



HORNBY BAY
MINERAL EXPLORATION

**Suite 400,
365 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2V1**

Spill Contingency Plan

**Attached to the Application for Renewal of
NWB Water Licence 2BE-MOU0914**

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1. Preamble

This Spill Contingency Plan is an updated version of the Plan submitted in 2008 to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) as part of the documentation for a new water use permit for the Mouse Lake Project. NWB Licence 2BE-MOU0914 was issued on May 4th, 2009 to UNOR Inc. Subsequent to the issuance of the Licence, the Company changed its name from UNOR Inc. to Hornby Bay Mineral Exploration Ltd. by Articles of Amendment dated April 06, 2010.

Hornby Bay Mineral Exploration Ltd. conducts uranium exploration activities in the Kitikmeot District of Nunavut on a land package that comprises 17 mineral claims and 40 mining leases and covers portions of NTS sheets 86J, K, N and O. The camp serving these exploration activities is located at latitude 67°05'58" N and longitude 115°44'12" W on the southern shore of Mouse Lake and is approximately 80 kilometers south of Kugluktuk.

Hornby Bay Mineral Exploration Ltd. operates under the guidelines established in Land Use Permit #N2011C0007 (expiry on April 11, 2014) issued by the AAND (formerly INAC).

The Company has been assigned Waste Generator number NUG 1000019 to document the disposal of hazardous waste removed from the Mouse Lake project. All shipments of hazardous waste will be accompanied by a completed hazardous waste manifest form, which provides:

- Detailed information on the types and amounts of hazardous waste shipped;
- A record of the firms or individuals involved in the shipment; and
- Information on the storage, treatment or disposal of the waste and confirmation that they reached their intended final destination.

2. Introduction

2.1 Effective date and duration of the plan

The effective date of the plan is April 30, 2014. The plan is effective to September 30, 2023.

2.2 Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this Spill Contingency Plan is to provide a plan of action for all spills of hazardous materials that may occur in the areas of exploration activities or at the Mouse Lake camp. This Spill Contingency Plan defines the responsibilities of key personnel and outlines procedures to effectively and efficiently contain and recover spills of hazardous materials. The exploration program is supported by float plane and helicopter and includes the operation of a diamond drill. Therefore, the principal hazardous materials on site are JetB aviation fuel and P-50 diesel. Lesser amounts of gasoline, propane, lubricants and drill additives are also considered in the plan.

2.2 Company Environmental Policy

It is the policy of the Company to fully comply with all applicable *Acts* and *Regulations* to ensure the protection of the environment of Nunavut. The Company shall cooperate with other groups committed to protecting the environment and shall ensure that our employees, regulatory authorities and the public are informed on the policies and procedures we have developed to help protect the environment of Nunavut.

3. Site Description

3.1 General

This spill contingency plan covers the principal storage and refueling facility at the Mouse Lake camp as well as the fuel handling at the widely separated drill sites within the exploration property. Refueling of the generator, camp heating and propane supply for cooking are also considered under the plan.

3.2 Petroleum Storage and Transport

All fuel supplies for the project are delivered by Twin Otter either directly from Yellowknife or via Kugluktuk. The principal fuel cache is located immediately east of the Mouse Lake camp in a flat, elevated area in excess of 100 meters from the high water mark. A list of smaller caches in the area of proposed work will be forwarded to the Environment Protection Officer in Kugluktuk in accordance with Clause 31(1)(k) of the Land Use Permit. The JetB, P-50 and unleaded gasoline is contained in new 205 liter- drums that are stamped with the Company's name. Each drum is inspected immediately upon delivery to the cache site to ensure that there has been no damage during transport. There is a separate, floored tent for storage of lubricants and drill additives.

4. Potential Spill Incidents and Preventive Measures

4.1 Orientation and Training

All field personnel, upon arriving at the camp will be given a project orientation. This will include:

- Notification of the location of all fuels and applicable MSDS sheets.
- Notification of the location, and use of fuel spill kits and supplies
- Notification of the location of ancillary equipment - shovels, pails, plastic bags, etc
- Instruction in the use of all equipment and supplies
- Instruction in the reporting of incidents
- Instruction in the clean-up and proper storage / disposal of contaminated materials

4.2 Leakage from Stored Drums

Drum Storage – Incident

Fuel may leak from improperly sealed drums or damaged drums

Consequences

A fuel spill could occur. This would be a maximum of 205 liters.

Preventive Measures

- The fuel cache is inspected daily by trained personnel.
- All personnel are instructed to routinely monitor fuel drums and report any problems. Fuel from any suspect drum is immediately pumped to a spare, empty drum.
- A fuel spill kit is kept at the fuel cache
- A 227 liter capacity spill prevention tray is available for containment of drum contents in emergency cases

4.3 Refueling of Aircraft

Electric fuel pumps are used to refuel the helicopter. Electric fuel pumps are used to refuel the fixed wing aircraft on rare occasions (normally refuel at airports).

Refueling Procedure

Aircrews complete all refueling of their equipment. They are trained in the proper procedures of this operation, and are made aware of the location of fuel spill kit and extra absorbent pads, spill kits and spill trays.

Aircraft Refueling – Incident

During refueling a hose could break, spring a leak, fall out of the receptacle, or an overfilling of the tank could occur. These failures could result in fuel being spilled at the refueling site.

Consequences

Limited fuel spills could occur, possibly resulting in puddles of fuel.

Preventive Measures

- Preventive Measures Refueling equipment is routinely examined for integrity by aircrew.
- Refueling will be completed only by trained personnel who are aware of emergency shut-off procedures.
- Aircrew will constantly monitor refueling process.
- Helicopters will be refueled at the fuel cache. This cache is located in excess of 100 m from the ordinary high water mark of any lake or stream.
- A spill kit, with additional absorbent pads is stored at the fuel cache.
- Refueling of fixed wing aircraft will be constantly monitored by the aircrew. Spill management material will be readily available to the aircrew, including a spill kit and spill prevention tray.

4.4 Refueling of Diamond Drill Equipment

Electric fuel pumps are used to transfer diesel fuel from 205 liter- drums to tanks directly connected to the drill engine.

Refueling Procedure

Drill crews complete all refueling of their equipment. They are trained in the proper procedures of this operation, and have a fuel spill kit and extra absorbent pads at the drill location.

Diamond Drill Refueling – Incident

During refueling a hose could break, spring a leak, fall out of the receptacle, or an overfilling of the tank could occur. These failures could result in fuel being spilled at the refueling site.

Consequences

Limited fuel spills could occur, possibly resulting in puddles of fuel.

Preventive Measures

- Refueling equipment is routinely examined for integrity by drill crew.
- Drill crew will constantly monitor refueling process.
- A spill kit, with additional absorbent pads is available at the drill site.
- A 227 liter spill prevention tray is available in emergency
- Absorbent pads are kept under all open drums

4.5 Refueling of Camp Equipment

Hand (wobble) pumps are used to transfer diesel fuel from 205 liter- drums to fuel tanks, or drums connected to diesel fired heating stoves.

Incident

During refueling a hose could break, spring a leak, fall out of the receptacle, or an overfilling of the tank could occur. These failures could result in minor amounts of fuel being spilled.

Consequences

Limited fuel spills could occur, possibly resulting in puddles of fuel.

Preventive Measures

- Refueling equipment should be routinely examined for integrity.
- Refueling will be completed only by trained personnel who are aware of emergency shut-off procedures.
- Camp attendant will constantly monitor refueling process.
- Absorbent pads are kept under all open drums, or drums in use. Taps for supply lines to diesel fired heating stoves are wrapped with a sorbent pad.
- Sorbent pads are kept beneath the generator.

4.6 List of On-Site Spill Containment Equipment

Spill Kits

A minimum of three spill kits will be maintained, one at the main fuel cache, a second at the diamond drill site, and a third mobile unit for use at secondary caches. These kits will contain sphagnum adsorbents, absorbent pads, gloves, coveralls and containers for the disposal of contaminated material. A 227 liter spill prevention tray will accompany each of the spill kits for emergency use in the case of a major breach of the integrity of a fuel drum.

Sorbent Pads

Sorbent pads or rolls will be kept in good supply and will be stored where fuels are used.

Hand Tools

These will be stored for the removal of contaminated material, or the construction of small containment berms.

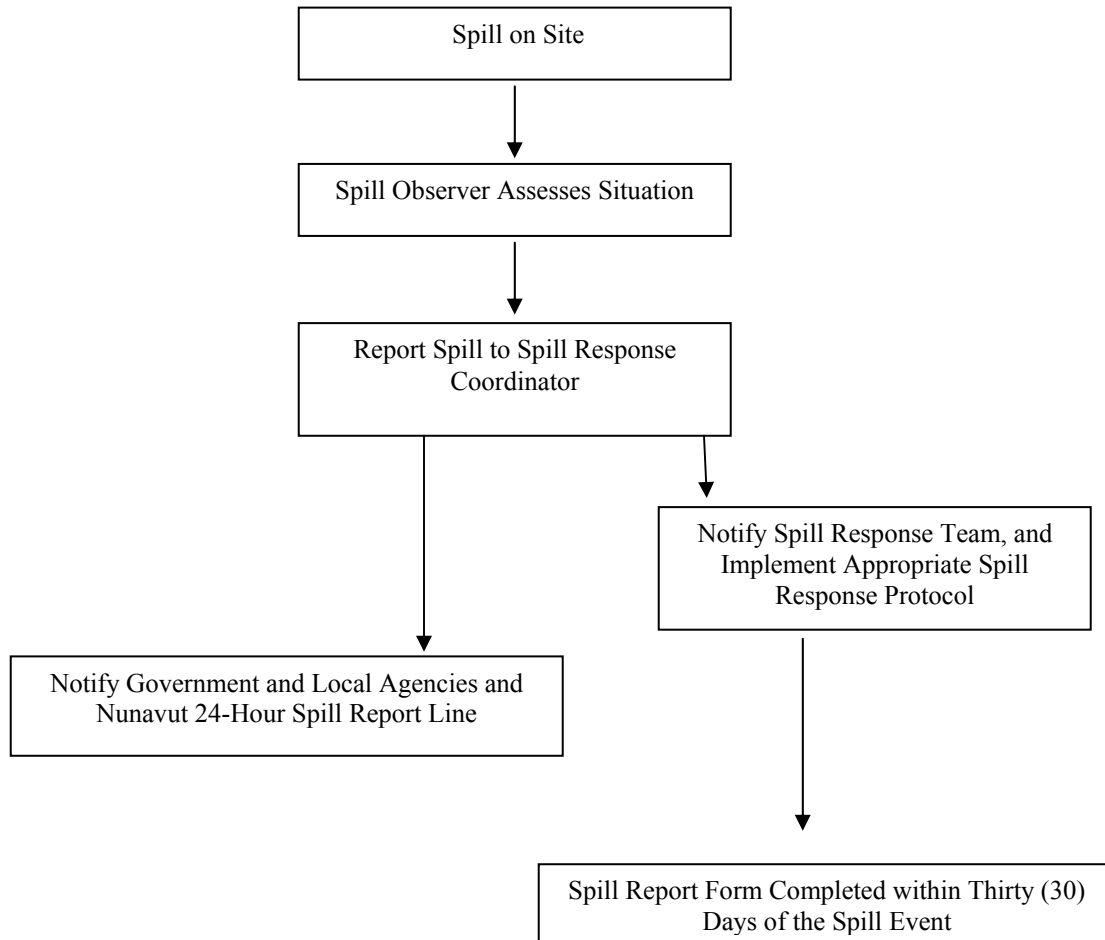
Plastic Pails and Bags

A sufficient quantity of 20 liter plastic pails and 20 liter plastic sample bags will be stored for the disposal of contaminated material.

5. Spill Response Plan

5.1 Events Chart

The following is a flow chart to illustrate the sequence of events in the event of a hazardous material spill incident during the exploration program.



5.2 Spill Response Team

The Camp Manager, or his Designate, will serve as the Spill Response Coordinator for the Company in the event of a spill. He will appoint and train appropriate personnel to make up the Response Team, which will normally consist of the following personnel:

Spill Response Coordinator: Camp Manager (or Designate)

Site Personnel: Will generally vary from 2 - 4 people throughout the season.

The responsibilities of the Spill Response Coordinator are as follows:

- Assume complete authority over the spill scene and coordinate all personnel involved.
- Evaluate spill situation and develop overall plan of action.
- Activate the Mouse Lake Spill Response Plan.
- Immediately report the spill to the Nunavut 24-Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130, and the Environmental Protection Officer in Kugluktuk
- Obtain additional spill response resources from the town of Kugluktuk if not available on site for spill response.
- Provide regulatory agencies with information regarding the status of the clean up activities.
- Act as a spokesperson on behalf of the Company with regulatory agencies, the public and the media; and
- Prepare and submit a report on the spill incident to regulatory agencies within 30 days of the event.

5.3 Critical Contacts

Table 1 – Spill Response Plan Emergency Contacts

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
AAND (Kugluktuk) – Baba Pedersen	867-982-4307
AAND (Iqaluit) – Manager Field Operations	867-975-4295 Fax 867-979-6445
HBME Office (Toronto)	416-368-0114 Fax 416-368- 0115
Department of Environment and Natural Resources, NWT	867-920-8130
Environment Protection Officer (Kugluktuk)	867-982- 7445
KIA (Kugluktuk) – Stanley Anablak	867-982-3310 Fax 867-982- 3311
NWB (Gjoa Haven) – Phyllis Beaulieu	867-360-6338 Fax 867-360- 6369

5.4 Spill Reporting Procedure

The on scene Coordinator must be notified immediately of any spill either by satellite phone, radio, or in person. The following is the spill reporting procedure:

- Report immediately to the 24-Hour Spill Report Line Phone 867-920-8130, Fax 867-873-6924;
- Report immediately to the Manager of Field Operations at 867-975-4295;
- Notify the Environment Protection Officer (Kitikmeot) at 867-982-7445;
- Fill out the Nunavut Spill Report Form within thirty (30) days of the spill event occurring.

6. Action Plans

6.1 Initial Action

The instructions to be followed by the first person on the spill scene are as follows:

- Always be alert and consider your safety first;
- If possible, estimate the volume of material that has been spilled;

- Assess the hazard of people in the vicinity of the spill;
- If possible, and safety permits, attempt to stop the release of product to minimize potential for environmental impacts;
- Immediately report the spill to the On Scene Coordinator; and
- Resume any effective action to contain, mitigate, or terminate the flow of the spilled material.

6.2 Remedial Measures: Fuel Spills

If possible, and safety permits, stop the flow of product which is occurring and eliminate all ignition sources. *Smoking is prohibited during all spill response activities.*

6.2.1 Spill on Soil, Gravel, Rock, or Vegetation

- Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapors have dissipated.
- Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.
- Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
- If soil, gravel, or vegetation are to be removed from the site, the Company shall contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing with the removal.

6.2.2 Spill on Water

- Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapors have dissipated.
- Use absorbent pads to capture small spills. Use a petroleum skimmer for larger spills.

6.2.3 Spill on Ice and Snow

- Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
- Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
- The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shoveled into plastic buckets with lids, 20 litre pails, and/or polypropylene bags.

6.2.4 Storage and Transfer

All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labeled containers. All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

6.2.5 Disposal

All containers with spilled product and contaminated materials will be sealed and shipped out to appropriate registered waste management and disposal facilities. The federal and Nunavut regulatory agencies will be informed about the disposal procedure.

7. Spill Response Resource Inventory

7.1 Additional Personnel Available

In addition to the Spill Response Coordinator, approximately 20 people are available within the staff of the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, and the Kugluktuk Fire Department, to assist in spill response and clean up activities.

7.2 Spill Response Equipment Inventory

Equipment available on site to assist in responding to a hazardous materials spill includes various hand held tools including shovels. In addition to these, one spill kit will be on site during site operations. The spill kit contains the following supplies:

- 1 – 20 litre polyethylene overpack pail
- 1 – oil sorbent boom (5' X 6')
- 15 – oil sorbent sheets (16.5" X 20" X 3/8")
- 1 – Caution tape (3" X 500')
- 1 – 1 lb plugging compound
- 4 – pair Nitrile gloves
- 4 – pair Safety goggles
- 4 – pair Tyvek coveralls
- 1 – instruction booklet
- 10 – printed disposable bags (24" X 48")

8. Training Program for Spill Response

All employees and personnel working with the Company on site will be trained in the safe operation of all machinery and equipment to help prevent hazardous material spills. All employees on site will also be trained for initial spill response in the event of a spill. Annual refresher exercises will be conducted to review the procedures of this Spill Contingency Plan.

Appendix 1

Material Safety Data Sheets for Motor Oil, Jet B Aviation Turbine Fuel, Gasoline (unleaded), Diesel Fuel, Propane, Poly Drill O.B.X, Poly-Drill 133-X

Material Safety Data Sheet

PETRO-CANADA SUPREME 5W-20, 5W-30, 10W-30, 10W-40, 20W-50 MOTOR OIL



1. Product and company identification

Common name	: PETRO-CANADA SUPREME 5W-20, 5W-30, 10W-30, 10W-40, 20W-50 MOTOR OIL
Code	: 410-348, MOSP52; 410-344, MOSP53; 410-341, MOSP13; 410-342, MOSP14; 410-343, MOSP25
Material uses	: Supreme engine oils are for use in all gasoline, propane and CNG engines where the manufacturer recommends the use of API SM quality oils. SAE 5W-20, 5W-30 and 10W-30 grades also meet the requirements of ILSAC GF-4.
Manufacturer	: PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
<u>In case of emergency</u>	: 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	: Viscous liquid.
Odour	: Mild petroleum oil like.
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.
<u>Potential acute health effects</u>	
Eyes	: Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Skin	: Slightly irritating to the skin.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	: Repeated skin exposure can produce local skin destruction or dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray or mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation.

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 base oil (petroleum).	Mixture	-
The base oil may be a mixture of the following CAS#s: 8042-47-5, 64742-46-7, 64742-47-8, 64742-52-5, 64742-54-7, 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	: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Inhalation	: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

4 . First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If potentially dangerous quantities of this material have been swallowed, call a physician 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.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : May be combustible at high temperature.
- Products of combustion** : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), phosphorus oxides (PO_x), calcium oxides (CaO_x), zinc oxides (ZnO_x), molybdenum oxides (MoO_x), boron oxides (BO_x), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Not suitable** : None known.
- Special exposure hazards** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. 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.
- 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** : 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** : Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk. Evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray . Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed. Store away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Product name

Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked base oil (petroleum).

Exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States). Notes: (oil mist)

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minute(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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.

Personal protection

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, gases 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.

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

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.

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.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

- : Viscous liquid.

Flash point

- : Open cup: ≥200°C (>392°F) [Cleveland.]

Auto-ignition temperature

- : Not available.

Flammable limits

- : Not available.

Colour

- : Light amber.

Odour

- : Mild petroleum oil like.

pH

- : Not available.

Boiling/condensation point

- : Not available.

Pour Point

- : **5W-20**: -45°C (-49°F); **5W-30**: -42°C (-44°F); **10W-30**: -36°C (-33°F); **10W-40**: -33°C (-27°F); **20W-50**: -24°C (-11°F)

Melting/freezing point

- : Not available.

Relative density

- : 0.8529 to 0.8787 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)

Vapour pressure

- : Not available.

Vapour density

- : Not available.

Volatility

- : Not available

Odour threshold

- : Not available.

Evaporation rate

- : Not available.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Viscosity	: 5W-20: 46.75 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 8.34 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=155; 5W-30: 61.8 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 10.5 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=160; 10W-30: 65.7 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 10.2 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=141; 10W-40: 97.5 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 14.2 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=150; 20W-50: 164.2 cSt @ 40°C (104°F), 18.0 cSt @ 100°C (212°F), VI=121
Solubility	: Insoluble in water.
LogK_{ow}	: Not available.
Softening Point	: Not available.
Dropping Point	: Not available.
Penetration	: Not available.
Physical/chemical properties comments	: Not available.

10 . Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Conditions of instability	: Not available.
Incompatibility with various substances	: Reactive with oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release CO _x , H ₂ S, alkyl mercaptans, methacrylate monomers, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.
Hazardous polymerisation	: Will not occur.

11 . Toxicological information

Toxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Species</u>
Mixture of severely hydrotreated and hydrocracked base oil (petroleum).	LD50	>5000 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	>2000 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	>2500 mg/m ³ (4 hour(s))	Inhalation	Rat

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects	: Not listed as carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP or IARC.
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity / Reproductive toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Sensitisation

Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Eyes	: Slightly irritating to the eyes.
Skin	: Slightly irritating to the skin.

Synergistic products	: Not available.
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12 . Ecological information

Ecotoxicity data

<u>Product/ingredient name</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Result</u>
Environmental precautions	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Bioconcentration factor	Not available.		
BOD and COD	Not available.		
Biodegradable/OECD	Not available.		
Mobility	Not available.		

12 . Ecological information

Special remarks on the products of biodegradation : Not available.

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

The information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. 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.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	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.

EU regulations

Risk phrases : This product is not classified according to EU legislation.

International regulations

International lists

Canada inventory status : Listed

EC INVENTORY (EINECS/ELINCS) : Listed

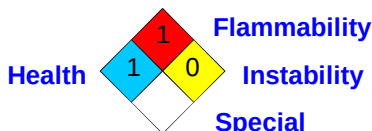
TSCA 8(b) inventory : Listed

16 . Other information

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

Health	1
Fire hazard	1
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	B

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



References

: Available upon request.
TM/MC Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark

Date of printing

: 7/29/2008.

Date of issue

: 7/29/2008.

Date of previous issue

: 3/31/2008.

Responsible name

: Product Safety - RS

Version

: 3

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: (780) 464-9564

Ontario & Central Canada, telephone: 1-800-268-5850 and (905) 822-4222; 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.



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

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	JET B AVIATION TURBINE FUEL	Code	W219 SAP: 150, 151, 152
Synonym	Jet B; Jet B DI; JP-4; Jet F-40; NATO F-40; Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Wide Cut Type (Can/CGSB-3.22).	Validated on	9/28/2007.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency	Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).
Material Uses	Used as aviation turbine fuel. May contain a fuel system icing inhibitor.		

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

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

Section 3. Hazards Identification.

Potential Health Effects	Flammable liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. May cause cancer. May cause teratogenicity/embryotoxicity. Contact with this product may cause skin irritation. Inhalation of vapours can cause irritation of the respiratory tract and CNS depression with symptoms of nausea, headaches, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, light-headedness, reduced coordination, unconsciousness and possibly death. Aspiration into the lungs may produce potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, or respiratory failure. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.
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Section 4. First Aid Measures

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

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

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability	Flammable liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 8% (NFPA)
Flash Points	CLOSED CUP: -31°C (-24°F) (NFPA)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	240°C (464°F) (NFPA)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulphur oxides (SO _x), aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill	IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Extinguish all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Stop leak if safe to do so. Dike spilled material. Avoid contact with spilled material. Do not allow spilled material to enter sewer systems as vapours may accumulate and may cause an explosion/fire hazard. If spilled in a confined space, ensure appropriate confined space entry protocols are followed. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Do not use paper or other flammable materials to absorb product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Do not allow spilled materials to come into contact with incompatible materials (see Section 10). Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.
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Section 7. Handling and Storage

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

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.
Personal Protection	- The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.
Eyes	As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.
Body	If this material may come into contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information).
Respiratory	A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
Hands	If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), and fluoro-elastomer. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.
Feet	Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

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

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.
Acute Lethality	Acute toxicity information is not available for the product as a whole, therefore, data for some of the ingredients is provided below: <u>Benzene (71-43-2):</u> Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 930 mg/kg (rat). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >9400 mg/kg (rabbit). Acute inhalation toxicity (LC50): 13200 ppm/4h (rat). <u>Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (111-77-3):</u> Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 4140-5180 mg/kg (rat). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >2000 mg/kg (rabbit). Acute inhalation toxicity (LC50): >50000 mg/m³/4h (rat).

Chronic or Other Toxic Effects

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

Section 12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistence/Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available
Additional Remarks No additional remark.			

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information

TDG Classification	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE, 3, UN1863, PGII (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.
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Section 15. Regulatory Information

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

Section 16. Other Information

References	Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark
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Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	HCS - Hazardous Communication System
ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe)	HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System
ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials	IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days	IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System
CAS - Chemical Abstract Services	LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50%
CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act	LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations	NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List	NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand	NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada)
CPR - Controlled Products Regulations	NTP - National Toxicology Program
DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.)	OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe)	RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada)	SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act
EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union	STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances	TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada)
EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act	TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration
FDA - Food and Drug Administration	TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	TLm - Median Tolerance Limit
	TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
	USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
	USP - United States Pharmacopoeia
	WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

For Copy of MSDSInternet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds

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

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Prepared by Product Safety - RS on 9/28/2007.

Data entry by Product Safety - DSR.

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

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

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	GASOLINE, UNLEADED	Code	W102E, SAP: 102 to 117
Synonym	Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean WinterGas, RegularClean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, Super Premium (94 RO), TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending	Validated on	5/14/2008.
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).
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.		

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

			Exposure Limits (ACGIH)		
Name	CAS #	% (W/W)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Gasoline	86290-81-5	85-100	300 ppm	500 ppm	Not established
Benzene	71-43-2	<1.5	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	Not established
Manufacturer Recommendation	Not applicable				
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities for acceptable exposure limits.				

Section 3. Hazards Identification.

Potential Health Effects	Flammable liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic effects (mutagenicity). This product contains an ingredient or ingredients, which have been shown to cause chronic toxic effects. Contact with this product may cause skin irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.
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Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Avoid direct contact. Quickly and gently blot or brush chemical off the face. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical advice.
Skin Contact	Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing if necessary. As quickly as possible, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts, etc.). Quickly and gently, blot or brush away excess chemical. Immediately wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive soap for 15-20 minutes. Immediately obtain medical attention. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.
Inhalation	Take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.
Ingestion	NEVER give anything by mouth if victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Have victim rinse mouth with water again. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration (AR) or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Quickly transport victim to an emergency care facility.

Note to Physician Not available

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability	Flammable liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	Lower: 1.3%; Upper: 7.6% (NFPA).
Flash Points	Closed cup: -50 to -38°C (-58 to -36.4°F) [Tagliabue]	Auto-Ignition Temperature	257°C (495°F) (NFPA).
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Extremely flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004 GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill	IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. Extinguish all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.
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Section 7. Handling and Storage

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

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.
Personal Protection	- The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.
Eyes	As a minimum, safety glasses with side shields should be worn when handling this material.
Body	If this material may come in contact with the body during handling and use, we recommend wearing appropriate protective clothing to prevent contact with the skin. (Contact your PPE provider for more information.)
Respiratory	A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hands If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoro-elastomer. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns.

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

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

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

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.
Acute Lethality	<u>Gasoline (8006-61-9):</u> Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 13600 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rabbit) <u>Benzene (71-43-2):</u> Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 930 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >9400 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 13229 ppm/4h (rat)
Chronic or Other Toxic Effects	
Dermal Route:	Contact may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Short-term exposure is expected to cause only slight irritation, if any.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product contains a component(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that has been shown to cause mutagenicity in laboratory tests. Therefore, this product is considered to be a mutagen. (Benzene)

GASOLINE, UNLEADED		Page Number: 4
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at $\geq 0.1\%$ that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.	
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at $\geq 0.1\%$ that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.	
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be A1 by the ACGIH. Benzene (71-43-2)] [Considered to be A3 by the ACGIH. Gasoline (8006-61-9)]	
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 1) by IARC. Benzene (71-43-2)] [Considered to be carcinogenic to humans (group 2B) by IARC. Gasoline (8006-61-9)]	
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Known to be a human carcinogen according to NTP. Benzene (71-43-2)]	
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic by IRIS. Benzene (71-43-2)]	
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product contains the following chemical(s) at $\geq 0.1\%$ that are listed as carcinogenic compounds. Therefore this product is considered to be carcinogenic. [Considered to be carcinogenic by OSHA. Benzene (71-43-2)]	
Other Considerations	Gasoline engine exhaust is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).	

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

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

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

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

GASOLINE, UNLEADED			Page Number: 5		
HMIS (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard	(2*)	NFPA (U.S.A.) Health 3 0 2 0 Fire Hazard	Rating	0 Insignificant
	Fire Hazard	(3)			1 Slight
	Reactivity	(0)		Reactivity	2 Moderate
	Personal Protection	(H)		Specific hazard	3 High
					4 Extreme

Section 16. Other Information	
References	Available upon request. TM/MC Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark
Glossary ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand CPR - Controlled Products Regulations DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.) DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe) DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada) EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act FDA - Food and Drug Administration FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act HCS - Hazardous Communication System HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50% LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada) NTP - National Toxicology Program OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes) TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada) TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average Tm - Median Tolerance Limit TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency USP - United States Pharmacopoeia WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System	
For Copy of MSDS	Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 5/14/2008.
Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds	Data entry by Product Safety - JDW.
Canada-wide: telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228	
For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752	
<i>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.</i>	



Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name	DIESEL FUEL	Code	W104, W293; SAP: 120, 121, 122, 287
Synonym	Seasonal Diesel, #1 Diesel, #2 Heating Oil, #1 Heating Oil, D50, P50, Arctic Diesel, Farm Diesel, Marine Diesel, Low Sulphur Diesel, LSD, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULSD, Mining Diesel, Naval Distillate, Dyed Diesel, Marked Diesel, Coloured Diesel	Validated on	2/5/2007.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 150 – 6th Avenue South-West Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency	Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult local telephone directory for emergency number(s).
Material Uses	Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type. Mining Diesel has a higher flash point requirement, for safe use in underground mines.		

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

			Exposure Limits (ACGIH)		
Name	CAS #	% (V/V)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle	64742-80-9	100	Not established	Not established	Not established
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0		200 mg/m ³	Not established	Not established
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5		100 mg/m ³	Not established	Not established
Fuel oil no. 2	68476-30-2		100 mg/m ³	Not established	Not established
Manufacturer Recommendation	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.				
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial or territory authorities for acceptable exposure limits.				

Section 3. Hazards Identification.

Potential Health Effects	Combustible liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. Contact with this product may cause skin and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation, defatting, drying and dermatitis. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.
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Section 4. First Aid Measures

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

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

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability	Combustible liquid.	Flammable Limits	Lower: 0.7% Upper: 6%
Flash Points	Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: $\geq 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ (113°F) Marine Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: $\geq 64^{\circ}\text{C}$ (147°F) Mining Diesel: Closed Cup: $\geq 52^{\circ}\text{C}$ (126°F)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	225°C (437°F)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite.	Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Containers may explode in heat of fire. Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulphur oxides (SO _x), sulphur compounds (H ₂ S), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.		
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	NAERG2004, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a moderate flash point above 40°C: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill	Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Extinguish all ignition sources. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ventilate area. Stop leak if safe to do so. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Notify appropriate authorities immediately. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
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Section 7. Handling and Storage

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

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

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

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

Hands If this material may come in contact with the hands during handling and use, we recommend wearing gloves of the following material(s): nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), fluoro-elastomer. Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.

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

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

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

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.
Acute Lethality	Acute toxicity information is not available for the product as a whole, therefore, data for some of the ingredients is provided below: <u>Distillates (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized middle (64742-80-9):</u> Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): 4600 mg/m³/4h (rat) <u>Kerosine (petroleum), hydrosulfurized (64742-81-0):</u> Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): >5000 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): >2000 mg/kg (rabbit) Acute Inhalation toxicity (LC50): >5000 mg/m³/4h (rat) <u>Fuels, diesel (68334-30-5):</u> Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 7500 mg/kg (rat) Acute Dermal toxicity (LD50): 24500 mg/kg (mouse)

Fuel oil no. 2 (68476-30-2):

Acute Oral toxicity (LD50): 12000 mg/kg (rat)

Chronic or Other Toxic Effects

Dermal Route:	This product contains a component (at $\geq 1\%$) that can cause skin irritation. Therefore, this product is considered to be a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis. (See Other Considerations)
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	Short-term exposure is expected to cause only slight irritation, if any.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available.
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product is not known to contain any components at $\geq 0.1\%$ that have been shown to cause mutagenicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at $\geq 0.1\%$ that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at $\geq 0.1\%$ that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	Considered to be A3 by the ACGIH (Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized; Fuels, diesel; Fuel oil no. 2) (See Other Considerations)
Carcinogenicity (IARC):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as group 1, 2A or 2B carcinogens by IARC.
Carcinogenicity (NTP):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by NTP.
Carcinogenicity (IRIS):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by IRIS.
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by OSHA.
Other Considerations	Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact to diesel fuels which can lead to dermal irritation and may be associated with an increased risk of skin cancer. Diesel engine exhaust particulate is probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).

Section 12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate	Not available.	Persistence/Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.	Products of Biodegradation	Not available.
Additional Remarks No additional remark.			

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities. Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposal regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information

TDG Classification	DIESEL FUEL, 3, UN1202, PGIII (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.
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Section 15. Regulatory Information

Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).																																					
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	Please contact Product Safety for more information.																																					
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Not evaluated.		HCS (U.S.A.)	CLASS: Irritating substance. CLASS: Target organ effects. CLASS: Combustible liquid having a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).																																		
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.		DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	Not evaluated for transport Non évalué pour le transport																																		
HMIS (U.S.A.)	<table><tr><td>Health Hazard</td><td>(2*)</td></tr><tr><td>Fire Hazard</td><td>(2)</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity</td><td>(0)</td></tr><tr><td>Personal Protection</td><td>(H)</td></tr></table>		Health Hazard	(2*)	Fire Hazard	(2)	Reactivity	(0)	Personal Protection	(H)	NFPA (U.S.A.)	<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Health</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Fire Hazard</td><td rowspan="4">Rating</td><td>0</td><td>Insignificant</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Slight</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Specific hazard</td><td rowspan="3">2</td><td rowspan="3">0</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Reactivity</td><td>2</td><td>Moderate</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4"></td><td></td><td>4</td><td>Extreme</td></tr></table>	Health	2	2	Fire Hazard	Rating	0	Insignificant	1	Slight	Specific hazard	2	0	Reactivity		2	Moderate	3	High						4	Extreme	
Health Hazard	(2*)																																					
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Reactivity	(0)																																					
Personal Protection	(H)																																					
Health	2	2	Fire Hazard	Rating	0	Insignificant																																
					1	Slight																																
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					4	Extreme																																

Section 16. Other Information

References	Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark
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Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe)
 ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials
 BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days
 CAS - Chemical Abstract Services
 CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act
 CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
 CHIP - Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List
 COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand
 CPR - Controlled Products Regulations
 DOT - Department of Transportation (U.S.A.)
 DSCl - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe)
 DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substance or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe)
 DSL - Domestic Substance List (Canada)
 EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union
 EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
 EPCRA - Emergency Planning And Community Right-To-Know Act
 FDA - Food and Drug Administration
 FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

HCS - Hazardous Communication System
 HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System
 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
 IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System
 LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50%
 LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration
 NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association
 NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
 NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
 NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada)
 NTP - National Toxicology Program
 OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
 PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
 RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act
 STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
 TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada)
 TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration
 TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
 TLM - Median Tolerance Limit
 TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
 USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
 USP - United States Pharmacopoeia
 WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

For Copy of MSDS**Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 2/5/2007.**

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

Data entry by Product Safety - JDW.

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.

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name:	Propane	Supplier:	Superior Propane
Trade Name:	LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), LP-Gas		A Division of Superior Plus LP
Chemical Formula:	C ₃ H ₈		1111 - 49th Avenue N.E.
WHMIS Classification:	Class A – Compressed Gas Class B, Division 1 – Flammable Gas		Calgary, AB T2E 8V2 Business: (403) 730-7500
		24-Hour Emergency Contact:	Canutec (613) 996-6666

Application and Use: Propane is commonly used as a fuel for heating, cooking, automobiles, forklift trucks, crop drying and welding and cutting operations. Propane is used in industry as a refrigerant, solvent and as a chemical feedstock.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS No	% VOLUME (v/v)	LD 50 (RAT, ORAL)
Propane	74-98-6	90% -99%	Not Applicable
Propylene	115-07-1	0% - 5%	Not Applicable
Ethane	74-84-0	0% - 5%	Not Applicable
Butane and heavier hydro carbons	106-97-8	0% - 2.5%	Not Applicable

Occupational Exposure Limit:

Based upon animal test data, the acute toxicity of this product is expected to be inhalation: 4 hour LC50 = 280,000 ppm (Rat)

Note: Composition is typical for HD-5 Propane per The Canadian General Standard Board CGSB 3.14 National Standard of Canada. Exact composition will vary from shipment to shipment.

SECTION 3 – CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA

Form:	Liquid and vapour while stored under pressure	pH:	Not available
Boiling Point:	-42°C @ 1 atm	Solubility in Water :	Slight, 6.1% by volume @ 17.8°C
Freezing Point:	-188°C	Specific Gravity:	0.51 (water = 1)
Evaporation Rate:	Rapid (Gas at normal ambient conditions)	Appearance/Odour:	Colourless liquid and vapour while stored under pressure. Colourless and odourless gas in natural state at any concentration. Commercial propane has an odourant added, ethyl mercaptan, which has an odour similar to boiling cabbage.
Vapour Pressure:	1435 kPa (maximum) @ 37.8°C		
Vapour Density:	1.52 (Air = 1)		
Coefficient of Water/ Oil Distribution:	Not available	Odour Threshold:	4800 ppm

With proper handling, transportation and storage, adding a chemical odourant such as ethyl mercaptan has proven to be a very effective warning device, but all odourants have certain limitations. The effectiveness of the odourant may be diminished by a person's sense of smell, by competing odours and by oxidation which may cause a potentially dangerous situation.

SECTION 4 – FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point:	-103.4°C	Fire Extinguishing Precautions:	Use water spray to cool exposed cylinders or tanks. Do not extinguish fire unless the source of the escaping gas that is fueling the fire can be turned off. Fire can be extinguished with carbon dioxide and/or dry chemical (BC). Container metal shells require cooling with water to prevent flame impingement and the weakening of metal. If sufficient water is not available to protect the container shell from weakening, the area will be required to be evacuated. If gas has not ignited, liquid or vapour may be dispersed by water spray or flooding.
Method:	Closed cup		
Flammable Limits:	Lower 2.4%, Upper 9.5%		
Auto Ignition Temperature:	432°C		
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon monoxide can be produced when primary air and secondary air are deficient while combustion is taking place.	Special Fire Fighting Equipment:	Protective clothing, hose monitors, fog nozzles, self-contained breathing apparatus.
Fire and Explosive Hazards :	Explosive air -vapour allowed to leak to atmosphere.		
Sensitivity to Impact:	No		
Sensitivity to Static Discharge:	Yes		

SECTION 5 – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable	Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Deficient primary and secondary air can produce carbon monoxide.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep separate from oxidizing agents. Gas explodes spontaneously when mixed with chloride dioxide.	Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Incompatibility:	Remove sources of ignition and observe distance requirements for storage tanks from combustible material, drains and openings to building.		
MSDS-Propane-32003-2 (02/08)			

SECTION 6 – TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIAL

Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Inhalation

Inhalation: Simple asphyxiant. No effect at concentrations of 10,000 ppm (peak exposures). Higher concentrations may cause central nervous system disorder and/or damage. Lack of oxygen may cause dizziness, loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, euphoria, mental confusion, blurred vision, convulsions, breathing failure, coma and death. Breathing high vapour concentrations (saturated vapours) for a few minutes may be fatal. Saturated vapours may be encountered in confined spaces and/or under conditions of poor ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours or mist.

Skin and Eye Contact: Exposure to vapourizing liquid may cause frostbite (cold burns) and permanent eye damage.

Ingestion: Not considered to be a hazard.

Acute Exposure: Contact with Liquefied Petroleum Gas may cause frostbite or cold burns. Propane acts as a simple asphyxiant as oxygen content in air is displaced by the propane. At increasing concentration levels, propane may cause dizziness, headaches, loss of coordination, fatigue, unconsciousness and death.

Chronic Exposure: No reported effects from long term low level exposure.

Sensitization to Product: Not known to be a sensitizer.

Occupational Exposure Limits: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) lists as a simple asphyxiant.

ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm

Carcinogenicity, Reproductive Toxicity, Teratogenicity, Mutagenicity: No effects reported.

Other Toxicological Effects: None

SECTION 7 – PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Eyes: Safety glasses or chemical goggles are recommended when transferring product.

Skin: Insulated gloves required if contact with liquid or liquid cooled equipment is expected. Wear gloves and long sleeves when transferring product.

Inhalation: Where concentration in air would reduce the oxygen level below 18% air or exceed occupational exposure limits in section 6, self-contained breathing apparatus is required.

Ventilation: Use in well-ventilated areas. Use with explosion proof mechanical ventilation in confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas.

SECTION 8 – EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: Should eye contact with liquid occur, flush eyes with lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Obtain immediate medical care.

Skin: In case of "Cold Burn" from contact with liquid, immediately place affected area in lukewarm water and keep at this temperature until circulation returns. If fingers or hands are frostbitten, have the victim hold his hand next to his body such as under the armpit. Obtain immediate medical care.

Ingestion: None considered necessary.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Obtain immediate medical care.

Spill or Leak: Eliminate leak if possible. Eliminate source of ignition. Ensure cylinder is upright. Disperse vapours with hose streams using fog nozzles. Monitor low areas as propane is heavier than air and can settle into low areas. Remain upwind of leak. Keep people away. Prevent vapour and/or liquid from entering into sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 9 – TRANSPORTATION, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Transport and store cylinders and tanks secured in an upright position in a ventilated space away from ignition sources (so the pressure relief valve is in contact with the vapour space of the cylinder or tank).
- Cylinders that are not in use must have the valves in the closed position and be equipped with a protective cap or guard.

- Do not store with oxidizing agents, oxygen, or chlorine cylinders.
- Empty cylinders and tanks may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat or weld empty containers.
- Transport, handle and store according to applicable federal and provincial codes and regulations.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

TDG Classification: Flammable Gas 2.1

TDG Shipping Name: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane)

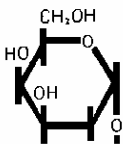
PIN Number: UN1075

SECTION 10 – PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by: Superior Propane
Health Safety and Environment Team

Telephone: (403) 730-7500
Revision: March 1, 2008
Supersedes: March 24, 2005

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate. It is provided independently of any sale of the product. It is not intended to constitute performance information concerning the product. No express warranty, implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is made with respect to the product information contained herein.



Poly-Drill Drilling Systems

1824 - 104 Avenue, S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W-OA8
(403) 259-5112 FAX (403) 255-7185
email: polydril@telus.net
www.poly-drill.com

poly-drill.com



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET/FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT TRADE NAME(S): Poly Drill O.B.X.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Non-regulated

TDG Classification: Non dangerous goods

DATE: November 17, 2004

A liquid polymer containing guar gum, mineral oil, vegetable oil, acrylamide copolymer and a surfactant: Evaluation of the ingredient(s) has found no ingredient(s) hazardous as per WHMIS regulations.

2. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Not available

Specific Gravity: 0.9 g/cm

Solubility in Water: disperses in water(forms viscous, slippery solution).

pH: 3.8 (1% concentration)

Density (g/ml): Not available

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance and Odor: Brown. Odor slight.

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point (method used): (PMCC) greater than 100 C.

Conditions of flammability: Very low risk.

Hazardous combustion products: None known.

Upper and Lower flammable limits: Not available.

Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, in preference to water spray

4. REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatible substances: Avoid strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium or calcium hypo chloride.

Hazardous decomposition products: None known

5. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TOXICITY RATING: Practically non-harmful.

Routes of Exposure and Effects:

SKIN: Slight irritant: prolonged contact may cause skin irritation or dermatitis in some individuals

EYE: No effects of exposure expected with the exception of possible irritation.

INHALATION: Due to low volatility of mineral distillates a small inhalation hazard exists.

INGESTION: can cause nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea
Chronic exposure limits: None
Sensitization of product: Not suspected to be a sensitizer.
Teratogenicity: Not available.
Mutagenicity: Not available.
Carcinogenicity: None of the components of this product are listed as carcinogens by IARC and ACGIH

6. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation or abnormalities persist, call a physician.

EYE: Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, give oxygen and call a physician.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting: Call a physician immediately or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical advice.

8. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: None normally required.

Ventilation: If mist and/or vapors are present, use air purifying respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus, but this is rarely required.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses, if personally preferred

Gloves: Generally not necessary. Personal preference.

7. HANDLING AND USE PRECTIONS

Storage requirements: keep container closed when no in use. Store in a cool dry location away from oxidizing and reducing agents.

Waste Disposal: product should be disposed of in accordance with applicable local, Provincial and Federal regulations.

Steps must be taken if product is released or spilled: clean spill areas thoroughly to avoid hazardous slippery conditions.

8. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

G50 Microtox Analysis prepared by HydroQual Laboratories, Calgary, AB--97/6/26 Test#970978:

Test Description	EC20	EC50	Pass/Fail
MTX	>91	>91	PASS

9. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME/HAZARD CLASS MAY VARY BY PACKAGING, PROPERTIES, AND MODE OF TRANSPORTATION. TYPICAL PROPER SHIPPING NAMES FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE:

ALL TRANSPORTATION MODES: PRODUCT IS NOT REGULATED DURING TRANSPORTATION

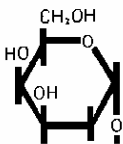
Shipping Name: Liquid Drilling Additive

Hazard Class: Not hazardous

Hazardous Substances: None
Cautionary Labeling: None required

10. OTHER INFORMATION

This information contained herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, expressed or implied is made



Poly-Drill Drilling Systems

1824 - 104 Avenue, S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2W-OA8
(403) 259-5112 FAX (403) 255-7185
email: polydril@telus.net
www.poly-drill.com

poly-drill.com



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET/FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT TRADE NAME: Poly-Drill 133-X
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: LIQUID ANIONIC POLYMER
CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION: Polymer, Surfactant(s), Water, Hydrocarbon solvent
UPDATED: March 15, 2004

NFPA704M/HMIS RATING

HEALTH: 0/1	FLAMMABILITY: 1/1	REACTIVITY: 0/0	OTHER:
0=Insignificant	1=Slight 2=Moderate	3=High	4=Extreme

2. COMPOSITION

A liquid polymer: Evaluation of the ingredient(s) has found no ingredient(s) hazardous as per WHMIS regulations. None of the substances in this product are hazardous.

3. PHYSICAL DATA

Flash Point: >100°C (PMCC)
Specific Gravity (@ 25°C.): 1.08
Solubility in Water: Emulsifiable
pH: 8.1 (1.0% solution)
Freeze Point: -10 °C (14 Degrees F)
Density (g/ml): 1.08 at 25 °C
Physical State: Liquid
Appearance: Blue liquid
Odor: Hydrocarbon

Note: These physical properties are typical values for this product.

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (eg. Chlorine, peroxides, chromates, nitric acid, perchlorates, concentrated oxygen, permanganates) which can generate heat, fires, explosions and the release of toxic fumes.

THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: In the event of combustion CO, oxides of carbon (COx), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) may be formed. Do not breathe smoke or fumes. Wear suitable protective equipment.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: >100°C (PMCC)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Based on the NFPA guide, use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or other extinguishing agent suitable for Class B fires. Use water to cool containers exposed to fire. For larger fires, use water spray or fog, thoroughly drenching the burning material.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Do not use water unless flooding amounts are available.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: May evolve oxides of nitrogen (NOx) under fire conditions.

6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

CAUTION: May cause irritation to skin and eyes. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not take internally.

Empty containers may contain residual product. Do not reuse container unless properly reconditioned.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Eye & Skin

EYE CONTACT: Can cause mild to moderate irritation

SKIN CONTACT: Can cause mild, short-lasting irritation

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: A review of available data does not identify any symptoms from exposure not previously mentioned.

AGGRAVATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS: A review of available data does not identify any worsening of existing conditions.

7. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: Wash exposed area with soap and water. If irritation or abnormalities persist, call a physician.

EYE: Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, if irritation or abnormalities persist, call a physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, give oxygen and call a physician.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting: Call a physician immediately.

CAUTION: If unconscious, having trouble breathing or in convulsions, do not induce vomiting or give water. Call for medical assistance immediately.

8. HANDLING, ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES & DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

DISPOSAL:

In Ontario, the waste class under Regulation 347 is: 233L

SMALL SPILLS:

Soak up spill with absorbent material. Place residues in a suitable, covered, properly labeled container. Wash affected area.

LARGE SPILLS:

Contain liquid using absorbent material, by digging trenches or by dyking. Reclaim into recovery or salvage drums or tank truck for proper disposal. Contact approved waste hauler for disposal of contaminated recovered material. Dispose of material in compliance with regulations indicated.

Dispose of wastes in an approved incinerator or waste treatment/disposal site, in accordance with all applicable regulations. Do not dispose of wastes in local sewer or with normal garbage.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

This product should NOT be directly discharged into lakes, ponds, streams, waterways or public water supplies.

As a non-hazardous liquid waste, it should be solidified with stabilizing agents (such as sand, fly ash, or cement) so that no free liquid remains before disposal to an industrial waste landfill. A non-hazardous liquid waste can also be incinerated in accordance with local, state, provincial and federal regulations.

9. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONTROL MEASURES

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

This product does not contain any substance that has an established exposure limit.

Respiratory Protection: None normally required.

For large spills, entry into large tanks, vessels or enclosed small spaces with inadequate ventilation, a positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended.

Ventilation: General ventilation is recommended.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses, if personally preferred

Gloves: Generally not necessary. Personal preference. Examples of impermeable gloves available on the market are neoprene, nitrile, PVC, natural rubber, viton, and butyl (compatibility studies have not been performed).

If clothing is contaminated, remove clothing and thoroughly wash the affected area. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

10. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

SENSITIZATION:

This product is not expected to be a sensitizer.

A "LC50-96" Pass/Fail Bioassay test. This test determines the lethality of a fluid on young aquatic organisms. The fluid fails if 50% or more of the animals are dead after 96 hours in the fluid.

96 hour static acute LC50 to Rainbow Trout = Greater than 1,000 mg/L

96 hour no observed effect concentration = 125 mg/L based on no mortality or abnormal effects

96 hour static acute LC50 to Sheepshead Minnow = Greater than 1,000 mg/L

96 hour no observed effect concentration = 1,000 mg/L (highest concentration tested) based on no mortality or abnormal effects.

96 hour static acute LC50 to Mysid Shrimp = 400 mg/L

96 hour no observed effect concentration = 180 mg/L based on no mortality or abnormal effects.

96 hour static acute LC50 to Daphnia Magna - 400 mg/L

96 hour no observed effect concentration = 56 mg/L (lowest concentration tested) based on no mortality or abnormal effects.

Microtoxicity

The Microtox bioassay has been established as the reference test for mud additive toxicity testing.

Test Method: Luminescent Bacteria, IC50@ 15 min

Reference: Appendix 1: Microtox Bioassay Procedure, Drilling Waste Management, Guide G50. 1993. Alberta Energy and Utilities Board, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Sample: Poly Drill 1330, sample #97324-1 for test #970723, 97/05/09 by D. Lintott

Preparation: Sample was diluted to 2 g/L, which formed thick, slightly cloudy liquid. The sample was then centrifuged for 1 hour.

Test Results:

SAMPLE	TREATMENT	%CTL	IC20%	IC50	RESULT
97324-1	None	N/A	14 (9-22)	>91	PASS

The following results are for a 1% aqueous solution of product.

CARCINOGENICITY:

None of the substances in this product are listed as carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

HUMAN HAZARD CHARACTERIZATION:

Based on our Hazard Characterization, the potential human hazard is: LOW

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD AND EXPOSURE CHARACTERIZATION:

Based on our Hazard Characterization, the potential environmental hazard is: LOW.

11. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME/HAZARD CLASS MAY VARY BY PACKAGING, PROPERTIES, AND MODE OF TRANSPORTATION. TYPICAL PROPER SHIPPING NAMES FOR THIS PRODUCT ARE:

ALL TRANSPORTATION MODES: PRODUCT IS NOT REGULATED DURING TRANSPORTATION

Shipping Name: Liquid Drilling Additive

Hazard Class: Not hazardous

Cautionary Labeling: None required

14. OTHER INFORMATION

This information contained herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, expressed or implied is made

Appendix 2

NT-NU Spill Report Form
and
Instructions for Completing the Form



Canada

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 920-8130

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		REPORT TIME		☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR ☐ UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	REPORT NUMBER _____-_____
	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME			
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION				REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN	
E	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
I	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE		AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES	
	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED		HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT	
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS					
L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE	
	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE	

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED	REPORT LINE NUMBER
		STATION OPERATOR		YELLOWKNIFE, NT	(867) 920-8130
LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC			SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN		FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED
AGENCY		CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS	
LEAD AGENCY					
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY					
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY					
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY					

Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

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

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

Appendix 3

Geo-Referenced Aerial Image of the Mouse Lake Camp

