Chief Financial Officer

Eric Craigie VP, Exploration Paul Pitman Field Manager

The plan will be distributed to all field contract personnel prior to commencement of field operations.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this plan is to outline response actions for potential spills of any size, including a worst case scenario for Aura Silvers exploration sites between Half Way Hills and Whitehills Lake. The plan identifies key response personnel and their roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill, as well as the equipment and other resources available to respond to a spill. It details spill response procedures that will minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean-up efforts. The plan has been prepared to ensure quick access to all the information required in responding to a spill.

1.2 Environmental Policy

Aura Silver is committed to the concept of sustainable development and the protection of the environment and human health. The Company's environmental, health and safety policy is to:

- protect employees, the public and the environment
- comply with all applicable legislation, regulations, and authorizations
- work proactively with federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments, other relevant organizations, and the general public, on all aspects of environmental protection
- anticipate future spill control requirements and make provision for them
- keep contractors, inspectors, Land and Water Boards, appropriate governments (Aboriginal, Federal and Territorial) and the public informed of any changes at the site or with project activities.

The Environmental Policy will be presented to all staff during an on-site orientation session. The Policy includes detailed information on the Spill Contingency Plan to ensure that all employees and contractors are knowledgeable about the plan and aware of the locations of the plan on the site at the Greyhound project and in the head office in Mississauga, ON. During the orientation meeting, training sessions will be scheduled to ensure contractors have an understanding of the steps to be undertaken in the event of a spill. All contractors will be shown where spill kits are stored, will be made aware of their contents and will be trained in using spill equipment and responding to spills. The Company is committed to keeping personnel up to date on the latest technologies and spill response methods.

1.3 Project Description

The Company is exploring for base and precious metals in the Greyhound area of Nunavut about 50 kilometres north of Baker Lake. The proposed work program will comprise core drilling to test airborne electromagnetic targets that occur on the Company's mineral claims. It is planned to conduct one or more test of up to 18 targets. One or more angled holes will be drilled to a depth of approximately 100-150 metres on each of the electromagnetic targets. This will comprise drilling of between 20 to 30 holes. Core size will be NQ (approximately 4.5 cm or two inches in diameter). It is expected that this work will take about six weeks. If the initial phase of work is successful in delineating a mineralized intersection, a follow-up drill program may be carried out with approximately another 10 holes. It is possible that the follow up work could be done from early July to end July, 2010 on land-based targets. Expected time to complete the follow up work would be an additional 4 weeks.

Crews for the drilling will be based at Baker Lake about 50 kilometres south of the area of proposed drilling. Crews will be transferred daily to and from the drill sites by helicopter. There is no field camp proposed for this phase of exploration at the Greyhound project as drilling will be widely spaced across the claim holdings.

1.4 Site description

The drill area is located from 40-50 kilometres north of Baker Lake and centered at Lat: 64⁰ 38' N, Long: 96⁰ 19' W. (Map sheet NTS 66A/09). The hamlet of Baker Lake is the closest community thus the only people immediately affected by a potential spill would be contractors to the Company.

Proposed drill sites and the Company's mineral claims are shown on the maps attached to the Land Use Permit application within this report.

1.5 List of Hazardous Materials on-site

There will be one fuel storage area at each drill site at the time of drilling of that site, and will be used for storing diesel fuel for the drill, jet B and possibly propane for heating the water line. Small amounts of other petroleum products such as oils and lubricants will be stored at each drill site to aid in operations of the drill. Table 1 presents a list of hazardous materials on-site, the type of storage container, the average and maximum quantities stored and their storage location. Material Safety Data Sheets for each hazardous material are attached in the Appendicies.

Table 1: List of hazardous materials stored on-site

Material	Storage at Drill Site	Maximum On-site	Storage Location and Uses
Diesel Fuel	1-2 drum	450-900 L (15 drums)	One fuel storage area – at drill. Fuel will be used to heat the drill shack with an oil stove
Jet B Fuel	1-3 drums	450- 1,350 L	Jet B will be stored at the in-use drill site to use for moving the drill to the next site. All empties will be brought back to Baker L.
Propane	1-3, 45 kg cylinders	45 – 135 kg	Potentially used for coil stoves to heat water line for drill.
Gasoline	20 litre jerry cans	20 - 60 litres	Potentially for skidoo travel ?

Waste oil will be stored in empty 20 litre containers at the fuel storage area at the drill, and carried out by helicopter for off-site disposal at an appropriate waste facility in Baker Lake. It is expected that production of waste petroleum products will be relatively limited.

Other hazardous materials may be on-site in very small quantities. These may include lubricants, oil and grease for maintenance of motorized equipment, drill rods, and general cleaning products for drill parts.

Motorized equipment on site includes a drill rig and associated water pumps, a portable generator and a fuel transfer hose with pump.

1.6 Existing Preventative Measures

Aura Silver believes that planning for an emergency situation is imperative due to the nature of the materials stored on site as well as the remoteness of the drill sites. Along with the preventative measures outlined below, adequate training of staff and contractors will be paramount.

All hazardous materials to the site will arrive by helicopter as needed throughout the duration of the work. They will be unloaded by pilots, Company and/or the drill contractor and carefully moved to the designated fuel storage area at each drill site. Protective personnel gear such as steel toe boots, hard hats and safety glasses will be worn while unloading hazardous materials.

The storage areas for diesel fuel, jet B fuel, gasoline will be bermed with 100% containment and lined with a plastic liner. All containers will be inspected daily for leaks. A drill site will be continuously occupied by licensed personnel and not abandoned until completion of the hole and cleanup of the entire site. Work will occur on a 24-hour basis.

Spill kits will be located at the drill site (see Section 4.1.1 for details on spill kit contents). Appropriately sized fuel transfer hoses with pumps will be used when refueling the helicopter, to avoid any leaks/drips onto the tundra.

The drill manager will conduct daily visual inspections to check for leaks or damage to the fuel storage containers, as well as for stained or discoloured snow and soils around the fuel storage areas and adjacent motorized equipment. For example, lids and caps will be checked for tight seals. A checklist will be used to ensure no areas have been missed and results of the inspections are recorded in the company database. Regular maintenance and oil checks of all motorized equipment will be undertaken to avoid preventable leaks.

1.7 Additional Copies

A copy of the Spill Contingency Plan will be kept on-site at all times. A copy is also held at the company's main office/headquarters in Mississauga, Ontario and with the Land and Water Board. Additional copies of the plan can be obtained by contacting the company directly.

1.8 Process for Staff Response to Media and Public Inquiries

The Company has established procedures for dealing with media and public inquiries. All inquiries are to be directed to the CEO at the headquarters office in Mississauga. If the CEO is not available, there will be another staff member available to act in this position. If a reporter or member of the public arrives at the site unexpectedly, the official in charge of responding to their questions will be the Project Geologist/Field Manager. Prior to responding to their questions, the manager will make every effort possible to contact the CEO to discuss the situation.

The manager will always keep the CEO informed of any news or updates of potential interest to the media or general public, such that the Company is prepared to deal with inquiries any time.

If a spill has occurred and a NU Spill Report needs to be filled out, the information will be available for the public to view upon request by contacting the NU Spill Line or by viewing the Hazardous Materials Spills Database online.

2.0 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

An immediately reportable spill is defined as a release of a substance that is likely to be an imminent environmental or human health hazard or meets or exceeds the volumes outlined in the Appendices. It must be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line. Any spills less than these quantities do not need to be reported immediately to the spill reporting line. Rather, these minor spills will be tracked and documented by the company and submitted to the appropriate authority either immediately upon request or at a pre-determined reporting interval. If there is any doubt that the quantity spilled exceeds reportable levels, the spill will be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line.

Emergency satellite phones will be located in the drill site and to an established Company office in Baker Lake by the drilling contractor. In the event of a spill involving danger to human life these phones will be used to contact emergency response personnel in Baker Lake. In addition, contractors will carry two-way radios for communication with the camp manager and other staff on site.

Following reporting of the spill to the field manager, he/she will report spills to the NU 24-Hour Spill Line as necessary. The field manager will also inform the head office for tracking spills in

company databases and notify the head office in the event of media inquiries. The 24-hour emergency head office number of the Company is 905-403-8010.

3.0 ACTION PLAN

3.1 Potential spill sizes and sources for each hazardous material on site

On the following page, Table 2 provides a list of potential discharge events, with associated discharge volumes and directions, for the primary hazardous materials stored on site. The most likely discharge volume is indicated and the spill cleanup procedures will focus on spills of this quantity. A worst case scenario is also presented. Specific discharge rates are not indicated for each fuel type as these would vary from a few minutes to several hours, based on the source of leak or puncture.

Waste oil, stored in an empty 20 liter pail, could potentially leak. The quantity of waste oil would be quite limited as it will be shipped out by helicopter immediately. The risk of a spill from a waste oil pail impacting the environment is very low as the waste oil pail will be stored in at the fuel storage area close to the drill site.

3.2 Potential environmental impacts of spill (including worst case scenario)

Overall for all hazardous materials discussed below, impacts are lower during winter as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier limiting or eliminating soil or water contamination, thus spills can be more readily recovered.

3.2.1 Jet B Fuel

Environmental impacts: Jet B fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Jet B fuel volatizes relatively guickly. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: A fuel drum were to be punctured or opened and contents seeped into surrounding soil and through the subsoil into water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

3.2.2 Diesel Fuel

Environmental impacts: Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Diesel burns slowly and thus risk to the environment is reduced during recovery as burn can be more readily contained compared with volatile fuels. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: A fuel drum were punctured and contents seeped into surrounding soil and through the subsoil into water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life, indirectly affecting wildlife feeding from the land and water.

Table 2: List of hazardous materials, potential discharge events, potential discharge volumes (worst case scenario in brackets) and direction of potential discharge

Material (sources)	Potential Discharge Event	Discharge Volume (worst case)	Direction of Potential Discharge
Diesel Fuel (drill rig,)	Over pumping of fuel from drum into equipment. Leakage from drill rig/equipment. Minor leaking fuel drum in/outside fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking drum in/outside fuel storage area. All drums punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely).	Likely under 200 L, one drum (maximum)	At drill site or fuel storage area near drill site on flat ground with potential underground seepage.
Jet B Fuel (helicopter)	Overfilling of aircraft. Leak from drum or hose while filling aircraft. Minor leaking fuel drum in or outside of fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking drum in or outside of fuel storage area. All drums punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely)	Likely under 200L, one drum	. At fuel storage area near drill site with potential underground seepage.
Propane (water heaters for drill)	Minor leaking cylinder in or outside of fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking cylinder in or outside of fuel storage area. All cylinders punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely)	Likely under 45 kg or one cylinder	No environmental danger as propane will be dispersed into the air.
Gasoline (portable generator)	Leak or puncture of 20 litre jerry can	Likely 20L (contents of one jerry can)	At fuel storage area near drill site with localized potential of underground seepage.

3.2.3 Propane

Environmental impacts: propane may be harmful only to the immediately surrounding environment. Propane is extremely volatile and is the most flammable material stored on site, thus immediate impacts to the surrounding environment are a concern.

Worst case scenario: A cylinder were to be punctured or failed and contents leaked into the surrounding environment (air) and ignited leading to an explosion. This could have an environmental impact in the immediate surroundings. Safety during emergency response to a propane spill is of the utmost concern.

3.2.4 Gasoline

Environmental impacts: gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and to aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline is quick to volatize. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided. Worst case scenario: a 20 litre container was punctured or spilled and contents seeped into water body or soil. This could cause localized illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

3.3 Procedures

3.3.1 Procedures for Initial Action

- Ensure safety of all personnel.
- Assess spill hazards and risks.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Stop the spill if safely possible e.g. shut off pump, replace cap, tip drum upward, patch leaking hole. Use the contents of the nearest spill kit to aid in stopping the spill if it is safe to do so. Tyvek suits and chemical master gloves are located in the spill kit and will be worn immediately if there is any risk of being in contact with fuel.
- No matter what the volume is, notify field manager via two way radio.
- Contain the spill use contents of spill kits to place sorbent materials on the spill, or use shovel to dig dike to contain spill. Methods will vary depending on the nature of the spill. See Section 3.3.3 for more details.

3.3.2 Procedures for spill reporting

Report spill immediately to camp manager, who will determine if spill is to be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Line. (867) 920-8130 (fax) 873-6924.

Each spill kit, will have copies of the NU Spill Report form to be filled out (see Appendix B-1). Fill out and fax or email the Spill Report to the staff of the NU 24-Hour spill line. Also fax or email the report to the head office.

NU 24-Hour Spill Line Phone: (867) 920-8130, fax: (867)-873-6924

NU 24-Hour Spill Line Email: spills@gov.nt.ca

Aura Silver Head Office Phone: 905-403-8010, fax: (613) 692-7704

Aura Silver Head Office 24 Hour Phone: 416-845-5771

3.3.3 Procedures for containing and controlling spills (on land, water, snow)

- Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.
- Assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (water, wind and slope).
- Determine best location for containing spill, avoiding any water bodies.
- Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if the weather or topography impedes containment.

1) Containment of Spills on Land

Spills on land include spills on rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation. It is important to note that soil is a natural sorbent, thus spills on soil are generally less serious then spills on water as contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. Generally spills on land occur during the summer or fall when snow cover is at a minimum. It is important that all measures be undertaken to avoid spills reaching open water bodies.

Dykes

Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spilled fuel. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed on and at the base of the dyke such that fuel can pool up and subsequently be removed with sorbent materials or by pump into barrels or bags. If the spill is migrating very slowly a dyke may not be necessary and sorbents can be used to soak up fuels before they migrate away from the source of the spill.

Trenches

Trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels and pick axes can be used depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled fuel. Fuel can then be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.

2) Containment of spills on water

Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes are the most serious types of spills as they can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. All measures need to be undertaken to contain spills on open water.

Booms

Booms are commonly used to recover fuel floating on the surface of lakes or slow moving streams. They are released from the shore of a water body to create a circle around the spill. If the spill is away from the shoreline a boat may be needed to reach the spill, then the boom can be set out. More than one boom may be used at once. Booms may also be used in streams and should be set out at an angle to the current. Booms are designed to float and have sorbent materials built into them to absorb fuels at the edge of the boom. Fuel contained within the circle of the boom will need to be recovered using sorbent materials or pumps and placed into barrels or bags for disposal.

Weirs

Weirs can be used to contain spills in streams and to prevent further migration downstream. Plywood or other materials found on site can be placed into and across the width of the stream, such that water can still flow under the weir. Spilled fuel will float on the water surface and be contained at the foot of the weir. It can then be removed using sorbents, booms or pumps and placed into barrels or plastic bags.

Barriers

In some situations barriers made of netting or fence material can be installed across a stream, and sorbent materials placed at the base to absorb spilled fuel. Sorbents will need to be replaced as soon as they are saturated. Water will be allowed to flow through. This is very similar to the weir option discussed above.

Note that in some cases, it may be appropriate to burn fuel or to let volatile fuels such as gasoline evaporate after containment on the water surface. This will only be undertaken in consultation with, and after approval from the INAC or lead agency Inspector.

3) Containment of spills on ice

Spills on ice are generally the easiest spills to contain due to the predominantly impermeable nature of the ice. For small spills, sorbent materials are used to soak up spilled fuel. Remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shoveled into a plastic bag or barrel. However, all possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice covered waters as no easy method exists for containment and recovery of spills if they seep under ice.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. By collecting surrounding snow, compacting it and mounding it to form a dyke down slope of the spill, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel can then be pumped into barrels or collected with sorbent materials.

Trenches

For significant spills on ice, trenches can be cut into the ice surrounding and/or down slope of the spill such that fuel is allowed to pool in the trench. It can then be removed via pump into barrels, collected with sorbent materials, or mixed with snow and shoveled into barrels or bags.

Burning

Burning will only be considered if other approaches are not feasible, and will only be undertaken with the permission of the INAC or lead agency Inspector.

4) Containment of Spills on Snow

Snow is a natural sorbent, thus as with spills on soil, spilled fuel can be more easily recovered. Generally, small spills on snow can be easily cleaned up by raking and shovelling the contaminated snow into plastic bags or empty barrels, and storing these at an approved location.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on snow. By compacting snow down slope from the spill, and mounding it to form a dyke, a barrier or berm is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shovelled into barrels or bags, or collected with sorbent materials.

5) Worst Case Scenarios

Dealing with spilled fuel which exceeds the freeboard of a dyke or barrier would present a possible worst case scenario for Aura Silver. To contain the overflow, a trench or collection pit would have to be created downstream of the spill to contain the overflow. Another worst case

scenario would be an excessive spill on water may be difficult to contain with the booms present at the site. In this case, an emergency response mobile unit would have to be called in to deal with the spill using appropriate equipment.

3.3.4 Procedures for transferring, storing and managing spill related waste

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the centre of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean ups. A pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice, and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools such as cans, shovels, and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas.

Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located at the fuel storage areas. Following clean up, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated, or replaced if this is not possible.

For most of the containment procedures outlined in Section 3.3.3, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty fuel containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

3.3.5 Procedures for restoring affected areas

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, Aura Silver will consult with INAC or lead agency Inspector assigned to the file to determine the level of cleanup required. The Inspector may require a site specific study to ensure appropriate clean up levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and revegetation.

4.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

4.1 On-site resources

Spill kits are located near the camp at the fuel storage area near the helicopter pad and at the fuel storage area at the first drill site. The contents are described below. Also, additional equipment as shown below will be kept at each of these sites.

4.1.1 Contents of spill kits

4 tyvek splash suits

4 pairs of chemical master gloves

10 large bags with ties for temporary use

2 oil only booms (5" x 10')

50 oil only mats (16" x 20")

5 sorbent socks

10 sorbent pads

2 large tarps

1 roll duct tape

1 utility knife

1 field notebook and pencil

1 rake

1 pick axe

3 aluminum scoop shovels

1 instruction binder

4.2 Off-site resources

Baker Lake is within a half-hour driving distance along an all weather road to the center of the drilling area. Aura Silver will maintain helicopter support throughout the exploration program.

5.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

5.1 Outline

The contractor training program was developed by Aura Silver and will be conducted and disseminated by the field manager. The following are key steps in the program:

- all individuals entering the site are required to participate in an orientation session, during this session, all locations of the spill plan and spill kits are provided on a map in hard copy
- an overview of the plan is provided by the field manager leading the orientation session
- specific training sessions, including mock spill exercises, are scheduled for individuals directly involved in handling hazardous materials to ensure they know all steps to be undertaken in handling these materials, as well as the steps involved in the event of a spill, including the proper use of spill kits

- all contractors will be required to have their basic first aid training, as well as WHMIS training for the drill crews, before working on the site
- A Level II supervisor will be on-site throughout the program and will have transport of dangerous goods training.

5.2 Training Schedule and update

A spreadsheet will be kept by the field manager indicating the training undertaken, and expiry dates of specific training (e.g. first aid).

NT-NU Spill Report Form

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Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

This form can be filled out electronically and faxed to the spill line at 867-873-6924. Commencing on January 2, 2007, the form can also be e-mailed as an attachment to spills@gov.nt.ca. Until further notice, please verify receipt of e-mail transmissions with a follow-up telephone call. Spills can still be phoned in by calling collect at 867-920-8130.

A. Report Date/Time	The actual date and time that the spill was reported to the spill line. If the spill is phoned in, the Spill Line will fill this out. Please do not fill in the Report Number: the spill line will assign a number after the spill is reported.
B. Occurrence Date/Time	Indicate, to the best of your knowledge, the exact date and time that the spill occurred. Not to be confused with the report date and time (see above).
C. Land Use Permit Number /Water Licence Number	This only needs to be filled in if the activity has been licenced by the Nunavut Water Board and/or if a Land Use Permit has been issued. Applies primarily to mines and mineral exploration sites.
D. Geographic Place Name	In most cases, this will be the name of the city or town in which the spill occurred. For remote locations – outside of human habitations – identify the most prominent geographic feature, such as a lake or mountain and/or the distance and direction from the nearest population center. You must include the geographic coordinates (Refer to Section E).
E. Geographic Coordinates	This only needs to be filled out if the spill occurred outside of an established community such as a mine site. Please note that the location should be stated in degrees, minutes and seconds of Latitude and Longitude.
F. Responsible Party Or Vessel Name	This is the person who was in management/control/ownership of the substance at the time that it was spilled. In the case of a spill from a ship/vessel, include the name of the ship/vessel. Please include full address, telephone number and email. Use box K if there is insufficient space. Please note that, the owner of the spilled substance is ultimately responsible for any spills of that substance, regardless of who may have actually caused the spill.
G. Contractor involved?	Were there any other parties/contractors involved? An example would be a construction company who is undertaking work on behalf of the owner of the spilled substance and who may have contributed to, or directly caused the spill and/or is responding to the spill.
H. Product Spilled	Identify the product spilled; most commonly, it is gasoline, diesel fuel or sewage. For other substances, avoid trade names. Wherever possible, use the chemical name of the substance and further, identify the product using the four digit UN number (eg: UN1203 for gasoline; UN1202 for diesel fuel; UN1863 for Jet A & B)
I. Spill Source	Identify the source of the spill: truck, ship, home heating fuel tank and, if known, the cause (eg: fuel tank overfill, leaking tank; ship ran aground; traffic accident, vandalism, storm, etc.). Provide an estimate of the extent of the contaminated/impacted area (eg: 10 m²)
J. Factors Affecting Spill	Any factors which might make it difficult to clean up the spill: rough terrain, bad weather, remote location, lack of equipment. Do you require advice and/or assistance with the cleanup operation? Identify any hazards to persons, property or equipment: for example, a gasoline spill beside a daycare centre would pose a safety hazard to children. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
K. Additional Information	Provide any additional, pertinent details about the spill, such as any peculiar/unique hazards associated with the spilled material. State what action is being taken towards cleaning up the spill; disposal of spilled material; notification of affected parties. If necessary, append additional sheets to the spill report. Number the pages in the same format found in the lower right hand corner of the spill form: eg. "Page 1 of 2", "Page 2 of 2" etc. Please number the pages to ensure that recipients can be certain that they received all pertinent documents. If only the spill report form was filled out, number the form as "Page 1 of 1".
L. Reported to Spill Line by	Include your full name, employer, contact number and the location from which you are reporting the spill. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
M. Alternate Contact	Identify any alternate contacts. This information assists regulatory agencies to obtain additional information if they cannot reach the individual who reported the spill.
N. Report Line Use Only	Leave Blank. This box is for the Spill Line's use only.

Immediately Reportable Spill Quantities

TDG Class	Substance for NWT 24 Hour Spill Line	Immediately Reportable Quantities
1 2.3 2.4 6.2 7 None	Explosives Compressed gas (toxic) Compressed gas (corrosive) Infectious substances Radioactive Unknown substance	Any amount
2.1 2.2	Compressed gas (flammable) Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L
3.1 3.2 3.3	Flammable liquids	> 100 L
4.1 4.2 4.3	Flammable solids Spontaneously combustible solids Water reactant	> 25 kg
5.1 9.1	Oxidizing substances Miscellaneous products or substances excluding PCB mixtures	> 50 L or 50 kg
5.2 9.2	Organic peroxides Environmentally hazardous	> 1 L or 1 kg
6.1 8 9.3	Poisonous substances Corrosive substances Dangerous wastes	> 5 L or 5 kg
9.1	PCB mixtures of 5 or more ppm	> 0.5 L or 0.5 kg
None	Other contaminants (e.g. crude oil, drilling fluid, produced water, waste or spent chemicals, used or waste oil, vehicle fluids, waste water, etc.)	> 100 L or 100 kg
None	Sour natural gas (i.e. contains H2S) Sweet natural gas	Uncontrolled release or sustained flow of 10 minutes or more

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous materials stored on site



Material Safety Data Sheet

WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
1	B-3, D-2B		

Product Name	DIESEL FUEL	Code	W104, W293; SAP: 120, 121, 122, 287
Synonym	Seasonal Diesel, #1 Diesel, #2 Heating Oil, #1 Heating Oil, D50, P50, 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		on 2/5/2007.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency	Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre:
Material Uses	Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type. Mining Diesel has a higher flash point requirement, for safe use in underground mines.	l	Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

				Exp	osure Limits (ACGIH)	
	Name	CAS#	% (V/V)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Distillates (petroleun Kerosine (petroleum Fuels, diesel Fuel oil no. 2	n), hydrodesulfurized middle), hydrodesulfurized	64742-80-9 64742-81-0 68334-30-5 68476-30-2	100	Not established 200 mg/m³ 100 mg/m³ 100 mg/m³	Not established Not established Not established Not established	Not established
Manufacturer Recommendation	Avoid prolonged or repeat associated with an increased			els which can lead	to dermal irritation	on and may be
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provinci	al or territory auti	norities for a	cceptable exposure li	mits.	

Section 3. Haz	ards Identification.
Potential Health Effects	Combustible liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. Contact with this product may cause skir and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skir irritation, defatifing, drying and dermatitis 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 of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.

Eye Contact	Avoid direct contact. Quickly and gently blot or brush away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyeld(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical resistant protective clothing if necessary. Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watch bands, belts, etc.). Obtain medical attention immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.
Inhalation	Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the hear has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.
Continued on Nex	tt Page Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Available in French

DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 2
Ingestion	NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 240 to 300 mL (8 to 10 oz) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Repeat administration of water. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.
Note to Physician	Not available.

Section 5. Fire	e-fighting Measures		
Flammability	Combustible liquid.	Flammable Limits	Lower: 0.7% Upper: 6%
Flash Points	Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: ≥45°C (113°F) Marine Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: ≥64°C (147°F) Mining Diesel: Closed Cup: ≥52°C (126°F)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	225°C (437°F)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	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.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Containers may explode in heat of fire. Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), sulphur compounds (H2S), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a moderate flash point above 40°C: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.		
	If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.		
	SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.		
	Cool containers with flooding quantities of wa rising sound from venting devices or any disc For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-c protective clothing will only provide limited prot	olouration of tank. As or monitor nozzles; ontained breathing	ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. if this is impossible withdraw from area and

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures Material Release or Spill Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Extinguish all ignition sources. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate area. Stop leak if safe to do so. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Notify appropriate authorities immediately. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Section 7. I	Handling and Storage
Handling	COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercial cleaning and/or reconditioning. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product. Properly dispose of contaminated leather articles including shoes that cannot be decontaminated.
Storage	Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

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DIESEL FUEL Page Number: 3

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.

Personal Protection - The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

Eyes As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material. If product is used in an application where splashing may occur, the use of safety goggles and/or a face shield should be considered.

Body If this material may come in contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)

Respiratory 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 If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoro-elastomer. 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.

Feet Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties			
Physical State and Appearance	Bright oily liquid.	Viscosity	1.3 - 4.4 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Colour	Clear to yellow / brown (may be dyed for taxation purposes).	Pour Point	Not available.
Odour	Mild petroleum oil like.	Softening Point	Not available.
Odour Threshold	Not available.	Dropping Point	Not available.
Boiling Point	150 to 371°C (302 to 699.8°F)	Penetration	Not available.
Density	0.8 to 0.88 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available.
Vapour Density	4.5 [Air = 1]	Ionicity (in water)	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	1 kPa (7.5 mm Hg) @ 20°C (68°F)	Dispersion Properties	Not available.
Volatility	Semivolatile to volatile.	Solubility	Insoluble in cold water, soluble in non-polar hydrocarbon solvents.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity			
Corrosivity	Not available.		
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid	Reactive with oxidizing agents and acids.	Decomposition Products	May release COx, NOx, SOx, H2S, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

Section 11. Toxicological Information			
Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.		
Acute Lethality	Acute toxicity information is not available for the product as a whole, therefore, data for som ingredients is provided below:	e of the	
	<u>Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle (64742-80-9):</u> Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 4600 mg/m³/4h (rat)		
	Kerosine (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (64742-81-0): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >2000 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): >5000 mg/m³/4h (rat)		
	<u>Fuels, diesel (68334-30-5):</u> Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 7500 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): 24500 mg/kg (mouse)		
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DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 4
	Fuel oil no. 2 (68476-30-2): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 12000 mg/kg (rat)
Chronic or Other Toxic Effect	s
Dermal Route:	This product contains a component (at >= 1%) that can cause skin irritation. Therefore, this product is considered to be a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis. (See Other Considerations)
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause 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.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause 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.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Short-term exposure is expected to cause only slight irritation, if any.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available.
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause mutagenicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	Considered to be A3 by the ACGIH (Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized; Fuels, diesel; Fuel oil no. 2) (See Other Considerations)
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as group 1, 2A or 2B carcinogens by IARC.
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by NTP.
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by IRIS.
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by OSHA.
Other Considerations	Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact to diesel fuels which can lead to dermal irritation and may be associated with an increased risk of skin cancer. Diesel engine exhaust particulate is probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).

Section 12. Ec	ological Information		
Environmental Fate	Not available.	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.	Products of Biodegradation	Not available.
Additional Remark	ss No additional remark.		

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Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.

Section 14. Trai	nsport Informatior	1			
TDG Classification	DIESEL FUEL, 3, TDG)	UN1202,	PGIII (CL-	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Section 15. Reg	ulatory Information		
Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substate)		S-CPR. All components of this formulation are
	All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.		
	All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).		
	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.		
	Please contact Product Safety for more inf	ormation.	
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.	HCS (U.S.A.)	CLASS: Irritating substance. CLASS: Target organ effects. CLASS: Combustible liquid having a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE	DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	Not evaluated for transport Non évalué pour le transport
HMIS (U.S.A.)	TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN. Health Hazard 2* Fire Hazard 2 Reactivity 0 Personal Protection H	Health 2 0 R	Hazard Rating 0 Insignificant 1 Slight eactivity 2 Moderate ecific hazard 3 High 4 Extreme

References Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Ti	rademark
Glossary ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe) DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada) EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act FDA - Food and Drug Administration FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada) NTP - National Toxicology Program OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes) TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada) TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
For Copy of MSDS	Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 2/5/2007.

DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 6
Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Data entry by Product Safety - JDW.
Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228	
For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752	

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.



WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
(4) (7)	B-2, D-2A, D-2B		&

Product Name	JET B AVIATION TURBINE FUEL	Code	W219 SAP: 150, 151, 152
Synonym	Jet B; Jet B DI; JP-4; Jet F-40; NATO F-40; Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Wide Cut Type (Can/CGSB-3.22).	Validated (on 9/28/2007.
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
Material Uses	Used as aviation turbine fuel. May contain a fuel system icing inhibitor.		directory for emergency number(s).

		_	Exp	osure Limits (ACGIH)	
Name	CAS#	% (W/W)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Complex mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons (C6- C14).	64741-41-9	60-100	Not established	Not established	Not established
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1-0.5	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not established
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor (FSII) (if added*): Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	111-77-3	0.1-0.15	Not established	Not established	Not established
Anti-static, antioxidant, corrosion inhibitor and metal deactivator additives. * Please note that Jet B DI, JP-4, Jet F-40 and NATO F-40 all contain Fuel System Icing Inhibitor (FSII).corrosion inhibitor	Not applicable	<0.1	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Manufacturer Not applicable Recommendation				•	
Other Exposure Consult local, state, provincial	or territory au	thorities for a	acceptable exposure	limits.	

Section 3. Hazards Identification.			
Potential Health Effects	Flammable liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. May cause cancer. May cause teratogenicity/embryotoxicity. Contact with this product may cause skin irritation. Inhalation of vapours can cause irritation of the respiratory tract and CNS depression with symptoms of nausea, headaches, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, light-headedness, reduced coordination, unconciousness and possibly death. Aspiration into the lungs may produce potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, or respiratory failure. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.		

Eye Contact	Avoid direct contact. Quickly and gently blot or brush chemical off the face. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If a contact lens is present, DO NOT delay irrigation or attempt to remove the lens. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact	As quickly as possible, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts, etc.). Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing if necessary. Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Immediately wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes. Immediately obtain medical attention. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.
Inhalation	Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.

JET B AVIATION TUR	BINE FUEL	Page Number: 2
Ingestion	NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing conscict Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE mL (8 to 10 oz) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting or reduce risk of aspiration. Repeat administration of water. Have breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial resimmediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automatransport victim to an emergency care facility.	VOMITING. Have victim drink 240 to 300 ccurs naturally, have victim lean forward to e victim rinse mouth with water again. If spiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped,
Note to Physician	Not available	

Section 5. Fire-	fighting Measures		
Flammability	Flammable liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 8% (NFPA)
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: -31°C (-24°F) (NFPA)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	240°C (464°F) (NFPA)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	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.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.		
Fire Fighting Media and	NAERG2004, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.		
Instructions	If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; als consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.		
	SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles.		
	Cool containers with flooding quantities of warising sound from venting devices or any disc For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-c protective clothing will only provide limited pro	olouration of tank. As or monitor nozzles; ontained breathing:	ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. if this is impossible withdraw from area and

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill

IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Extinguish all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Stop leak if safe to do so. Dike spilled material. Avoid contact with spilled material. Do not allow spilled material to enter sewer systems as vapours may accumulate and may cause an explosion/fire hazard. If spilled in a confined space, ensure appropriate confined space entry protocols are followed. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Do not use paper or other flammable materials to absorb product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Do not allow spilled materials to come into to contact with incompatible materials (see Section 10). Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.

Section 7. I	Handling and Storage
Handling	FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Do not ingest this product. Avoid generating mists. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Avoid contact with any incompatible or reactive materials. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercial cleaning and/or reconditioning. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product.
Storage	Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded. Keep container tightly closed. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area.

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JET B AVIATION TURE	BINE FUEL Page Number: 3
Section 8. Expo	osure Controls/Personal Protection
Engineering Controls	For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.
	 The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use. As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.
Body	If this material may come into contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information).
Respiratory	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	If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), and fluoro-elastomer. 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.
Feet	Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Physical State and Appearance	Clear liquid.	Viscosity	Not available (similar to Gasoline)	
Colour	Clear and colourless.	Pour Point	Freezing point: <-51°C(<-60°F) for all types of Jet B including F40.	
Odour	Gasoline like.	Softening Point	Not applicable.	
Odour Threshold	Not available	Dropping Point	Not applicable.	
Boiling Point	50 to 270°C (122 to 518°F)	Penetration	Not applicable.	
Density	0.75 to 0.80 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F).	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available	
Vapour Density	3.5 (Air = 1)	Ionicity (in water)	Not available	
Vapour Pressure	21 kPa (158 mmHg) @ 37.8°C (100°F).	Dispersion Properties Not available		
Volatility	Volatile.	Solubility	Insoluble in water. Partially miscible in some alcohols. Miscible in other petroleum solvents.	

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity			
Corrosivity	Not available		
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid	Reactive with oxidizing agents, diborane, and halogen compounds.	Decomposition Products	May release COx, NOx, SOx, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

data for some of the

JET B AVIATION TURBINE FUEL	Page Number: 4
Chronic or Other Toxic Effec	ts
Dermal Route:	This product contains a component (at >= 1%) that can cause skin irritation. Therefore, this product is considered to be a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
Inhalation Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause 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.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may lead to aspiration of the liquid, especially if vomiting occurs. This may result in chemical pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs) and/or pulmonary edema (an accumulation of fluid in the lungs).
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Short-term exposure is expected to cause only slight irritation, if any.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	Benzene is tumorigenic by RTECS criteria.
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product contains a component(s) at >= 0.1% that has been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity in laboratory tests. Therefore, this product is considered to be a teratogen/embryotoxin [Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether].
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. (Considered to be A1 by the ACGIH. Benzene, 71-43-2)
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. (Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 1) by IARC. Benzene, 71-43-2)
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. (Known to be a human carcinogen according to NTP. Benzene, 71-43-2)
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. (Considered to be carcinogenic by IRIS. Benzene, 71-43-2)
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. (Considered to be carcinogenic by OSHA. Benzene, 71-43-2)
Other Considerations	No additional remark.

Section 12. Ecological Information			
Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available
Additional Remarks No additional remark.			

Section 13. Di	sposal Considerations
Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.

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JET B AVIATION TURBINE FUEL		Page Number: 5	
Section 14. Trai	nsport Information		
TDG Classification	LINIAGO DOUGO TOO	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).			
	All components of this formulation are lis	ted on the US EPA-T	SCA Inventory.	
	All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).			
	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.			
	Please contact Product Safety for more i	nformation.		
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.	HCS (U.S.A.)	HCS Class: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). HCS Class: May cause cancer. HCS Class: Target organ effects. HCS Class: Irritating substance.	
ADR (Europe)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT	DOT (U.S.A)	Not evaluated for transport	
(Pictograms)	NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.	(Pictograms)	Non évalué pour le transport	
HMIS (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard 2* NFPA (Fire Hazard 3 Reactivity 0 Personal Protection H	Health 2 0	ire Hazard Rating 0 Insignificant Reactivity 1 Slight 2 Moderate Specific hazard 3 High 4 Extreme	

References Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada	· Trademark
Glossary ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supplist COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparation Directives (Europe) DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada) EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemic Substances EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act FDA - Food and Drug Administration FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory IV NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada) NTP - National Toxicology Program OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes) TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada) TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
For Copy of MSDS Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-122 For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752	Prepared by Product Safety - RS on 9/28/2007. Data entry by Product Safety - DSR.

JET B AVIATION TURBINE FUEL Page Number: 6

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.



WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
$\bigcirc \textcircled{\textcircled{4}}$	A, B-1		(8)

Product Name	PROPANE	Code	W222 SAP: 169
Synonym	Propane HD-5, Propane commercial, Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), C3H8, CGSB Propane Grade 1, CGSB Propane Grade 2, odourized propane, stenched propane, automotive propane.		ed on 9/28/2006.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case Emerge	ncy 3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666
Material Uses	Propane is used as a fuel gas, refrigerant, automotive fuel and as a raw material for organic synthesis. The grade determines the propane content. It is supplied as pressurized liquid in tanks.		Poison Control Centre Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

Section 2. Com	position and Information or	n Ingredient:	S	Expo	osure Limits (ACGIH)	
	Name	CAS#	% (V/V)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
HD-5 Propane Propane Propene Commercial Propane Propane Propene Both grades may con Ethane Butane +		74-98-6 115-07-1 74-98-6 115-07-1 74-84-0 106-97-8	>90 <5 >75 <20 <6 <5	1000 ppm 500 ppm 1000 ppm 500 ppm 1000 ppm 1000 ppm	Not established Not established Not established Not established Not established Not established	Not established Not established Not established Not established Not established
Manufacturer Recommendation	At high concentrations, can displace oxygen and cause asphyxiation. A minimum requirement of 19.5% of oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) is recommended.					
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial	or territory aut	horities for a	cceptable exposure li	mits.	

Section 3. Hazards Identification.		
Potential Health Effects	The product is contained under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or heat container as contents may explode. Flammable gas. Exercise caution when handling this material. At high concentrations, can displace oxygen and cause asphyxiation. A minimum requirement of 19.5% of oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) is recommended. 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. Contact with gas or liquified gas may cause burns and frostbite. Ingestion is not an applicable route of exposure for gases. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.	

ntamination. Immediately and briefly, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water. DO NOT attempt to rewa ver both eyes with a sterile dressing. DO NOT allow victim to drink alcohol or smoke. Quickly transp tim to an emergency care facility.
quickly as possible, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts, et health effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minute: tation persists, obtain medical advice. If frostbite has occurred, quickly remove victim from source ntamination and briefly flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water. DO NOT attempt to rewarm the affected and on site. DO NOT rub area or apply direct heat. Gently remove clothing or jewellery that may rest culation. Carefully cut around any clothing that sticks to the skin, and remove the rest of the garme osely cover the affected area with a sterile dressing. DO NOT allow victim to drink alcohol or smolickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.
it r

PROPANE	Page Number: 2
Inhalation	If symptoms are experienced remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air and obtain medical advice.
Ingestion	Ingestion is not an applicable route of exposure for gases.
Note to Physician	Not available

Section 5. Fire	Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures			
Flammability	Class I - flammable gas (NFPA).	Flammable Limi	its Lower: 2.1%; Upper: 9.5%, (NFPA).	
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: -104°C (-155°F).	Auto-Ignition Temperature	450°C (842°F), (NFPA).	
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Extremely 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. Rapid escape of vapours may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Propane may form explosive mixtures with air.	
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), acrid smoke and ir	ritating vapours as	products of incomplete combustion.	
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004, GUIDE 115, Flammable Gas: CAUTION: This product has a low flash point, use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemicals, CO2, water spray or foam. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions. DO NOT extinguish a leaking gas flame unless leak can be stopped. Shut off fuel to fire if it is possible to do so without hazard. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn out under controlled conditions. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discolouration of tank due to fire. Cool containing vessels with water spray in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) will be required if approaching the fire from downwind, or to enter enclosed areas or buildings. Handle damaged cylinders with extreme care.			

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures			
Material Release or Spill	IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Extinguish all ignition sources. Notify appropriate authorities immediately. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid breathing appropriate or mists of material. Ventilate area.		

Section 7.	Handling and Storage
Handling	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor vertilation. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. Use spark-proof electrical equipment. Do not allow escaping compressed gas or liquid to come in contact with skin or eyes as it can cause frostbite. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Sludges and tank scale from propane storage tanks, trucks and rail cars, and filters/screens may contain naturally occurring radioactive material ('NORM") in the form of lead 210. Similarily, equipment used for the transfer of propane such as product pipelines, pumps and compressors, may have detectable levels of radioactive lead 210 on inner surfaces. Workers involved in cleaning, repair or other maintenance on inner surfaces of such equipment should avoid breathing dust generated from such activities. Suitable codes of practice should be developed for these activities, detailing appropriate occupational hygiene and disposal practices.
Storage	Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store as flammable material. Compressed gases should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Avoid direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

osure Controls/Personal Protection
For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.
on - The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use. s As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.
y If this material may come in contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)
y Always wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus when handling this material.
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PROPANE	Page Number: 3
Han	s Wear appropriate chemically protective gloves. Wear insulated gloves to prevent frostbite.
Fe	Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Section 9. Phys	Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties				
Physical State and Appearance	Gas at room temperature; liquid when stored under pressure.	Viscosity	Not applicable		
Colour	Colourless.	Pour Point	Not applicable.		
Odour	Propane is an odourless gas. Odourized propane will contain up to 28 g ethyl mercaptan per 1000 L of propane.	Softening Point	Not applicable.		
Odour Threshold	Odour is not an adequate warning to prevent overexposure to propane. Prolonged exposure to mercaptans can cause olfactory desensitization.	Dropping Point	Not applicable.		
Boiling Point	-42°C (-44°F)	Penetration	Not applicable.		
Density	508 kg/m³ @ 15°C (59°F)	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available		
Vapour Density	1.56 (air=1)	lonicity (in water)	Not available		
Vapour Pressure	10763 mmHg (1435 kPa) @ 38°C (100°F)	Dispersion Properties	Not available		
Volatility	Volatile	Solubility	Slightly soluble in water.		

Section 10. Sta	Section 10. Stability and Reactivity		
Corrosivity	Not available		
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avo	Reactive with oxidizing agents and halogenated compounds. id	Decomposition Products	May release COx, acrid smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

Section 11. Toxicological	l Information
Routes of Entry	Inhalation, skin contact and eye contact.
Acute Lethality	Acute toxicity information is not available for the product as a whole, therefore, data for some of the ingredients is provided below:
	Propene (115-07-1): Acute inhalation toxicity (LC50): >50000 ppm/4h (rat).
	Butane (106-97-8); Acute inhalation toxicity (LC50): 276000 ppm/4h (rat).
Chronic or Other Toxic Effec	ts
Dermal Route:	Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns and frostbite to the skin.
Inhalation Route:	At high concentrations, can displace oxygen and cause asphyxiation. A minimum requirement of 19.5% of oxygen at sea level (148 torr O2, dry air) is recommended. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, surred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion is not an applicable route of exposure for gases.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns and frostbite to the eyes.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization	n: Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause mutagenicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a mutagen.
Continued on Next Page	Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Available in French

PROPANE	Page Number: 4
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as Group A1 or A2 carcinogens by ACGIH.
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as Group 1, 2A, or 2B carcinogens by IARC.
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by NTP.
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by IRIS.
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by OSHA.
Other Considerations	No additional remark.

Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available

Section 13. Dis	sposal Considerations
Waste Disposal	Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information		
TDG Classification PROPANE, 2.1, UN1978 (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

ulatory Information				
This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).				
All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.				
All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).				
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.				
Please contact Product Safety for more inf	ormation.			
Not evaluated.	HCS (U.S.A.)	HCS Class: Flammable	gas.	
NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT	DOT (U.S.A)	Not evaluated for transp	oort	
NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.	(Fictograms)	Non évalué pour le tran	sport	
Health Hazard (1*) Fire Hazard (4) Reactivity (0)	Health 1 0 R	eactivity	0 Insignificant 1 Slight 2 Moderate 3 High 4 Extreme	
	This product is acceptable for use under the listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substa All components of this formulation are listed All components of this product are on the (EINECS). This product has been classified in accord (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the infinite Please contact Product Safety for more infinite evaluated. Not evaluated.	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List). All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSC/All components of this product are on the European Inventory of (EINECS). This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard of (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the Please contact Product Safety for more information. Not evaluated. HCS (U.S.A.) NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEEN. NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEEN. Health Hazard The Health Hazard The Health Hazard The Health Fire Hazard Reactivity The Health The Health	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List). All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory. All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial (EINECS). This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the Information required by the CPR. Please contact Product Safety for more information. Not evaluated. HCS (U.S.A.) HCS Class: Flammable Not evaluated for transpront (Pictograms) Non évalué pour le transpront (Pictograms) Non évalué pour le transpront (Pictograms) NFPA (U.S.A.) Fire Hazard 4 Reactivity Specific hazard	

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Section 16. Other Information

Available upon request.

* Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe)

ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials

BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days

CAS - Chemical Abstract Services
CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and

Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations

DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)

DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe)

DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada)

EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union

EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act

FDA - Food and Drug Administration
FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50% LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration

HCS - Hazardous Communication System HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System

NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada)

NTP - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)

TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average

TLm - Median Tolerance Limit

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

USP - United States Pharmacopoeia WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

For Copy of MSDS 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

Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 9/28/2006.

Data entry by Product Safety - DSR

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.



WHMIS (Pictograms)	WHMIS (Classification)	Protective Clothing	TDG (pictograms)
	B-2, D-2A, D-2B		

Product Name	GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Code	W102E
Synonym	Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean WinterGas, RegularClean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, Super Premium (94 RO), TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending		on 7/4/2005.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency 3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666	
Material Uses	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.		Poison Control Centrol Consult local telephor directory for emergence number(s).

	·			Exp	osure Limits (ACGIH)
Name		CAS#	% (W/W)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Gasoline		8006-61-9	85-100	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not established
Methyl tert-butyl ether		1634-04-4	0-15	50 ppm	Not established	Not established
Benzene Note: Petro-Canada does not use MTBE in the manufacturing of its gasoline, however MTBE can be introduced from time to time through the use of		71-43-2	<1.5	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not established
external gasoline ble						
Manufacturer Recommendation	Not applicable					
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities for acceptable exposure limits.					

Section 3. Hazards Identificat

Potential Health Effects

Flammable liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic effects (mutagenicity). This product contains an ingredient or ingredients, which have been shown to cause chronic toxic effects. Contact with this product may cause skin and eye irritation. 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 of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.

Section 4. Fir	st Aid Measures
Eye Contact	Avoid direct contact. Quickly and gently blot or brush away chemical. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes or until the chemical is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact	Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical resistant protective clothing if necessary. Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watch bands, belts, etc.). Obtain medical attention immediately. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.
Inhalation	Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.
Continued on Next	Page Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Available in French

GASOLINE, UNLEAD	D Page Number: 2
Ingestion	NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 240 to 300 mL (8 to 10 oz) of water to dilute material in stomach. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Repeat administration of water. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.
Note to Physician	Not available

Section 5. Fin	Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures			
Flammability	Flammable liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits Lower: 1.3%; Upper: 7.6% (NFPA).		
Flash Points	Closed Cup: -50 to -38°C (-58 to -36°F), ASTM D56 Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester.	Auto-Ignition 257°C (495°F) (NFPA). Temperature		
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Extremely 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. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.		
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.			
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004 GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.			

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures Material Release IN THE EVENT OF A LARG

Material Release or Spill

IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Extinguish all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.

Section 7.	Handling and Storage
Handling	FLAMMABLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercial cleaning and/or reconditioning. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Do not ingest this product.
Storage	Store as flammable material. Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded. Avoid direct sunlight.

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GASOLINE, UNLEADE	D Page Number: 3	
Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection		
Engineering Controls	For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.	
	- The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use. As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.	
100	If this material may come in contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)	
Respiratory	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	If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoro-elastomer. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns.	
Feet	Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.	

Section 9. Phy	sical and Chemical Properties		
Physical State and Appearance	Clear liquid.	Viscosity	Not available.
Colour	Clear to slightly yellow, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.	Pour Point	Not applicable.
Odour	Gasoline. MTBE has a terpene-like odour.	Softening Point	Not applicable.
Odour Threshold	Less than 1 ppm.	Dropping Point	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	25 to 220°C (77 to 428°F) Initial boiling point by ASTM D86 Standard Test Method.		Not applicable.
Density	0.685 - 0.80 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F).	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available
Vapour Density	3 to 4 (Air = 1) (NFPA).	Ionicity (in water)	Not available
Vapour Pressure	<107 kPa @ 37.8°C (100°F)	Dispersion Properties Not available	
Volatility	Volatile.	Solubility	Hydrocarbon components virtually insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene. Dissolves fats, oils and natural resins.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity				
Corrosivity	Non corrosive.			
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.	
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid		Decomposition Products	May release COx, NOx, phenols, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, acrid smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.	

Section 11. Toxicological Information		
Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.	
Acute Lethality	Gasoline (8006-61-9): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 13600 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rabbit) MTBE (1634-04-4): Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 2963 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >6800 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 23576 ppm/4h (rat) Benzene (71-43-2):	
Continued on Next Page	Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Available in French

GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Page Number: 4
	Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 930 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >9400 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 13229 ppm/4h (rat)
Chronic or Other Toxic Effect	ts
Dermal Route:	Contact may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause 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.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause 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.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Contact may cause eye irritation.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product contains a component(s) at $>= 0.1\%$ that has been shown to cause mutagenicity in laboratory tests. Therefore, this product is considered to be a mutagen. (Benzene)
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be A1 by the ACGIH. Benzene (71-43-2)] [Considered to be A3 by the ACGIH. Gasoline (8006-61-9), MTBE (1634-04-4)]
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 1) by IARC. Benzene (71-43-2)] [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 2B) by IARC. Gasoline (8006-61-9)]
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Known to be a human carcinogen according to NTP. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic by IRIS. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at >=0.1% that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic by OSHA. Benzene (71-43-2)]
Other Considerations	Gasoline engine exhaust is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Section 12. Ed	Section 12. Ecological Information		
Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available
Additional Remar	Additional Remarks No additional remark.		

Continued on Next Page	Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Available in French
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GASOLINE, UNLEAD	ED Page Number: 5
Section 13. Di	sposal Considerations
Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or region authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements ar local disposal regulations.

Section 14. Trai	nsport Information		
TDG Classification	GASOLINE, 3, UN1203, PGII (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Section 15. Rea	ulatory Information		
Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).		
360	All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.		
	All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).		
	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.		
	Please contact Product Safety for more in	ormation.	
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.	HCS (U.S.A.)	CLASS: Contains material which may cause cancer. CLASS: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS: Irritating substance. CLASS: Target organ effects.
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.	DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	Not evaluated for transport Non évalué pour le transport
HMIS (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard 2* NFPA (U Fire Hazard 3 Reactivity 0 Personal Protection H	Health 2 0 R	Hazard Rating 0 Insignificant 1 Slight eactivity 2 Moderate cific hazard 3 High 4 Extreme

AVailable upon frequest. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark Glossary ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials BDD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations CDT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSC) - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe) DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada) EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances FDA - Foed and Drug Administration FDA - Foed and Drug Admini		Other Information		
ACGIH - Åmerican Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials BODS - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations COT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSCI - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe) DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada) EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EEC/EU - European Economic Community Right-To-Know Act EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act EPCRA - Food and Drug Administration FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act HMIS - Hazardous Communication System HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System HMIS - Hazardous Communication System HMIS - Hazardous Danterial Information System HMIS - Hazardous Danterial Information System	References	Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - 1	rademark	
For Copy of MSDS Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 7/4/2005.	ACGIH - Åmericar ADR - Agreement ASTM - Agreement ASTM - American BOD5 - Biological CAS - Chemical A CEPA - Canadian CERCLA - Comp and Liability Act CFR - Code of Fer CHIP - Chemical List COD - Chemical COP - Controlled 1 DOT - Department DSCL - Dangerou DSD/DPD - Dat Directives (Europe DSL - Domestic SEC/EU - Europe EINECS - Europe Substances EPCRA - Emergei FDA - Food and D	on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) Society for Testing and Materials Oxygen Demand in 5 days bstract Services Environmental Protection Act rehensive Environmental Response, Compensation deral Regulations Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply Oxygen Demand Products Regulations to fTransportation (U.S.A.) s Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) gerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations bubstance List (Canada) an Economic Community/European Union ean Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical may Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act rug Administration	HMIS - Hazardous Matel IARC - International Age IRIS - Integrated Risk In' LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dos. LDL o/LCLo - Lowest Put NFPA - National Pollutan NSNR - National Pollutan NSNR - New Substance: NTP - National Toxicolog OSHA - Occupational Sa PEL - Permissible Expos RCRA - Resource Conse SARA - Superfund Amer STEL - Short Term Expo TDG - Transportation Da TDL o/TCLo - Lowest Put TLV-TWA - Threshold Li TLm - Median Tolerance TSCA - Toxic Substance USPA - United States for USP - UNIT	rial Information System ncy for Research on Cancer formation System e/Concentration III 50% slished Lethal Dose/Concentration evention Association ee for Occupational Safety & Health t Release Inventory s Notification Regulations (Canada) py Program fety & Health Administration eure Limit ervation and Recovery Act ediments and Reorganization Act sure Limit (15 minutes) surgerous Goods (Canada) olished Toxic Dose/Concentration mit Value-Time Weighted Average Limit s Control Act Econtrol Act Econtrol Act Econtrol Concentration Economic Concentration Econtrol Concentration Econtrol Concentration Economic Concentrati
	For Copy of MS	SDS		Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 7/4/2005.

GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Page Number: 6
Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Data entry by Product Safety - JDW.
Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228	
For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752	

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.

APPENDIX II

Abandonment and Restoration Plan

1. Preface

This Abandonment and Restoration (A&R) Plan will be in effect as of commencement of the exploration program, and applies specifically to the Greyhound Project, Whitehills Lake, NU. A property map are included in main document. Aura Silver Resources endeavours to take every reasonable precaution toward ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment and the safety and health of all employees and contractors from any potential harmful effects of stored materials and operations. All plans, licences and permits will be reviewed with employees and contractors when hired. Copies of the plans will be available in a common area in Barker Lake for all personnel for reference. *This A&R Plan forecasts the use of Bradley Bros. as senior consultant to the drilling component of the program*.

2. Introduction

The work proposed for this project consists of drilling, fuel transport (via helicopter), and establishment of a fuel cache at the operational drill site. There is no field camp with this project.

3. Schedule

All work under the Abandonment and Restoration Plan will be completed prior to the date of expiry of the land use permit and water licence unless a renewal is applied for. Empty fuel drums brought on site by Bradley Bros. will be removed from site on a regular basis.. Once a fuel cache is retired, a thorough inspection will be conducted. Any contamination will be cleaned up according to the Spill Contingency Plan and debris brought to site by any contractor will be removed from the site.

4. Infrastructure

No infrastructure is planned for this project application.

A fuel cache may be established in the field near the drill at its given location. The maximum number of drums to be stored at the drill will be no more than:

- 3 drums of diesel
- 5 drums of Jet fuel
- 1 10gal container of gasoline
- 2 propane tanks

The fuel will be stored in neat, orderly rows with enough space between rows to allow for inspections. The fuel cache will be inspected daily and a spill kit will be located at the fuel cache.

5. Final Abandonment and Restoration

Equipment

All equipment, including pumps, will be dismantled and removed from the project area.

Fuel caches and Chemical Storage

All fuel drums brought to site by any contractor involved in the project will be removed. All areas where there have been fuel caches will be thoroughly inspected. Any contamination will be cleaned up as well as any debris removed. Contaminated soil will be handled as per the Spill Contingency Plan. Final photos will be taken of all fuel caches for inclusion in the final report.

Sumps

All sumps (if created via drilling) will be inspected to ensure that there is no leaching or runoff. Sumps will be back-filled and leveled as required. Final photos will be taken.

Drill Sites

The drill will be dismantled into its main components as per the drilling contractor procedure, packaged and secured along with its ancillary equipment and rods. The drill will be flown out by the drilling contractor or as the contract describes to Baker Lake.

All drill sites will be inspected for soil contamination. Any remaining waste will be taken to Baker Lake to an approved disposal location. Grey water and sludge sumps will be filled and leveled.

An inspection will be conducted to ensure that all drill sites are/have been restored and sumps have been covered and leveled.

Contamination Clean Up

Any contamination will be treated as per the Spill Contingency Plan. Before and after photos will be taken to document the contamination and the clean up. These photos will make up part of the final report to be submitted to the Water Resource Inspector following any spill and will also be attached as part of the Annual Report submitted to the Nunavut Water Board and the Kivallig Inuit Association.

Inspection and Documentation

A complete inspection will be conducted of all areas prior to closure. Photos will be taken to document the conditions prior to leaving the site for use in the final plan. All appropriate agencies will be contacted and notified once the final clean up has been conducted.

APPENDIX III

CV – Aura Silver Field Manager

Paul W. Pitman, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Paul Pitman

Hydrogeological & Environmental Services

Over 40 years of continuous experience in project management, sampling, testing and analysis of soils and rocks, drill supervision, compilation and evaluation of scientific data and report writing

AQUIFER

Comprehensive knowledge of water management. One-year contract as data 'Researcher' for an intensive aquifer characterization and wellhead protection groundwater study. This study formed the basis for an understanding of the groundwater systems affecting the Trent River Watershed as well as implementing early warning systems through establishing capture zones for Municipal water supply works.

HYDROGEOLOGICAL

Acted as *'Co-ordinator, Field Operations (Hydrogeology)'* during field investigation for Durham Region Landfill Site Search (Interim Waste Authority, Toronto).

MANAGEMENT OF FIELD STUDIES

Extensive experience in project management and supervision of field crews along with considerable practice in overburden and bedrock geological mapping; application and interpretation of environmental geochemical and geophysical survey methods; drill supervision and sampling, testing and structural analysis of drill cores.

GOVERNMENT- MINING

Appointment as "Rehabilitation Inspector" by Ontario Ministry of Northern Development & Mines for participation in several Abandoned Mines Hazards Abatement Programs as Site Investigator.

WORK 141

Excellent record of achievement as to attitude, hard work, integrity and high ethical standards, boun as employee and during past two decades as a contractor. Considered as possessing superior writing skills; commended by chief reviewer, Ontario Securities Commission for providing best-documented reports, established new standards for technical report writing for largest US gold mining company.

Selected Project Experience

(ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES)

- *'Researcher'* 2002/03 Groundwater Study of Trent River Watershed. One-year contract documenting regional aquifer characterization of a major watershed in Southern Ontario and wellhead protection study of 69 Municipal water works.
- Acted as 'Co-Ordinator, Field Operations (Hydrogeology)' for M.M. Dillon in 1993; supervised four drill rigs, support staff and sub-contractors during the hydrogeological evaluation of five proposed landfill sites on behalf of Interim Waste Authority in the Greater Toronto Area. Work included prequalification of contractors, development of budgets, protocols & drilling methodology, drill hole site layout, installation of monitoring wells to define groundwater regimes and collect groundwater samples, recovery, handling, identification & collection of core samples & down-hole geophysical surveys and stratigraphic geological interpretation. Participated in 1994 further as 'Co-Ordinator' for detailed hydrogeological examination of preferred site for Durham Region.
- Granted designation as 'Rehabilitation Inspector' by Ontario Ministry of Northern Development & Mines. Acted as site investigator in "Abandoned Mines Hazards Abatement Program"; an environmental project documenting contaminant and physical hazards on former mining properties. Performed over 400 property audits including large sites such as former iron mines at Wawa, Ontario.
- *'Subcontractor'* in field study addressing problem of acid mine drainage and surface reclamation of mine tailings of former gold mine (Central Patricia) in north-western Ontario.
- *'Field Geologist'* regarding exploration for industrial mineral products (limestone, marl) having environmental applications. (i) responsible for conceptualisation and carrying out of a marketing study for development of a lime manufacturing plant in north central Ontario utilizing sovite portion of a carbonatite intrusion. (ii) Participated in field study resulting in discovery of a marl deposit considered useful for neutralisation of acid mine drainage from tailings of base metal mines in north central Ontario. Surveyed quarry products for south Ontario crushed stone producer, produced province wide (New Brunswick) survey of limestone quarries and showings.
- 'Manager' having extensive experience in project management and supervision of field crews along with considerable practical experience in field investigative methods including property mapping, compilation of technical data, ownership & property rights. Considerable practical experience in various field investigative methods including soil, lake and stream sediment sampling, soil profiling, surface water and groundwater sampling, trenching, overburden test pitting and bedrock drilling. Have supervised large geochemical and geological exploration parties.
- **Environmental Auditor** Supervised an environmental audit consisting of detailed water surveys adjacent to drill rigs situated on sole water source for two municipalities in northwest Quebec. Liaised with regional environmentalists, fifteen town councilors and two mining companies.

Participated in environmental audits of contaminated soils from several manufacturing plants in Southwestern Ontario.

Geological Experience

Curriculum Vitae

Personal Information

Name | Paul W. Pitman

Address 341 Main Street North, Brampton, On. L6X 3C7

Telephone (905) 456-5436 cell: (416) 705-3421

E-mail pwpconsulting@bellnet.ca

Nationality Canadian

Work Experience 1983 - Present

Junior Mining

Dates | 1983 → Present

Position held | Geological Consultant

Responsibilities | • Provided full range of services (geological, corporate, administrative) to over 60 clients

Dates | 2003 - Present

Positions Held | Director, Officer - Junior Resource Companies

Responsibilities | Corporate

 Director, Officer of several junior resource companies (Nuinsco Resources Ltd., Patrician Diamonds Inc., Ur-Energy Inc., Aura Silver Resources Inc. and Coniagas Resources Ltd.) resigned all

• Officer: Ur-Energy Inc. Current.

Dates | 2003 - Present

Position held | Professional Geologist (P.Geo.)

Responsibilities | P.Geo., V.P. Exploration Ur-Energy; and formerly Patrician Diamonds

QP (Qualified Person) to Olivut Resources Ltd., Ur-Energy, Aura Silver, Phoenix Matchewan

Dates | 2003 – 2007/08

Position Held Founder

Responsibilities • 2003- 2007: Conception, Incorporation to listing, acting as president and director of Ur-Energy Inc. (URE.TSE). Continuing as V.P. Exploration, Canada

 2004 – 2008: Conception, Incorporation to listing, acted as president and director of Aura Silver Resources (AUU.TSE.V). Continuing as consultant to company

Education

Date

1969

Degree

B.Sc. (honours) Geology

University

Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada

Associations

P.Geo, Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario

P. Geo., Association Professional Engineers, Geologists & Geophysicists of the NWT and Nunavut

•

Work Experience Senior Companies

1969 - 1983

Dates

1978 - 1983 (BP Minerals Ltd.)

Position held

Senior Research Geologist

Responsibilities

 Developed and directed research studies into mineral potential of various mining camps, formulated ore deposit models and metallogenetic guides which led to development of projects – principally for uranium, tin, tungsten

Dates

1971 – 1977 (Union Miniere Exploration Corp. Ltd.)

Position held

District Geologist

Responsibilities

 Managed regional Maritime office acting as district geologist and regional manager for gold and base metal projects

Dates

1969 - 1971

Position held

Field Geologist (Gulf Minerals Ltd.)

Responsibilities

Conducted geological surveys on large land tracts in remote parts of Canada, drill core geologist

Personal skills

I am proud of my reputation for my professionalism, an excellent work ethic and my competence and sales ability in selecting properties of merit

References

Upon Request



PWP CONSULTING co.

341 Main St. North, Suite 206 Brampton On. L6X 1P8 (905) 456-5436 cell (416) 705-3421

Client List

Aura Silver Resources Inc.

Baffin Island Resources Ltd.

Beach Hepburn Inc.

Bowdidge & Associates Inc.

Boliden Contech AB

BP Resources Canada Ltd.

(Selco Division)

Campbell Resources Inc.

CanZinco Ltd. (Nanisivik Mines)

Castlewood Metals Exploration Ltd.

Central American Gold Syndicate

Central Electricity Generating Board

China Clipper Ltd.

Column Holdings

Continental Precious Minerals Inc.

Corona Corp.

Curtis & Associates Inc.

Daniel Resources Inc.

Deak Resources Corp.

Dunnville Rock Products Ltd.

Fire River Gold Corp.

Freewest Resources Inc.

Goldbrook Exploration Inc.

Golden Eagle Resources Inc.

Golden Hart Explorations Ltd.

Golden Shield Resources Ltd.

Golden Star Resources Ltd.

Greenstone Resources Ltd.

Homestake International Minerals Ltd.

Homestake Mining (Canada) Ltd.

Hornby Bay Exploration Inc.

Hornby Bay Resources Ltd.

InTheLoop.Com

International Capri Resources Ltd.

Kennecott Exploration Canada Inc.

Les Ressources Yorbeau Inc.

Milagro Minerals Ltd

M.M. Dillon Limited

Monte Carlo Gold Mines Ltd.

Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.

Morrisson Environmental Ltd.

New WallStreet Mining Inc.

Newmont Exploration (Canada) Ltd.

Noranda Exploration Inc.

Northumberland Mines Ltd.

Nuinsco Resources Ltd.

Olivut Investments

Opus Minerals Inc.

Patrician Gold Mines Ltd.

Patrician Diamonds Inc.

Phoenix Matchewan Mines

Preussag Canada Ltd.

Ram Petroleums Ltd.

Raven Beck Environmental Ltd.

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.

Royex Gold Mining Corp.

Rusty Lake Resources.

Seven Seas Petroleum Ltd.

Sonic Soil Sampling Inc.

Southern Star Resources Ltd.

Sussex Exploration Ltd.

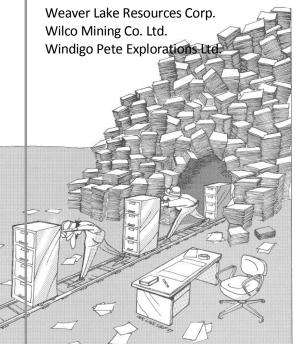
Seadrift International Expl. Ltd.

Sugar Loaf Resources Ltd.

TNK Resources Inc.

Ur-Energy Inc.

Venturex Resources Ltd.





Exploring for High Grade

Silver in Nunavut

GREYHOUND PROPERTY PREPARED FOR DRILLING

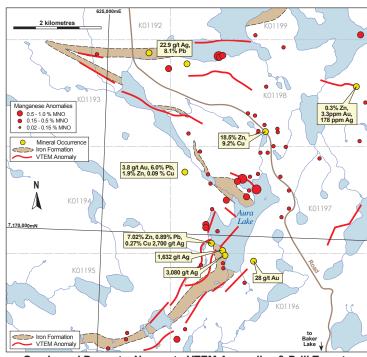
Progress continues at a rapid pace on Aura Silver's Greyhound copper-zinc-precious metal property with drilling to commence before winter's break-up in 2010. The project is located just north of Baker Lake, Nunavut. Although considered the far north, the claims host excellent road access and lie close to tidewater.



AURA SILVER IN NUNAVUT continued

Aura Silver has unearthed an exceptionally underexplored classic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) district as defined by geological, geochemical and geophysical data. The Greyhound property includes many geological characteristics that are similar to those in other productive VMS districts. A bimodal sequence of submarine basaltic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks is overlain by extensive multifacies exhalite and iron formation. Lithogeochemically, sodium-depleted felsic and mafic strata have been mapped, along with local carbonatized zones with significant manganese anomalies and extensive aluminous alteration, all hallmarks of mineralized VMS systems

The presence of manganese anomalies is highly significant to VMS discovery as they typically represent the locus of discharge zones. For instance,



Greyhound Property, Nunavut - VTEM Anomalies & Drill Targets

the deposits within the giant Bathurst, New Brunswick camp and the base metal deposits at Sturgeon Lake are all defined by manganese anomalies. Every massive sulphide deposit in the Sturgeon Lake camp is defined by a manganese anomaly states Dr. James Franklin, the Company's chief scientist. Similar anomalies found at Greyhound enhance the discovery potential. The potential at Greyhound is untapped as there is no record of past drilling in this remote but easily assessable greenstone belt.

The Company is presently permitting in order to carry out a 20-hole drill campaign before the end of the second quarter of 2010.

AURA SILVER RESOURCES INC. CAPITALIZATION SCHEDULE (February 28, 2010) **Common Shares** 49,621,902 **Warrants and Compensation Options** 10,937,410 **Stock Options** 1,574,500 **Fully-diluted total outstanding** 62,133,812 **CORPORATE OFFICE KEY MANAGEMENT** FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT 1128 Clapp Lane (P.O. Box 279) **Robert Boaz, President and CEO Robert Boaz** Manotick, Ontario K4M 1A3 **Eric Craigie, VP Exploration** Phone (905) 403-8010 Phone 613.692.7704 John McNeice, CFO boaz@aurasilver.com Fax 613.692.3234 Jim Franklin, PhD, Chief Scientist Email: imcneice@bellnet.ca www.aurasilver.com