

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

**MUSKOX DIAMOND PROPERTY
NUNAVUT, CANADA**



**Original Effective Date: June 2015
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1 Introduction

This Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) applies to mineral exploration activities conducted by APEX Geoscience Ltd. ("APEX") for the Muskox Diamond Property (the "Property"), Nunavut, Canada.

This SPRP will come into effect July 2015, pending approval. Copies and updates to this plan may be obtained via APEX.

1.1 Contact Details

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1.2 Purpose and Scope

The SPRP provides straightforward procedures for the storage and handling of fuels and other hazardous materials for the purpose of reducing the risk of environmental contamination and to ensure the health and safety of all personnel from the accidental release of deleterious materials. If an accidental release should occur, the SPRP provides clear response procedures. The goals of the Spill Prevention and Response Plan are to:

- Promote safe handling and use of potentially hazardous materials;
- Promote effective and safe recovery of spilled, potentially hazardous materials;
- Reduce environmental impacts of spills to water and land;
- Identify responsibilities and reporting procedures for spill events;
- Provide site specific information about the facilities and contingencies in place;
- Provide readily accessible emergency information to clean-up crews, management, and government agencies;
- Comply with federal and territorial government regulations and guidelines pertaining to the preparation of a Spill Prevention and Response Plan and notification requirements in the event of a spill.

1.3 Environmental Policy

APEX is firmly committed to the protection and conservation of the natural environment, and to ensuring the health and safety of all employees, contractors, and people in surrounding communities. The environmental policy for the Muskox Diamond Property is to:

- Develop the project in a socially and environmentally responsible manner;
- Fully comply with all applicable environmental legislation and regulations;

- Work in cooperation with federal, territorial, and local governments, as well as other relevant regulatory bodies, and the general public, on all aspects of environmental protection and policy;
- Assess and mitigate any potential environmental impacts and minimize risks to the health and safety of all employees, contractors, and the general public;
- Ensure contractors operate according to the Muskox Diamond Property environmental policies and procedures;
- Employ an emergency response plan to reduce impacts of unforeseen events;
- Provide ongoing instruction on Muskox Diamond Property environmental policies and spill prevention and response plans for all employees and contractors;
- Keep employees, contractors, inspectors, government, and regulatory bodies informed of any changes at the site or with project activities.

For further detail regarding environmental policy, please refer to the Muskox Diamond Property “Environmental Management Plan”.

1.4 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

Acts, regulations, and legislation that relate to Environmental Management and Spill Prevention and Response in Nunavut are listed below:

1.4.1 Federal

- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- Environment Canada's Environmental Emergency (E2) Regulations
- Implementation Guidelines for the Environmental Emergency Regulations
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z1600-14 - Emergency and continuity management program
- National Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime
- National Energy Board requirements such as those in the Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act and Regulations and the Onshore Pipeline Regulations, 1999
- Environment Canada's Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Environment Canada's Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans, 1990
- Fisheries Act
- Migratory Birds Convention Act
- Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations
- National Fire Code of Canada
- Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)
- CCME Environmental Codes of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (AANDC)

1.4.2 Territorial

- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations
- Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting In Nunavut – A guide to the New Regulations
- Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges in Nunavut
- Fire Prevention Act
- Environmental Protection Act
- Mine Health and Safety Act and Regulations
- Public Health Act
- Safety Act
- Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations
- Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste

1.5 Other Plans

The SPRP should be considered as a part of the Property wide management system. Other management plans in place at the Muskox Diamond Property include:

- Abandonment and Restoration Plan (ARP)
- Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- Fuel Management Plan (FMP)
- Waste Management Plan (WMP)

1.6 Property and Camp Description

The Muskox Diamond Property is located in the Kitikmeot Region of the Nunavut, within the 1:250,000 scale NTS map sheets, 76E, 76L and 86I. The Property is approximately 250 km southeast of the community of Kugluktuk and is in close proximity to the inactive Jericho and Lupin Mines. The Property consists of three project areas: the James River, Muskox and Contwoyto Prospects (Figure 1 in Appendix 1).

The proposed exploration program will be supported by a mobile, temporary, 10-12 person exploration camp. As the Property is separated into three projects areas, three camp locations have been identified to support exploration at each prospect. Each camp, with fuel cache, will be established and reclaimed sequentially and therefore no more than one camp will be in use at one time. The exact timing of use for each of the camps is unknown at this time, but the AANDC, NWB and NIRB will be notified as soon as these dates are known. Personnel and cargo will be transported to and from camp in the summer months by fixed wing (Twin Otter) from Yellowknife and due to the close proximity to the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Ice Road can be serviced by ground in the winter. Due to the remoteness of the Property location, the only people, who would be immediately affected by a potential spill, are employees and contractors.

The proposed camp locations were selected due to appropriate terrain composed of a consolidated and durable surface, such as gravel or sand, which is able to withstand repeated, heavy use from aircraft and camp use. Structures for each of the proposed

camps may include 6 sleeper tents, medical tent, kitchen, dry, office, shop, core shack, generator housing, incinerator, and 2 outhouses. The majority of the structures will be insulated Weatherhaven tents, or similar, with tarp floors (Figure 2 in Appendix 1).

A fuel cache of approximately 40,000 L (~ 200 drums) will be established on stable ground near the camp location in use, primarily to store diesel and jet fuel. Small quantities of gasoline and propane will also be stored. GPS locations of the camp fuel cache, hazardous waste storage areas and incinerator will be provided to the AANDC, NWB and NIRB once established and included in annual reports. No fuel will be stored at the camp locations that are not in use. Small temporary fuel caches, of less than 4,000 L, may also be required to supply the drilling and exploration programs. Within 30 days of any temporary fuel cache, the appropriate agencies will be notified of the details of the cache including: GPS location, fuel type, container sizes, method of storage and date of removal. The temporary fuel cache GPS locations will also be included in the annual reports submitted to the AANDC, NWB and NIRB.

The proposed exploration activities for the Muskox Property include geological mapping, till sampling, prospecting, ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. The 2015 exploration program is projected to start as early as July, or as soon as proper authorizations can be obtained, and has the potential to continue through the winter. Similar programs are anticipated for 3 to 4 subsequent years.

For 2015, a drill program of 5,000 to 10,000 m is proposed, utilizing one to two diamond drills. The average hole depth is expected to be approximately 200 m, up to a maximum proposed depth of 700 m. The areas of proposed drilling are currently uncertain as preliminary exploration work, such as ground geophysical surveys, is required to define precise targets. Exact drillhole locations will be provided to the AANDC, NWB and NIRB in the annual reports. All exploration work will be strictly confined to within the authorized Prospecting Permits (Figure 1 in Appendix 1).

1.7 Hazardous Materials On-Site

A main fuel cache will be established proximal to the occupied camp, primarily to store diesel and jet fuel, with smaller quantities of gasoline and propane. No fuel will be stored at un-occupied camps. Small fuel caches will also be established at drill sites while drilling is in progress. These temporary caches will store small amounts of diesel and propane, as needed for drilling. Other hazardous materials found on site may include small quantities of various lubricants/oil/grease for drilling and maintenance of motorized equipment, cleaning products, and waste oil.

Diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline will be stored in 205 litre (L) steel drums. Propane will be stored in 100 pound (lb) cylinders equipped with pressure relief valves. Waste oil will be sealed in 205 L steel drums and removed from camp for proper disposal.

Table 1.1: Inventory of Hazardous Materials to be Stored on Site

Material	Container	Maximum On Site*
Diesel	205 L Drum	100 Drums
Jet Fuel (Jet A or Jet B)	205 L Drum	100 Drums
Gasoline	205 L Drum	10 Drums
Propane	100 lb Cylinder	20 Cylinders

*Pending approval from AANDC, NWB and NIRB.

Further details on fuel storage and monitoring can be found in the Muskox Diamond Property “Fuel Management Plan”. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each of the hazardous materials listed in Table 1.1 are included in Appendix 2.

1.8 Preventative Measures

All fuels and other hazardous materials will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar products, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. “RainDrain” or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside the berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water.

Fuel drums will be stored on their sides in organized rows with the bungs in the three o'clock and nine o'clock positions. Drums will be stood upright 1 to 2 days prior to use in order to allow any contaminants to settle. Daily inspections will be conducted to identify any damaged or leaking containers, and the findings reported in the “Daily Fuel Inspection Record” (Appendix 3). In the event that a leak is discovered, the substance will either be used immediately or transferred to an undamaged container. Regular inspections and maintenance of motorized equipment will also be performed to avoid any fluid leaks onto the land. When possible, motorized equipment will be stored within berms.

Propane cylinders will be equipped with a pressure release valve that opens and closes to prevent a buildup of excessive internal pressure. Labels, showing data such as date of manufacture and re-testing dates, will be applied to the collar of the cylinders. Propane is non-toxic and will not contaminate soil, however secondary containment berms will be used for storage as a precaution. All propane cylinders will be secured for safety and stored away from any sources of ignition.

Electric or hand wobble pumps equipped with filtration devices will be used for the transfer of diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline from their storage containers directly to their end-use fuel tanks. Portable drip trays or mini-berms will be used to mitigate the risk of any spillage. Proper grounding procedures will always be used during fuel transfer while using an electric pump. Cigarette smoking, sparks, open flames, and any potential ignition sources are prohibited within 100 m of any fuel storage site and at all times during fuel transfer.

All chemical and fuel storage and fuel transfer areas will be located a minimum distance of 31 m from the normal high water mark of any water body. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any hazardous materials are stored or transferred, at all drill sites, in the helicopter(s), and at other locations throughout the camp. Section 4.1 provides details on spill kit contents.

Camp grey water will be piped to a sump at least 31 m from the kitchen, office, and sleeping quarters and a minimum of 31 m from the normal high water mark of any water body. The sump must maintain a minimum 1 metre (m) freeboard at all times. The sump and pipe will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflow.

2 Response Organization

In the case of a spill or environmental emergency, an immediate, safe and environmentally responsible reaction is required. All spills at the Muskox Diamond Property will be reported.

2.1 Basic Steps

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. Ensure the safety of all persons at all times.
2. Identify and find the spilled substance and its source, and if possible, stop the process or shut off the source.
3. Inform the on-site coordinator or his/her designate at once, so that immediate actions may be taken including notification of the 24 Hour Spill Report Line and an AANDC Water Resources Officer.
4. Contain the spill or environmental hazard.
5. Implement any necessary cleanup/remedial action.

2.2 Chain of Command

1. Immediately notify the 24 Hour Spill Report Line at 867-920-8130 (Fax: 867-873-6924), the AANDC in Nunavut at 1-800-567-9604, and Environment Canada at 867-975-4644.
2. Before or after contacting the 24 Hour Spill Report Line, a Spill Report Form (Appendix 4) is to be filled out.
3. Notify the project supervisor Rob L'Heureux (APEX) at 780-439-5380 or 780-916-5482.

Table 2.1: Spill Reporting and Response Contact List

Contact	Telephone Number
24 Hour Spill Report Line	867-920-8130
Rob L'Heureux, Project Supervisor (APEX Geoscience Ltd.)	780-439-5380 (office) 780-916-5482 (mobile)
AANDC (Nunavut)	1-800-567-9604
AANDC Manager of Field Operations	(867) 975-4295 (Phone) (867) 979-6445 (Fax)
Environment Canada	867-975-4644 24-hr page: 867-766-3737
Government of Nunavut Department of Environment	867-975-7700 (Iqaluit) 867-982-7450 (Kugluktuk)
DFO (Central and Arctic Branch)	519-383-1813
Nunavut Water Board	867-360-6338
RCMP (Kugluktuk)	867-982-0123
Kugluktuk Health Centre	867-982-4531
Medevac (Yellowknife)	867-873-5161
APEX Satellite Phone	TBA
Helicopter Satellite Phone	TBA

* The Phone numbers for the satellite phone system used in camp and for the helicopter change annually. Once the numbers have been assigned, the SPRP will be updated.

3 Action Plan

3.1 Potential Spill Hazards

Even with appropriate precautions, the potential for spills remains when dealing with fuel and other hazardous materials. The following is a list of potential spill hazards:

- 205 L drums holding diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, waste fuels, and waste oils have the potential to leak or rupture due to mishandling. Older or refilled drums are more prone to leaking around the bungs if the seals are not properly maintained.
- Propane cylinders may leak from the valves or rupture as a result of mishandling.
- Vehicles and other motorized equipment may experience fuel or oil leaks as a result of malfunctions, impacts, lack of maintenance, improper storage, or faulty operation.
- Leaks or spills may occur during fuel transfer due to over-fueling, improper fueling procedure, or faulty equipment.
- The risk of rupturing a fuel container increases during transport due to the increased amount of handling involved.

Regular inspection and maintenance of fuel caches, motorized equipment, and fuel transfer equipment will help to mitigate the risks outlined above. Training for proper maintenance of motorized equipment, fuel transfer and handling procedures, and spill response training will be provided to applicable personnel.

3.2 Potential Environmental Impacts

All hazardous materials pose a threat to the environment if spilled. Overall, spills in the winter are usually lower impact as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier against soil or water contamination. The following list outlines potential environmental impacts of hazardous materials stored on site:

- Gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline volatilizes quickly.
- 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 the risk to the environment is reduced during recovery as it can be more readily contained compared to more volatile fuels.
- Jet fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Jet fuel volatilizes relatively quickly.
- Propane may be harmful to wildlife and the surrounding environment, and it has the potential to accumulate in the environment. Propane is extremely volatile and is the most flammable material stored on site. Impacts to the immediate surrounding environment are of greatest concern.
- Oils and greases may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. They are not readily biodegradable and have the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment.

Take action only if safety permits!

NEVER SMOKE when dealing with spills!

3.3 Initial Actions

- Ensure safety of all personnel.
- Assess spill hazards and risks.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Stop the spill if it is possible to do so safely.
- Notify the supervisor and request assistance if needed.
- Contain the spill.

3.4 Secondary Actions

- Determine the status of the spill event.
- If necessary, pump fuel from a damaged or leaking tank or drum into a refuge container.
- Notify the 24 Hour Spill Report Line.
- Complete and fax a copy of the Spill Report Form (Appendix 4).
- Notify permitting authorities.

- If possible, resume cleanup and containment.

3.5 Containment Procedures

- Ensure it is safe to initiate containment procedures.
- Always use applicable safety equipment (gloves, goggles/safety glasses, masks/respirators, etc.) before attempting to contain a spill.
- Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.
- Assess speed and direction of the spill and the cause of movement (water, wind, slope).
- Determine the best location for containing the spill, avoiding water bodies.
- Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if other factors impede containment efforts.

3.5.1 Diesel, Jet Fuel, Gasoline, Hydraulic Oil and Lubricating Oil

3.5.1.1 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 than spills on water as contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. Generally spills on land occur during the late spring, 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 pick axes or a loader 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.

3.5.1.2 Containment of Spills of 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 will need to be used 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 may 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 should only be undertaken in consultation with, and after approval from the AANDC or lead agency Inspector.

3.5.1.3 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 should only be considered if other approaches are not feasible, and is only to be undertaken with the permission of the AANDC or lead agency Inspector.

3.5.1.4 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 shoveling 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 shoveled into barrels or bags, or collected with sorbent materials.

3.5.1.5 Storage, Transfer and Disposal

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-up. 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. Heavy equipment can be used if deemed necessary, and given space and time constraints.

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

All contaminated soil, water, ice, snow, and supplies used for clean-up will be stored in sealed, labeled containers and removed from site for proper disposal at an approved facility. The movement of hazardous wastes will be monitored by the Nunavut Department of Environment and tracked with a Waste Manifest during all movements and transfers.

3.5.2 Propane

It is not possible to contain vapors when released. Water spray can be used to knock down vapors if no chance of ignition exists. Personnel should leave the area immediately unless a small leak is stopped immediately following detection. Personnel should avoid touching release points on damaged containers as frost may form rapidly. If tanks are damaged, do not attempt a recovery – allow gas to disperse. Keep clear of tank ends. Small fires can be extinguished with a dry chemical CO2 fire extinguisher.

3.5.2.1 Containment of Spills on Land

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.2 Containment of Spills on Water

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.3 Containment of Spills on Ice

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.4 Containment of Spills on Snow

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.5 Storage, Transfer and Disposal

It is not possible to contain released vapors. Contaminated materials and damaged containers will be sent to an approved facility for disposal. The movement of hazardous wastes will be monitored by the Nunavut Department of Environment and tracked with a Waste Manifest during all movements and transfers.

3.5.3 Chemical Spills

- Assess hazard of spilled material; **REFER TO MSDS**. Members of the emergency response team who are vulnerable to certain contaminants should be replaced with alternatives (e.g. Asthmatics where fumes or airborne particles are evident).
- Assemble applicable safety equipment (gloves, goggles/safety glasses, masks/respirators, etc.) before responding to a spill.
- Apply absorbents to soak up liquids.
- Solid chemicals such as dusts or powders should be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent disbursement by wind or animal.
- Neutralize acids or caustics. Place spilled material and contaminated clean-up supplies in empty refuge drums and seal for disposal.
- Contact the 24 Hour Spill Report Line.
- Proceed with clean-up in correspondence with the MSDS and steps in section 3.

4 Resource Inventory

Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any hazardous materials are stored or transferred, at all fuel caches, drill sites, in the helicopter(s), and at numerous locations throughout the camp.

4.1 On-site Resources

Spill kits will be in bright yellow 231 L rigid plastic containers and will contain:

- 100 oil sorbent pads
- 6 small pillows
- 2 large pillows
- 2 3"x4' socks
- 5 3"x8' socks
- 2 4' socks
- 1 25 lb bag granular
- 2 pair splash goggles
- 2 poly coated Tyvek suits
- 2 disposable respirators
- 10 large bags with ties for temporary use
- 2 large tarps
- 1 collapsible shovel
- 1 roll duct tape
- 1 utility knife
- 2 spill kit labels
- 1 laminated copy of the Muskox Diamond Property Spill Prevention and Response Plan
- 1 231 L overpack drum
- 1 checklist of required items

Other equipment on-site:

- 2 38"x144' rolls absorbent matting
- 200 16"x20" enviro matting
- 10 booms
- 5 large tarps
- 5 shovels (minimum)
- 3 pick axes (minimum)
- 3 rakes (minimum)
- 10 empty 205 L drums (minimum)

Spill kits will be located:

- Main fuel cache
- Helicopter pad / air strip
- Drill fuel caches
- Generator shack
- Incinerator
- Additional spill kits around camp

5 Training Program

5.1 On-site Personnel

All on-site personnel will undergo an orientation and training program on initial spill response procedures and be familiar with spill reporting requirements. Fuel handling personnel will receive additional training in safe operation of fuel transfer equipment, spill prevention techniques and spill response. The on-site project supervisor will keep detailed training records.

A designated Emergency Response Team (ERT) made up of on-site personnel will be established. Members of the ERT will receive comprehensive and ongoing training in emergency spill response. ERT members will be on-site at all times and will be made aware of the available resources and locations of spill kits.

Training will include, but not be limited, to the following:

- Review of the SPRP and ERT member responsibilities.
- Location of fuel and chemical storage sites.
- Causes and possible effects of spills.
- Use of on and off-site spill response resources.
- Exercises in spill response and spill kit use.
- Distribution of up-to-date copies of the SPRP and emergency contact lists.

All on-site personnel are required to have basic training in first aid, WHMIS, and Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG). Supervisors are required to have advanced first aid training, as well as a valid Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Supervisor's Certificate.

5.2 Contractors

All contractors will complete site-specific health and safety training including, but not limited to: WHMIS, TDG, and OSH training.

Appendix 1: Figures

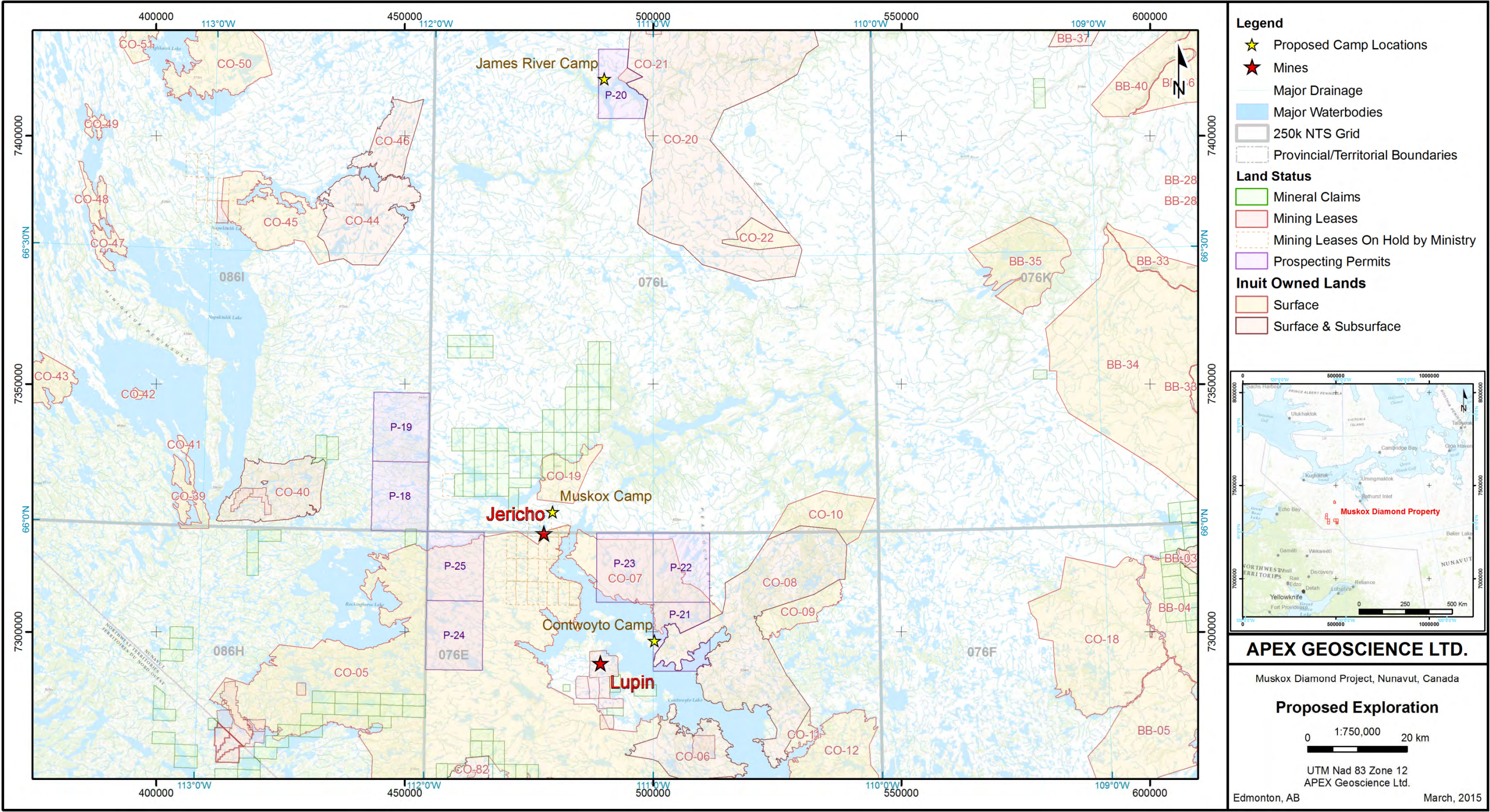


Figure 1

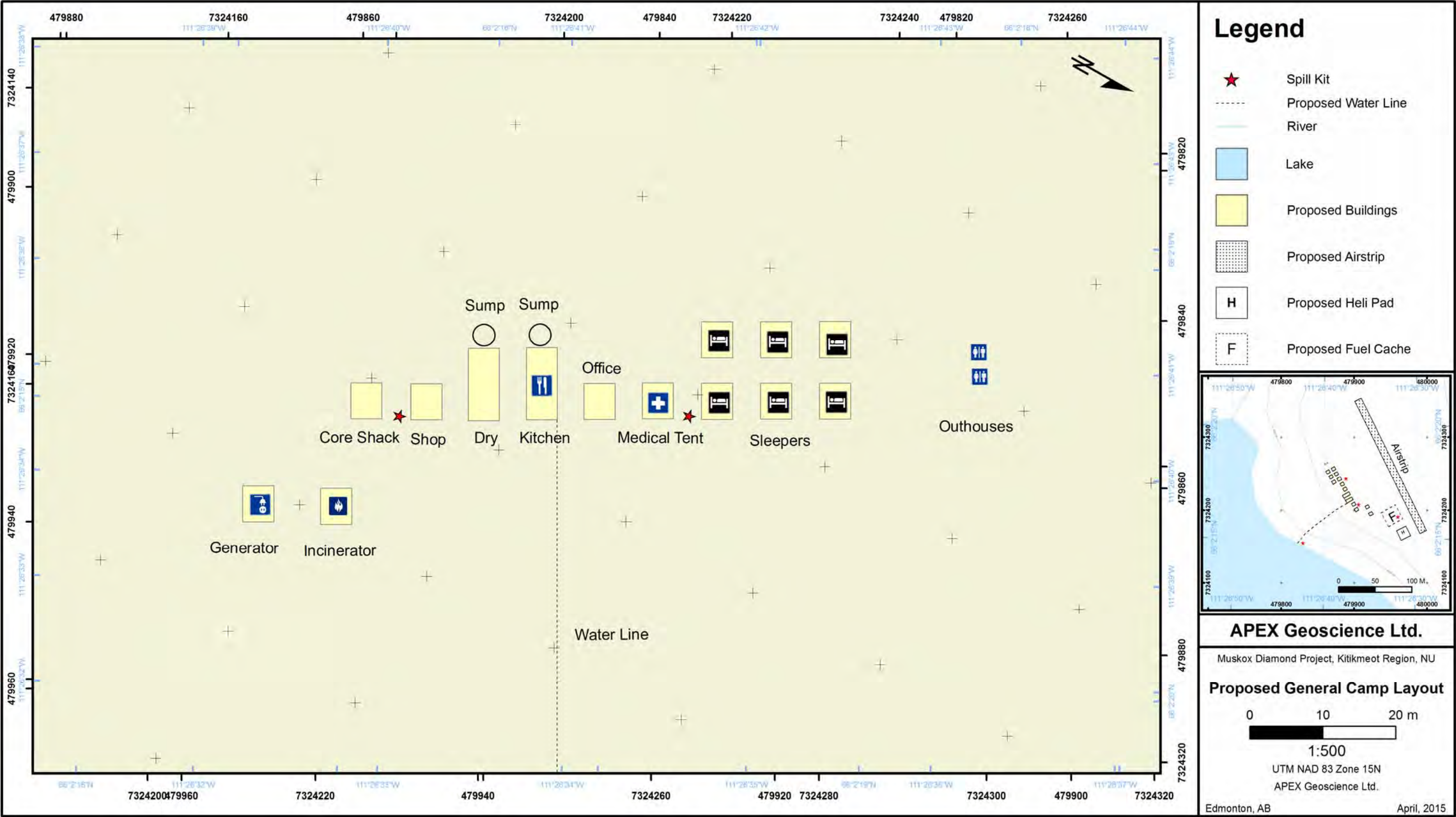


Figure 2

Appendix 2: MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL



1. Product and company identification

Product name	: TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL
Code	: TWOCYC
Material uses	: A low ash 2-cycle engine oil designed to lubricate conventional pre-mixed fuel/oil as well as oil injection lubricated engines powering air-cooled two-stroke cycle engines.
Manufacturer	: Petro-Canada Lubricants Inc. 2310 Lakeshore Road West Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5J 1K2
In case of emergency	: Suncor Energy: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Viscous liquid.
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
WHMIS (Canada)	: Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).
OSHA/HCS status	: While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this MSDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This MSDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.
Emergency overview	: No specific hazard.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin	: Slightly irritating to the skin.
Eyes	: Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Potential chronic health effects	
Chronic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: Not listed as carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP or IARC.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	: Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis.
See toxicological information (Section 11)	

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked and/or solvent-refined base oil (petroleum).	Mixture	-

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

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TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL**Page Number: 2****3 . Composition/information on ingredients**

The base oil may be a mixture of the following CAS#s: 8042-47-5, 64741-95-3, 64742-01-4, 64742-46-7, 64742-47-8, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-62-7, 72623-83-7, 72623-84-8, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 178603-64-0, 178603-65-1, 178603-66-2, 445411-73-4

4 . First-aid measures

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

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : May be combustible at high temperature.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), asphyxiants, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Low fire hazard. This material must be heated before ignition will occur.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

6 . Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Methods for cleaning up**

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TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL**Page Number: 3****6 . Accidental release measures**

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

7 . Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked and/or solvent-refined base oil (petroleum)	ACGIH TLV (United States). Notes: (Mineral oil) TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (Inhalable fraction) 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.
- Engineering measures** : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Personal protection**
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: organic vapour filter

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TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Recommended: neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®.
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Viscous liquid.
- Flash point** : Open cup: 152°C (305.6°F) [Cleveland.]
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Flammable limits** : Not available.
- Colour** : Blue-green.
- Odour** : Mild petroleum oil like.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling/condensation point** : Not available.
- Melting/freezing point** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.88 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)
- Vapour pressure** : Not available.
- Vapour density** : Not available.
- Volatility** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : 20.9 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 4.5 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=132
- Pour point** : -57°C (-71°F)
- Solubility** : Insoluble in water.

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological informationAcute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
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TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL

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11 . Toxicological information

Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked and/or solvent-refined base oil (petroleum).

LD50 Dermal

Rabbit

>2000 mg/kg

-

LD50 Oral

Rat

>5000 mg/kg

-

LC50 Inhalation

Rat

>5.2 mg/l

4 hours

Dusts and mists

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Sensitiser

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name

ACGIH

IARC

EPA

NIOSH

NTP

OSHA

Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked and/or solvent-refined base oil (petroleum).

A4

-

-

-

-

-

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary

: Not available.

Other adverse effects

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13 . Disposal considerations

Waste disposal

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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

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

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TWO CYCLE MOTOR OIL **Page Number: 6**

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-	-	-
DOT Classification	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	-	-	-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Not regulated.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

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

International regulations

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

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

Europe inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International lists : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

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

Health	1
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	B

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



References

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Date of printing

: 2/2/2014.

Date of issue

: 19 January 2012

Date of previous issue

: 10/6/2010.

Responsible name

: **Product Safety - RS**

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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16 . Other information

For Copy of (M)SDS

: The Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) (Under the Hazardous Products Act, part of the WHMIS legislation) only apply to WHMIS Controlled (i.e., hazardous) products. Therefore, the CPR and the 3-year update rule specified therein do not apply to WHMIS Non-Controlled products. Although this is true, customarily Petro-Canada reviews and updates Non-Controlled product MSDS if a customer requests such an update. These Non-Controlled product updates are given a lower priority than Controlled products but are handled as soon as practicable. If you would like to verify if the MSDS you have is the most current, or you require any further information, please contact:

Internet: lubricants.petro-canada.ca/msds

Lubricants:

Western Canada, telephone: 1-800-661-1199; fax: 1-800-378-4518

Ontario & Central Canada, telephone: 1-800-268-5850; fax: 1-800-201-6285

Quebec & Eastern Canada, telephone: 1-800-576-1686; fax: 1-800-201-6285

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader

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

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

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Material Safety Data Sheet

DIESEL FUEL



1. Product and company identification

Product name	: DIESEL FUEL
Synonym	: Seasonal Diesel, #1 Diesel, #2 Heating Oil, #1 Heating Oil, D50, D60, P40, 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, Furnace special, Biodiesel blend, B1, B2, B5, Diesel Low Cloud (LC), Marine Gas Oil.
Code	: W104, W293
Material uses	: Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type. Mining diesels, marine diesels, MDO and naval distillates may have a higher flash point requirement.
Manufacturer	: PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
In case of emergency	: Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Bright oily liquid.
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
WHMIS (Canada)	:   Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F). Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. Combustible liquid. Severely irritating to the skin. Irritating to eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not get in eyes. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Ingestion	: Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract.
Skin	: Severely irritating to the skin.
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
Potential chronic health effects	
Chronic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: Diesel engine exhaust particulate is probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 2
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2. Hazards identification

- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Hydrotreated Renewable Diesel/ Fuels, diesel/ Fuel Oil No. 1/ Fuel Oil No. 2	64742-81-0/ 68334-30-5/ 8008-20-6/ 68476-30-2	95 - 100
Alkanes, C10 – 20 Branched and Linear (R100)	928771-01-1	10 - 20
Fatty acids methyl esters	61788-61-2 / 67784-80-9 / 73891-99-3	0 - 5

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

4. First-aid measures

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Combustible liquid
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), sulphur compounds (H₂S), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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DIESEL FUEL**Page Number: 3****5 . Fire-fighting measures**

Special remarks on fire hazards : Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite

Special remarks on explosion hazards : Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flames, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spill material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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

7 . Handling and storage

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

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

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DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 4
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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ , (Inhalable fraction and vapour) 8 hour(s).
Fuel oil No. 2	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ , (Inhalable fraction and vapour) 8 hour(s).
Hydrotreated Renewable Diesel	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
Fuel oil No. 1	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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

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

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

Personal protection

Respiratory

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

Hands

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

Eyes

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

Skin

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

Environmental exposure controls

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

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9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Bright oily liquid.
Flash point	: Diesel fuel and other distillate fuels: Closed cup: $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 104^{\circ}\text{F}$) Marine Diesel/MDO/Naval Distillate: Closed Cup: $\geq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 140^{\circ}\text{F}$) Mining Diesel: Closed Cup: $\geq 52^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\geq 126^{\circ}\text{F}$)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 225°C (437°F)
Flammable limits	: Lower: 0.7% Upper: 6%
Colour	: Clear to yellow (This product may be dyed red for taxation purposes)
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
Odour threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling/condensation point	: 150 to 371°C (302 to 699.8°F)
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.80 to 0.88 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)
Vapour pressure	: 1 kPa (7.5 mm Hg) @ 20°C (68°F).
Vapour density	: 4.5 [Air = 1]
Volatility	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Diesel fuel: $1.3 - 4.1$ cSt @ 40°C (104°F) Marine Diesel Fuel: $1.3 - 4.4$ cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Pour point	: Not available.
Solubility	: Insoluble in cold water, soluble in non-polar hydrocarbon solvents.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Hazardous polymerisation	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Materials to avoid	: Reactive with oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release CO _x , NO _x , SO _x , H ₂ S, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

11 . Toxicological information**Acute toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fuels, diesel	LD50 Dermal	Mouse	24500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7500 mg/kg	-
Fuel oil No. 2	LD50 Oral	Rat	12000 mg/kg	-
Fuel oil No. 1	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5000 mg/m ³	4 hours
Hydrotreated Renewable Diesel	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	>5200 mg/m ³	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.**Chronic toxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Irritation/Corrosion****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Sensitiser**

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11 . Toxicological information**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Carcinogenicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Diesel engine exhaust particulate is probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).**Classification**

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Fuels, diesel	A3	3	-	-	-	-
Fuel oil No. 1	A3	3	-	-	-	-
Fuel oil No. 2	A3	3	-	-	-	-
Hydrotreated Renewable Diesel	A3	3	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Teratogenicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Reproductive toxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**12 . Ecological information****Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.**Aquatic ecotoxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Biodegradability****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**13 . Disposal considerations**

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

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

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

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG ⁿ	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	UN1202	DIESEL FUEL	3	III		-
DOT Classification	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	-	-	-

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DIESEL FUEL**Page Number: 7****14 . Transport information**

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory informationUnited States**HCS Classification** : Combustible liquid
Irritating materialCanada**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).**This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.**International regulations**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are listed or exempted.**Europe inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.**16 . Other information****Label requirements** : COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	2
Flammability	2
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	H

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :**References**: Available upon request.
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: 4/14/2014.

Date of issue

: 28 June 2013

Date of previous issue

: No previous validation.

Responsible name: **Product Safety - DSR**

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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

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

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader**Date of issue** : 6/28/2013.**Internet**: www.petro-canada.ca/msds**Page**: 7/8**Petro-Canada is a Suncor Energy business**

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16 . Other information

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

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

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Material Safety Data Sheet

GASOLINE, UNLEADED



1. Product and company identification

Product name	: GASOLINE, UNLEADED
Synonym	: Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean WinterGas, RegularClean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending, Conventional Gasoline.
Code	: W102E, SAP: 102 to 117
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.
Manufacturer	: PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
In case of emergency	: Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Clear liquid.
Odour	: Gasoline
WHMIS (Canada)	:   Class B-2: Flammable liquid Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER. CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE HERITABLE GENETIC EFFECTS. Flammable liquid. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Contains material which may cause heritable genetic effects. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Ingestion	: Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. 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.

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED

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2. Hazards identification

Skin	: Irritating to skin.
Eyes	: Irritating to eyes.
Potential chronic health effects	
Chronic effects	: This product contains an ingredient or ingredients, which have been shown to cause chronic toxic effects. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce blood disorders.
Carcinogenicity	: Contains material which can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: Contains material which may cause heritable genetic effects.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	: Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
Gasoline	86290-81-5	85-100
Toluene	108-88-3	15-40*
Benzene	71-43-2	0.5-1.5
Ethanol	64-17-5	0.1-0.3

*Montreal: may vary from 3-40%

*Edmonton: may vary from 1-5%

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

4. First-aid measures

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

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5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	: Flammable liquid (NFPA)
Extinguishing media	
Suitable	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable	: Do not use water jet.
Special exposure hazards	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Products of combustion	: Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Special remarks on fire hazards	: Extremely flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, shocks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.
Special remarks on explosion hazards	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

6. Accidental release measures

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

7. Handling and storage

Handling	: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly
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GASOLINE, UNLEADED**Page Number: 4****7. Handling and storage**

closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage

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

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Gasoline	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 300 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s).
Toluene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s).
Benzene	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 2.5 ppm 15 minute(s).
Ethanol	ACGIH TLV (United States). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minute(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures

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

Engineering measures

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

Hygiene measures

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

Personal protection**Respiratory**

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

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hands** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Recommended: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton®. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Clear liquid.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -50 to -38°C (-58 to -36.4°F) [Tagliabue.]
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 257°C (494.6°F) (NFPA)
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 1.3% (NFPA)
Upper: 7.6% (NFPA)
- Colour** : Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
- Odour** : Gasoline
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling/condensation point** : 25 to 220°C (77 to 428°F) (ASTM D86)
- Melting/freezing point** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.685 to 0.8 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)
- Vapour pressure** : <107 kPa (<802.5 mm Hg) @ 37.8°C (100°F)
- Vapour density** : 3 to 4 [Air = 1] (NFPA)
- Volatility** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Pour point** : Not available.
- Solubility** : Hydrocarbon components virtually insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzene. Dissolves fats, oils and natural resins.

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED

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11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Gasoline	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	13600 mg/kg	-
Toluene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12125 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	7585 ppm	4 hours
	Vapour			
Benzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>8240 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	13700 ppm	4 hours
	Vapour			
Ethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	7060 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	>32380 ppm	4 hours
	Vapour			

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Sensitiser

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Gasoline	A3	2B	-	-	-	-
Toluene	A4	3	D	-	-	-
Benzene	A1	1	A	+	Proven	+
Ethanol	A3	-	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There is a wealth of information about the teratogenic hazards of Toluene in the literature; however, based upon professional judgement regarding the body of evidence, WHMIS classification as a teratogen is not warranted.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

12 . Ecological information

Environmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

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13 . Disposal considerations**Waste disposal**

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

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

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

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	UN1203	GASOLINE	3	II		-
DOT Classification	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	-	-	-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information**United States****HCS Classification**

: Flammable liquid
Irritating material
Carcinogen

Canada**WHMIS (Canada)**

: Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

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

International regulations**Canada inventory**

: All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Europe inventory

: All components are listed or exempted.

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED

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16 . Other information

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOUR. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAN CAUSE CANCER. CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE HERITABLE GENETIC EFFECTS.

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

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	H

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



References

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Date of printing

: 10/10/2012.

Date of issue

: 10 October 2012

Date of previous issue

: 4/9/2010.

Responsible name

: **Product Safety - DSR**

✓ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

For Copy of (M)SDS

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

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

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader

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

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

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Material Safety Data Sheet

JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL



1. Product and company identification

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

2. Hazards identification

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

Date of issue : 5/24/2012.

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL**Page Number: 2****2. Hazards identification**

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

*Aromatic content is 25% maximum (benzene: nil).

**Please note that Jet A-1-DI, JP-8, Jet F-34 and NATO F-34 all contain Fuel System Icing Inhibitor.

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

4. First-aid measures

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	: Class II - combustible liquid (NFPA).
Extinguishing media	
Suitable	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable	: Do not use water jet.
Special exposure hazards	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL
Page Number: 3
5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite. May accumulate in confined spaces.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire.

6 . Accidental release measures

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

7 . Handling and storage

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

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL**Page Number: 4****7. Handling and storage****Storage**

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

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Kerosene	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Recommended monitoring procedures

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

Engineering measures

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

Hygiene measures

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

Personal protection**Respiratory**

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

Hands

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

Eyes

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

Skin

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

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

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

9 . Physical and chemical properties

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

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological information**Acute toxicity**

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

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Sensitiser

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

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11 . Toxicological information**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Classification**

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

Mutagenicity**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Teratogenicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Reproductive toxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**12 . Ecological information****Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.**Aquatic ecotoxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Biodegradability****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**13 . Disposal considerations**

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

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

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

14 . Transport information

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

PG* : Packing group

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

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15. Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification : Combustible liquid

Canada

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

The WHMIS classification of Jet A/A-1 is B3.

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

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

International regulations

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

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

Europe inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

16. Other information

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

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

Health	2
Flammability	2
Physical hazards	0
Personal protection	H

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



References

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Responsible name : Product Safety - DSR

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

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

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

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16 . Other information

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

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

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Material Safety Data Sheet

PROPANE



1. Product and company identification

Product name	: PROPANE
Synonym	: Propane HD-5, Propane commercial, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), C3H8, CGSB Propane Grade 1, CGSB Propane Grade 2, odourized propane, stench propane, automotive propane.
Code	: W222
Material uses	: Propane is used as a fuel gas, refrigerant and as a raw material for organic synthesis. It is also used as a laboratory gas. The grade determines the propane content. It is supplied as pressurized liquid in tanks.
Manufacturer	: PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
In case of emergency	: Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Gas at room temperature; liquid when stored under pressure.
Odour	: Propane is an odourless gas. Odourized propane will contain up to 28 g Ethyl Mercaptan per 1000 L of propane.
WHMIS (Canada)	:  Class A: Compressed gas. Class B-1: Flammable gas.
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: CAUTION! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. HIGH PRESSURE GAS. Contains gas under pressure. Extremely flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. At high concentrations, this product can displace oxygen and cause asphyxiation therefore a minimum requirement of 19.5 % oxygen at sea level is recommended.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Ingestion	: As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.
Skin	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Eyes	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Potential chronic health effects	
Chronic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: Not listed as carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP or IARC.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Date of issue : 3/30/2012.

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PROPANE

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2. Hazards identification

- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Overexposure may lead to cardiac sensitization.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Propane	74-98-6	90 - 100
Propene	115-07-1	1 - 5
Butane	106-97-8	1 - 5
Ethane	74-84-0	1 - 2.5

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

4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Class I - flammable gas (NFPA).
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance.
- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Date of issue : 3/30/2012.

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PROPANE

Page Number: 3

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Special remarks on fire hazards

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.

Special remarks on explosion hazards

Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Propane may form explosive mixtures with air.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions

Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions

Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Large spill

Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Contains gas under pressure. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Sludges and tank scale from petroleum storage tanks, trucks, rail cars, and filters/screens may contain naturally occurring radioactive material ("NORM") in the form of radon 226 and it's progeny including lead 210. Similarly, equipment used for the transfer of petroleum product such as pipelines, pumps and compressors, may have detectable levels of radioactive lead on inner surfaces. Workers involved in cleaning, descaling, repair or other maintenance on inner surfaces of such equipment should avoid breathing and ingesting of dust generated from such activities. Similarly, gas freeing of pipelines, pumps, vessels and compressors may put workers at risk of inhalation of radon gas. Suitable codes of practice should be developed for these activities, detailing appropriate occupational hygiene, personal protective equipment and disposal practices.

Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

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8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Propane	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).
Propene	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).
Butane	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).
Ethane	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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

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

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

Personal protection

Respiratory

: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hands

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Wear insulated gloves to prevent frostbite.

Eyes

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

Skin

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

Environmental exposure controls

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

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas at room temperature; liquid when stored under pressure.
Flash point	: Closed cup: -104°C (-155.2°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 450°C (842°F) (NFPA)
Flammable limits	: Lower: 2.1% (NFPA) Upper: 9.5% (NFPA)
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Propane is an odourless gas. Odourized propane will contain up to 28 g Ethyl Mercaptan per 1000 L of propane.
Odour threshold	: Not available.

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9 . Physical and chemical properties

pH	: Not available.
Boiling/condensation point	: -42°C (-43.6°F)
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: 1434.9 kPa (10763 mm Hg) @ 38°C (100°F)
Vapour density	: 1.56 [Air = 1]
Volatility	: Volatile.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Pour point	: Not available.
Solubility	: Not available.

10 . Stability and reactivity

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

11 . Toxicological informationAcute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Sensitiser

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Propene	A4	3	-	-	-	-

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

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12 . Ecological information**Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.**Aquatic ecotoxicity****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**Biodegradability****Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.**13 . Disposal considerations**

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Empty pressure vessels should be returned to the supplier. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

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

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

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
TDG Classification	UN1978	PROPANE	2.1	-		-
DOT Classification	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	-		-

PG* : Packing group

15 . Regulatory information**United States**

HCS Classification : Compressed gas
Flammable gas

Canada

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

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

International regulations

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

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

Europe inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

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16 . Other information

Label requirements : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS, MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE, HIGH PRESSURE GAS.

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

Health	2
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	2
Personal protection	K

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



References

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Date of printing

: 10/24/2013.

Date of issue

: 30 March 2012

Date of previous issue

: 3/31/2009.

Responsible name

: **Product Safety - DSR**

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

For Copy of (M)SDS

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

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

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Notice to reader

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

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

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: MOBILUX EP 2
Product Description: Base Oil and Additives
MSDS Number: 6482
Product Code: 2015A0208050
Intended Use: Grease

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Imperial Oil Downstream
240 4th Avenue
Calgary, ALBERTA: T2P 3M9 Canada
24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency: 1-866-232-9563
Telephone:
Transportation Emergency Phone Number: 1-866-232-9563
Product Technical Information: 1-800-268-3183
Supplier General Contact: 1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

No Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s).

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is not considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines see Section 15.

HEALTH EFFECTS

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

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

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

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

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



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SKIN CONTACT

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

EYE CONTACT

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

INGESTION

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

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

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

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >204°C (400°F) [EST. FOR OIL, ASTM D-92 (COC)]

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

Autoignition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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



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

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Allow spilled material to solidify and shovel it up into a suitable container for recycle or disposal. Scrape up spilled material with shovels into a suitable container for recycle or disposal.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Skim from surface.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

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

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Static Accumulator: This material is not a static accumulator.

STORAGE

Do not store in open or unlabelled containers.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.

Control measures to consider:

No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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



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

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

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

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

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

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

No skin protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid skin contact.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Solid
Form: Semi-fluid
Colour: Brown
Odour: Characteristic
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.92
Flash Point [Method]: >204°C (400°F) [EST. FOR OIL, ASTM D-92 (COO)]



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Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point / Range: > 316°C (600°F)
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: < 0.013 kPa (0.1 mm Hg) at 20°C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 150 cSt (150 mm²/sec) at 40°C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

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

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers

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

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Skin	
Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Minimally Toxic. Based on assessment of the components.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Based on assessment of the components.
Eye	
Irritation: No end point data for material.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on assessment of the components.