

Spill Contingency Plan
for the
Nanuq North Project

Kivalliq Region, Nunavut
NTS 56G

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October 31, 2016

**Nanuq Project
Spill Contingency Plan
October 31, 2016**

Introduction

This document is an updates Spill Contingency Plan for the Nanuq North Project. It builds upon previous Spill Contingency Plans for the Project and shall be in effect as of October 31, 2016. At present the Nanuq North Project is on hiatus due to uncertainty regarding the draft Nunavut Land Use Plan.

The Nanuq North Claim Block is located on 1:50,000 NTS Maps, 56G07, 56G10, and 56G11. The proposed field camp is located on NTS Map 56G06 and the coordinates are as follows:

Projection: Latitude/Longitude
Datum: WGS84
Latitude: 65° 23' 45.65"
Longitude: -91° 13' 8.40"

This location is approximately 300 kilometres at heading 7.45 degrees (north-northeast) of Rankin Inlet.

No camp has been established for the Nanuq North Project.

All employees, whether permanent or casual, and programme contractors, are required to be trained in spill procedures. All spills, regardless of how small, will be recorded and catalogued. Only spills that meet reportable thresholds will be called into the 24 hour spill response line so as not to burden government officials with minor spills. Peregrine will keep a catalogue of spills for statistical purposes.

Background as of October 31, 2016

The exploration camp (Latitude 65°23'45.65"N Longitude 91°13'8.40"W) authorized in June 2009 has yet to be established. There are no buildings, tent frames or tents at this location.

There are no fuel caches located on the Nanuq North Project Area. The last drilling on the Nanuq North Project occurred on in 2011. All drill materials were removed upon the completion of drilling. When facilities are established or additional exploration work undertaken the following the Spill Contingency Plan will apply

Table 1: Projected Fuel Types for 2016 to 2017

Fuels	Containers	Capacity
Diesel for camp stoves, drills, generators heaters	0 drums	205L
Aviation turbine fuel (Jet-A)	0 drums	205L
Unleaded petrol (gasoline)	0 drums	205L
Propane	0 cylinders	45kg

Spill Procedures

A **spill** is classified as the discharge of petroleum products or other dangerous substances into the environment. Potential hazards created by the spill for humans, vegetation, water resources, fish and wildlife vary in severity, depending on several factors, including nature of the material, quantity spilled, location and season. Refer to the detailed section *Spill Response Actions: By Product* for specific response information.

The general emergency response to be followed in the event of a spill at the Nanuq North Project, NU, is:

- 1) **Protect people** - prevent personnel from approaching the site and keep them at a distance sufficiently removed that they will not be injured by, or cause, a fire or explosion
- 2) **Identify the product and its source** - check container design, warning labels, markings, Material Safety Data Sheets, etc., to enable prompt and appropriate response
- 3) **Stop the flow at the source** - reduce or terminate the flow of product without endangering anyone
- 4) **Assess the seriousness of the spill** - assess potential dangers of the spill to human health and safety, the aquatic environment, wildlife, ground water, vegetation and other land resources
- 5) **Clean up the spill** - follow procedures appropriate for the location, environment, material and time of year.
- 6) **Report the spill** – A spill report will be completed for all spills and all spills will be documented. Only spills at or above the reporting threshold will reported to the NU 24-hour Spill Report Line so as not to burden the officials with minor occurrences. Figures 1 and 2 are images of the spill report to be completed by Peregrine personnel including location of spill, (company) name of polluter, type and amount of material spilled, date and time of the spill, any perceived threat to human health or the environment, and remedial actions taken and planned
- 7) **Evaluate and learn** – after the emergency has passed, evaluate the incident and the clean up procedure with the goal of continuous improvement in prevention and response; train or re-train personnel and ensure a practice incident-and-response drill is held at least once per field season.

Table 2: Important Placards

#	Fuel Name	UN Number	Placard
1.	Diesel Fuel & Stove Oil	1202	
2.	Jet A	1863	
3.	Gasoline	1203	
5.	Propane	UN1075	

Table 3: Important Contact Information

Organization	Description	Telephone
Environment Canada	24 Hour Spill Report Line	1-867-920-8130 (Iqaluit)
AANDC	Land & Water Inspector (Currently Christine Wilson)	1-867-645-2839 (Rankin Inlet) Christine.Wilson@aandc-aadnc.gc.ca

Permits and Authorizations

The Nanuq North Project consists of 51 mineral claims with an aggregate area of 33,056.75 hectares. All claims are on Crown land.

- 1) **INAC – Class “A” Land Use Permit N2012C0026**
 - a. Issued: July 29, 2013
 - b. Expires: July 28, 2017
- 2) **NWB – Class “B” – Water Use and Waste Water Disposal Permit #2BE-NQN1521**
 - a. Issued: March 31, 2015
 - b. Expires: March 30, 2021
- 3) **GN – Department of Environment - Waste Generator Number #NUG-100030**
 - a. Issued: April 8, 2008
 - b. Expires: No expiry

Spill Response Team Leaders

The following two positions will be physically present at the Nanuq North site, in respect of management or control of contaminants.

- 1) **Project Manager:** To be determined at time of field operations (Alan O’Connor)
- 2) **Camp Manager:** To be determined at time of field operation (Ron Corey)

Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. Land Manager David Willis, will be informed of all spills.

Training and Practice Drills

All personnel on site will be trained in spill response procedures. Training will be conducted at the camp induction and at least one drill will be conducted per season. Initial or refresher training (practice drills), as appropriate, provided once per field season.

Regular inventory updates will be provided in list form to all team members. Information to be reported includes listing of all spill response resources, their location, condition, date of last inspection and any special comments.

Spill Response Kits

Spill response kits and additional bundles of absorbents will be located at:

1. All fuel stations
2. At the drill(s) during drill operations
3. At any trenching operations
4. Within the camp
5. On heavy equipment sleds

Table 4: General Response Inventory –Nanuq North Property

#	Item	Location
1.	Fire extinguishers (valid/recharged) in each structure:	Tents, Drill Shack
2.	Water pump and spare; hoses and fittings	Camp Dry and Drill Shack
3.	Hammers, assorted weights	Camp Dry and at Drill Shack
4.	Assorted 10L-20L plastic pails;	Camp Dry and Drill Shack
6.	127L plastic garbage bags (boxes of 20 each)	Kitchen and Latrine
7.	Plastic tarps – assorted sizes	Camp Dry
8.	Liner material (minimum 30mm),	Camp Dry
9.	Extra bundles of absorbents	Camp Dry
10.	Fuel-transfer pump	Camp and Drill Shack
11.	Empty drums for contained spilt substances	Camp

Used Drum Disposal

The majority of used fuel drums (205L) for Jet-A fuel, diesel and unleaded petrol are returned to Iqaluit and handled by Nunatta Environmental Services Inc. (“Nunatta”). Nunatta cleans the drums of any residual fuel then crushes them. Some empty drums are retained at camp as excess containment vessels to be used in the event of a large spill

Fuel Spills; Risk Assessment and Preventative Measures

The possibility of a fuel spill on Peregrine projects will vary, depending on a number of factors, including human error, mechanical failure, road conditions, weather conditions, etc. Table 4 details risk assessment and mitigations.

Table 5: Risk Assessment & Preventative Measures

POTENTIAL PROBLEM	IMPACT	PROBABILITY	PREVENTATIVE MEASURES
Diesel or Oil Major leak from drums	High	Low	• Training/refresher training for site personnel who handle fuels. • Daily inspections and monitoring • Placement of drums in a suitable area (e.g. depression), with natural drainage pattern away from water, • Berming with peat bales or snow. • Secure drums in use on proper stands
A spill from a valve left open or a break in a transfer hose.	High	Moderate	• Daily inspections to ensure all valves are either closed (when not needed), or that a catch pail is installed beneath valves, e.g., at tents, drill shacks, Fuel transfer hoses will have a double locking mechanism and undergo daily inspection as part of the routine work cycle, to check for soundness and wear. • Markers around all fuel transfer lines.
Pump Failure	Low	Low	• Pumps are to be inspected weekly and -serviced monthly.
Broken Or Blocked Drill Sludge Lines	Low	Moderate	• Lines are inspected daily as part of the routine work cycle.
Chemical Spills	Low – High	Low	• Training in the handling of chemicals will take place to ensure safe handling. • Chemicals will be stored in their original labelled drums, bottles, canisters or packages. • Chemicals will be stored in such a way as to protect from the weather or spillage, and be in non-reactive trays, underlain with liner material or absorbents to prevent chemicals coming into contact with soil or tent floors. • Regular inspections will take place of stored chemicals. • Inventory controls in place
Gases (oxygen, acetylene, propane, argon, carbon dioxide)	Low-High	Low	• Training/refresher training for site personnel who handle gases. • Stored in designated areas until required, secured upright. • Daily checks of cylinders in use, including gas-detector monitoring, as necessary.



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

Figure 1: Updated Spill Report Form Part A

PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD. SPILL REPORT
SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE: _____

PART I: What events lead up to the incident?

PART II: What Mitigation Measures were taken?

PART III: What are the planned preventative measures to avoid future similar incidents?

PART IV: What is the planned disposal method and chain of custody?

(Include: 1) *Who handled it*, 2) *Where it was stored*, 3) *How it was shipped* and 4) *All bills of lading*)

Figure 2: Updated Spill Report Form Part 2

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.

Figure 3: Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

Product Categories

The greatest potential risk for spills within the project area comes from fuels (Flammable Immiscible Liquids). These substances are all hydrocarbon-based and will ignite under certain conditions. Petrol (gasoline) and aviation fuels pose the greatest fire and safety hazard and are not recoverable when spilled on water.

Action Plan Steps

- Confirm that a spill has occurred. It may not be obvious if a spill has occurred - look for:
 - pooled liquid.
 - damage to equipment/tanks.
 - smell of fuel or chemicals and
 - leaks from hatches, valves or other fixtures

Assess the Situation

- Before initiating response actions, take the time to determine the nature of a spill and to collect some or all of following facts: potential risk of fire, explosion and environmental damage.
- extent of injuries to co-workers or the public.
- source and approximate size of the spill.
- possible methods to stop the flow of product; and
- proximity to water.

Take Action

- Eliminate ignition source(s) if safe to do so.
- Shut off spill source if safe to do so.
- Call out emergency on radio to alert camp (so that spill response team can mobilize)
- Attend to any injured persons.
- Restrict personnel to the spill site using barriers or marker tape.
- Warn others in the area of the spill.
- Use an explosion meter to monitor atmospheric gas concentrations.
- Transport Spill Kit to the spill site.
- Control spreading and minimise impacts.
- Report spill to Peregrine management.

Spill Containment and Recovery

Special care should be taken to ensure that spilled material does not reach waterbodies where recovery is more difficult. Ice augers (under appropriate conditions) can be effective in terms of locating and exposing oil for burning or pumping off.

Response Organization

On rare occasions, additional company and outside resources may need to be brought in to support the spill clean-up. For a major incident, the Project Manager would mobilise Peregrine, contractor and outside expertise for the response.

General Responsibilities

The following provides a general guide to the Spill Response Organisation responsibilities. In some cases, certain Peregrine personnel may fill dual roles, depending upon the circumstances of the incident.

In most incidents, the Camp Manager, working with the site Spill Response Team, will handle the initial response, containment and clean-up. In larger incidents, Peregrine management will play a more active role. In all cases, Peregrine management will be notified immediately of a spill and will be responsible for notifying the 24-hour Spill Line or assigning this task to a designate.

Individual Discovering Incident

- Assess the initial severity of the spill and safety concerns.
- Identify the source of the spill
- Report all spills to Supervisor.
- Determine the size of the spill and stop or contain it, if possible.

Spill Response Team

- Conduct the cleanup of spills under the direction of the Supervisor.
- Deploy booms, absorbent and other equipment and materials as required.
- Take appropriate response measures.
- Continue the cleanup as directed by the Supervisor or until relieved.

Supervisor

- Assist in initial and ongoing response efforts.
- Supervise the Spill Response Team.
- With work crew, take initial action to seal off the source and contain spill.
- Decide with Peregrine management if mobilization of additional equipment is required.
- Assess whether burning is a viable clean-up measure. Consult regulatory agency (Environment Canada on Spill Line can provide initial guidance).
- Ensure co-ordination of equipment and manpower as needed (Peregrine and contractors)
- Ensure expeditious response and clean-up of spill site and impacted area.

Additional Resources – Support Team to the Spill-Response Team

- Provide assistance to Supervisor as required.
- Responsible for mobilizing additional Peregrine support staff, security and other contractors as required.

Peregrine Management

- Records the time of the report, source of information and details on location, size, type of spill and any other information available on the Spill Report Form.
- Ensures that the spill is reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line.
- Oversees or directs the clean-up operation until it is satisfactorily completed.
- Together with the Supervisor, decides if additional equipment is required to contain and clean-up spills.
- Maintains contact with Supervisor to ensure final inspection and sign-off on the spill.
- Notifies internal company departments.
- Initiates Mutual Aid Agreements if so required.
- Oversees completion and distribution of the Spill Report.
- Ensures investigation identifies measures to prevent similar spills.
- Provides clean-up advice to the Supervisor.
- Assists with preparation of press releases.
- Provides advice on storage and disposal options.
- Ensures that there are follow-up reports prepared on the spill event, clean-up and environmental impacts.
- Ensures that post-spill reports are completed and takes action, as necessary, to prevent a recurrence.
- Liaises with government agencies (as required)

Response Resources

A wide variety of spill control/recovery equipment and material exists for dealing with spills of petroleum products and chemical reagents.

Response Equipment Deployment

All equipment is stored in such a manner as to be readily available on short notice.

The Supervisor would immediately respond to a reported spill site by notifying site personnel to move into place the materials necessary to provide control and clean-up (e.g., shovels, refuge drums, tarps, liner material ², etc.). Emergency spill containment and recovery materials and supplies are available on site for immediate mobilisation at any time.

Spill Response Actions By Product

At the Peregrine Nanuq North Project, “safety first” is the abiding principle which guides response: Spills and products are to be handled as/if safety permits.

After adequate safety precautions, effort will be concentrated on stopping or eliminating the source of ignition.

Spill Planning and Logistics

The feasibility of containing and recovering a spill will be generally determined by its location and the rate of release, spreading, transport and evaporation. These rates should be compared with the total time needed to deploy response equipment in order to evaluate whether or not containment, and/or absorbent and skimming operations, can be effectively implemented. The pre-assembly of spill clean-up kits will expedite response and reduce the total deployment time needed, including:

- Equipment and support material mobilisation time.
- Personnel mobilisation time, including transit and assembly.
- Actual equipment setup and deployment time.
- Determine whether or not a spill has entered a waterway and whether or not access by land or water to control points is possible so that booms, absorbents and skimmers can be deployed. Check maps and consult with personnel familiar with the spill area.
- Establish priorities to optimise use of personnel and gear needed for all clean-up phases (containment, removal, storage, transfer and disposal) at selected sites.
- Allow additional time for adverse weather and flying.

Monitoring Spills

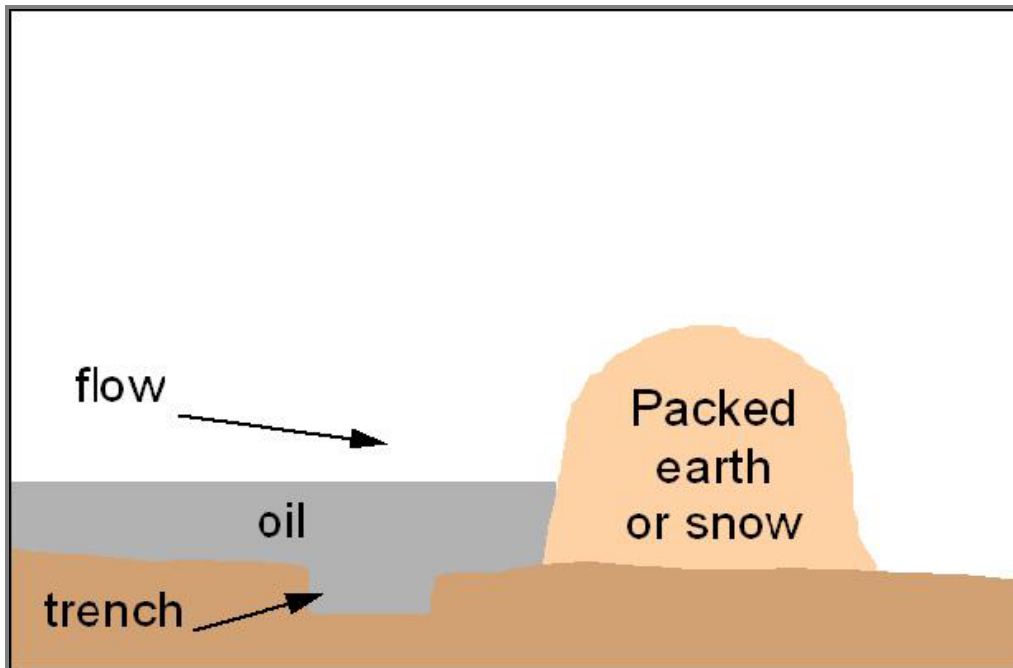
Peregrine will monitor spills throughout the response to ensure safety and to direct clean-up efforts:

- Spill movement and behaviour, in order to properly direct response efforts.
- All threats to the safety of people, property and the environment.

Spills on Land

Spills on land should be contained as close to the source as possible, if safety allows. Peregrine will make every effort to ensure that a spill does not reach water, where its containment and recovery (after breakup) are more difficult and the potential environmental impacts are greater. Containment can be achieved using:

- A berm or dyke around the spill source.
- A trench or ditch downslope of the spill source.



Earthen Berm/Trench

If possible, locate the berm/trench sufficiently downslope of the release point to complete its construction before the spill arrives. Dig the trench along a natural drainage contour.

It should be approximately 0.5 m deep with a relatively flat bottom. The excavated material can then be combined with other available material to build the berm.

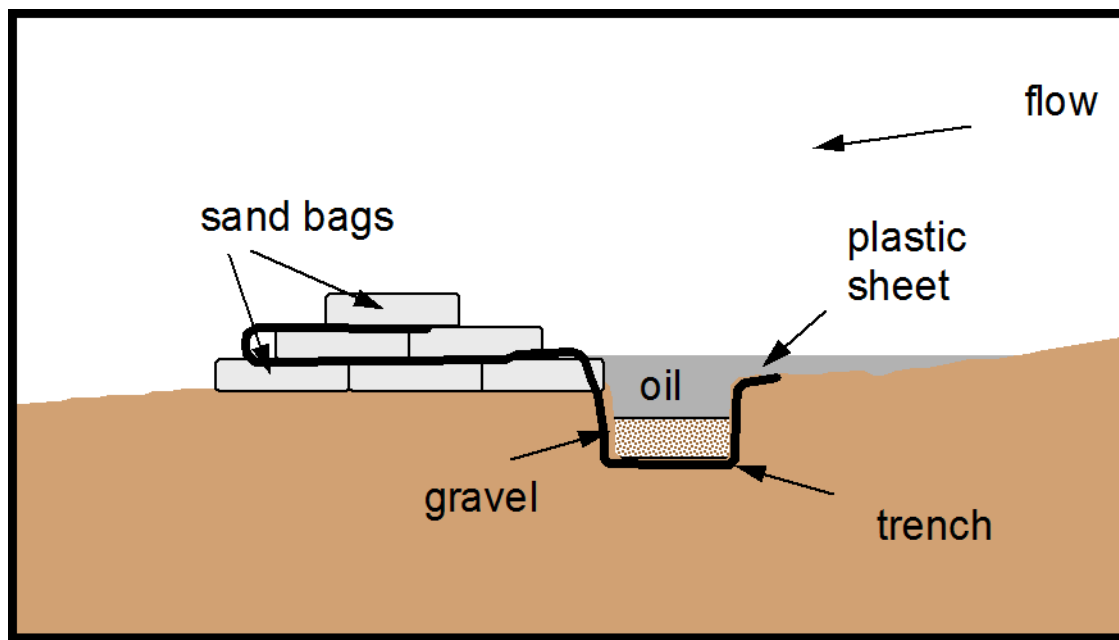
Sand Bag Berm/Trench

Sand bags can be used where available and if the earth is too hard or frozen and cannot be excavated or compacted. A plastic liner can be used to seal the trench and bags should be anchored with gravel or rocks and be woven between layers of bags.

Spills on Muskeg

Muskeg is generally poorly drained, wet and spongy. Internal drainage is usually slow and the depth of peat over mineral soil varies greatly. Muskeg is also highly acidic and low in nutrients, making biodegradation very slow, even during the summer months.

It is recommended that small oil spills in muskeg be mixed with peat moss and allowed to degrade during the summer months, since more damage can be done by attempting clean-up using mechanical removal methods.



In the event of a small spill, it is important to weigh the advantages of clean-up versus the potential negative impacts on the terrain. Both personnel and equipment on wet or sensitive areas can cause considerable damage. In many cases, the best solution may be to add nutrients to the contaminated area and monitor the site to ensure that the spill does not migrate to an adjacent sensitive area. In all cases, appropriate environmental advisors and regulatory authorities should be consulted.

Spills on Water

Containing spills in water is often difficult because oil quickly spreads. In turbulent water, oil and chemicals are likely to mix into the water column, making recovery impractical. For these reasons, it is important that if the spill reaches water, that containment be attempted as close to the source as possible, and that the spill be prevented from reaching a flowing stream.

Spills in lakes should be contained, if possible, before reaching outlets where containment and recovery can be difficult and dangerous.

Efforts to contain spills in large streams should be limited to land-based operations where the oil might pool in accessible back eddies. The recovery of water-soluble chemicals is not possible.

In flowing streams, oil travels at the same speed as the surface current. On larger rivers or in open lake areas, slicks are also transported at 3.5% of the wind speed. Although a comparatively small effect, it can be an important factor if the wind is at right angles to the water flow and if the

water surface is extensive. The wind can force the spill to the sides of the river where flows are slower or the shore of a lake. Long reaches of the river may become contaminated, although containment and recovery might also be possible.

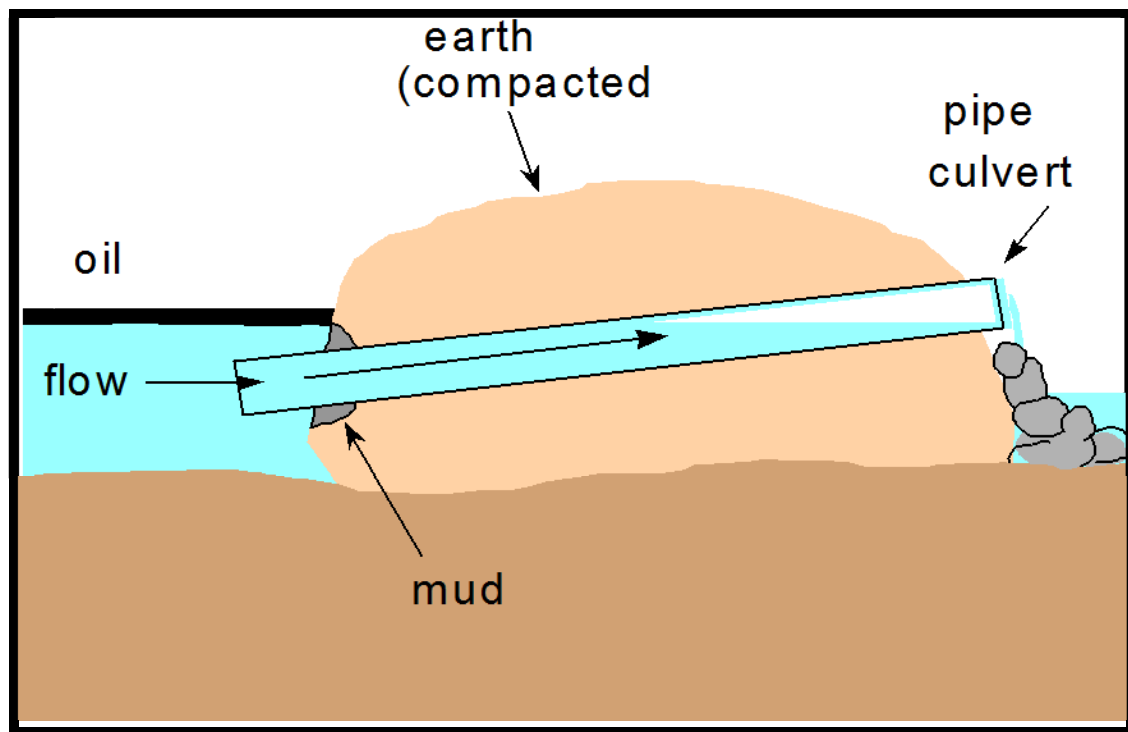
In smaller streams, the wind will have less impact and the slick speed can be easily estimated. Placing a small stick in the middle of the stream and determining the length of time required to travel a given distance, typically 10 m. This information can be quickly converted to speed ($36/\text{time (sec)} = \text{km/h}$) to determine the estimated travel time to a confluence or other sensitive area.

Containment Strategies for Spills on Water

Determining the best strategy for containment will depend on a number of factors:

- Speed of oil-slick travel
- Location of possible containment sites
- Availability of personnel and equipment
- Location of sensitive areas
- Safety of operations

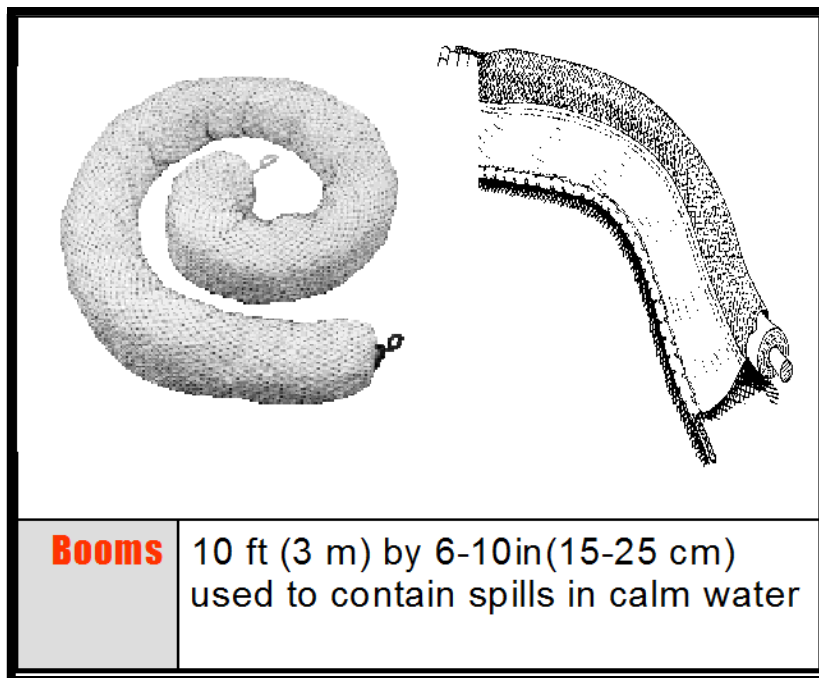
Spills on water can be contained by using floating booms (absorbent or non-absorbent) or by constructing a temporary berm or inverted weir. The objective is to build a barrier against which the (normally floating) oil will pool whilst allowing the underflow of water.

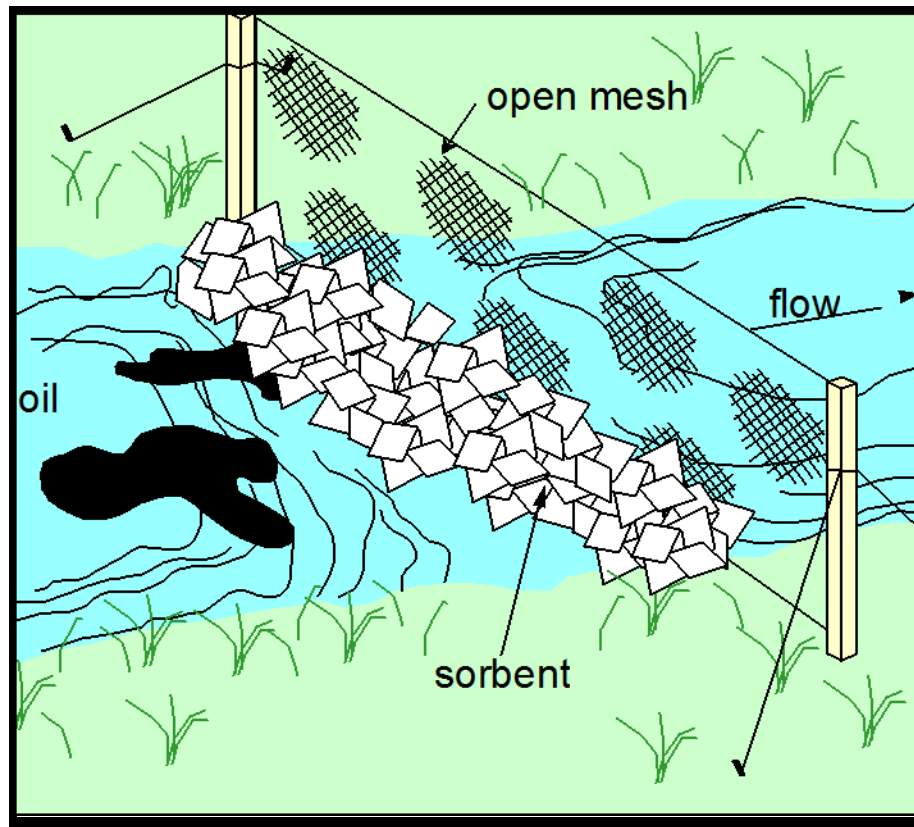


Booms

Booming with either absorbent or non-absorbent booms can also be an effective means of containing spills on slow-moving waters and in lakes. Effective containment using conventional booming techniques will be difficult in streams or rivers where currents exceed 0.7 knots (0.4m/s). At these speeds, oil will become entrained in the water flowing under the boom, resulting in significant Losses. Some improvements can be achieved in waters flowing at 1-2 knots (0.5-1 m/s) if the boom is deployed at an angle of less than 90 degrees to the direction of the flow.

Absorbent booms or socks can also be used to provide a barrier to floating oil. These types of booms should be checked regularly to ensure that they do not become saturated with either water or oil, since they will tend to float very low in the water or even sink and release oil downstream.





Filter Fence

Spills on Ice & Snow

Oil can remain relatively fresh, (i.e, in an unweathered state) under snow and ice for several months or more after a spill.

Evaporation rates will still be high when oil is ultimately exposed to the atmosphere, except in very low temperatures. Oil can also move up and down small hills (several metres high) due to the capillary action of the snow.

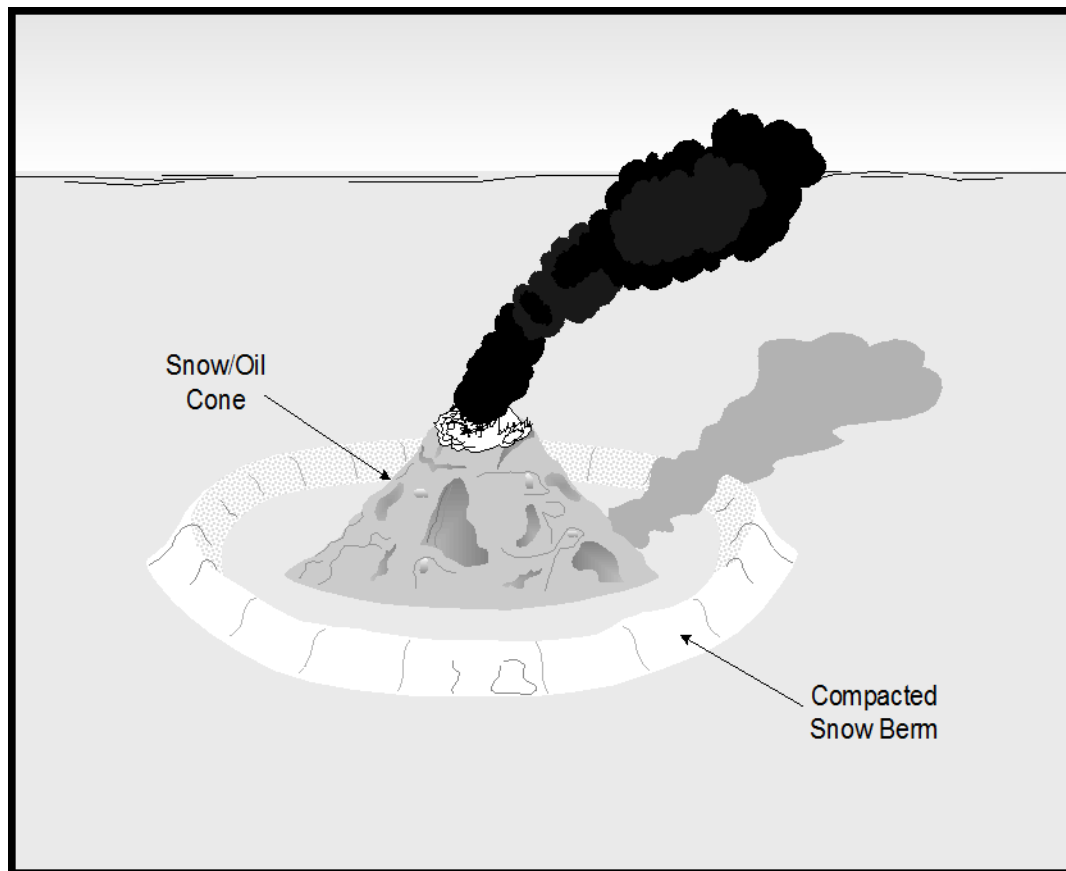
Containment

Snow and ice can be used to create berms to keep spills from spreading. In frozen rivers, angled slots about 1 m wide or holes can be cut in the ice, where safety permits, to allow possible spill recovery. The oil will rise up into the openings where it will concentrate and be available for recovery using skimmers or pumps.

Disposal

Oil spills in snow and ice can sometimes be burned if the spill can be isolated from the source. Although there is generally a reduced fire hazard, due attention to safety of operations is still

required. If burning is not effective, recovered contaminated material will be collected and transported to a designated disposal/treatment facility.



Burning Snow Cone

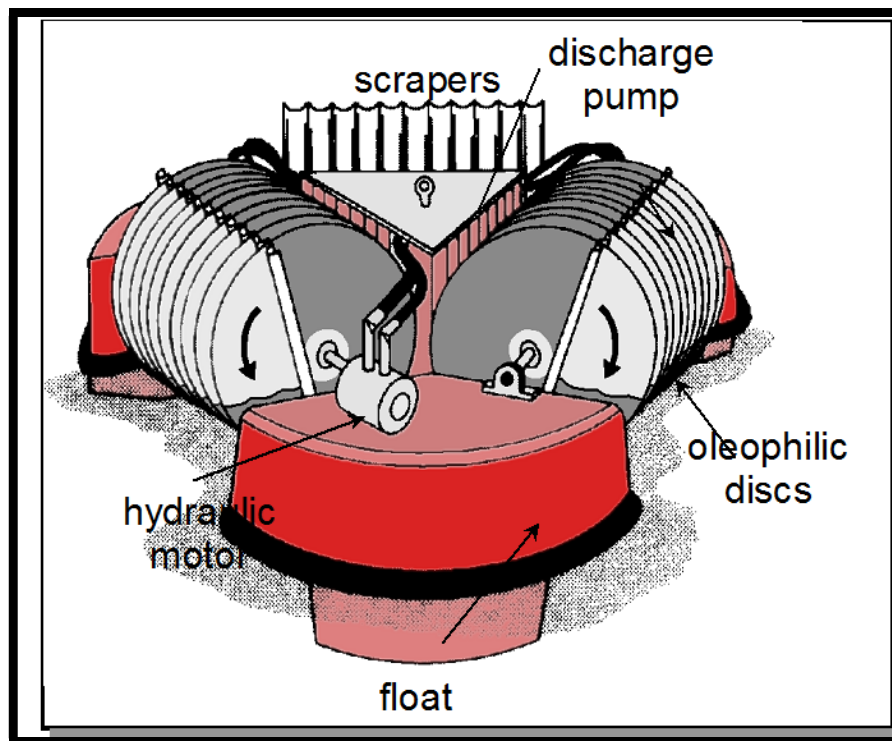
Recovery

When large volumes of oil have been contained either through natural or mechanical containment, it will be necessary to remove or recover the accumulated oil. This will generally occur in excavated trenches or adjacent to berms or natural barriers and occasionally in slow running streams or quiet ponds.

Vacuum trucks are not feasible at fly-in sites, but would be suitable for sites served by a seasonal or winter road and where a large volume of oil has pooled that is generally free of water. The truck must be positioned at a safe distance so that there is no possibility of fire or explosion.

Oleophilic devices, such as disc or drum skimmers, can selectively recover oil in water, and are better suited to applications where the oil has formed a distinct layer on top of quiet water. Accumulations adjacent to an inverted weir are an example. A vacuum truck would be largely ineffective in this instance, since it would recover large amounts of water, particularly in a thin layer of oil with water flowing through the pipe or culvert.

When using disc or drum skimmers, ensure that small items of debris are periodically removed from the scrapers to ensure their efficient operation.



Disc Skimmer

Appendix “A”

Project Location Map

Appendix “B”

MSDS Sheets for Common Liquid Fuels

- Diesel
- Gasoline
- Jet A
- Propane



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	Diesel 50, Diesel 50 LS, #1 Diesel, #1 Diesel LS, Diesel LC, Seasonal Diesel, Seasonal Diesel LS, Diesel AA, Domestic Marine Diesel, International marine Diesel, Seasonal Diesel Locomotive, Domestic Marine diesel LS, diesel -20°C (LS), LSD, Low Sulphur Diesel, dyed diesel, marked diesel, coloured diesel, Naval Distillate, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULS Diesel, Mining Diesel, Mining Diesel Special, Mining Diesel Special LS, High Flash Mining Diesel, Furnace Oil, Stove Oil.	Validated on	2/6/2004.
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 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
1) Diesel oil.	68334-30-5	>99.9	100 mg/m ³ (as total hydrocarbons) *	Not established	Not established
2) Proprietary additives.	Not available	<0.1	Not established	Not established	Not established
Aromatic content is 50% maximum (benzene: nil). Sulphur content is 0-0.50%.					
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	IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing - launder before reuse. Wash gently and thoroughly the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. If the victim is not breathing, perform artificial respiration. Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs. Seek medical attention.
Note to Physician	Not available

Section 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability	Class II - combustible liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	LOWER: 0.7%, UPPER: 6% (NFPA)
Flash Points	Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: >40°C (>104°F) Marine Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: >60°C (>140°F) Mining Diesel: Closed Cup: 52°C (126°F)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	225°C (437°F)
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, or 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	Containers may explode in heat of fire. Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. 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), water vapour (H ₂ O), 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	NAERG96, 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. 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	COMBUSTIBLE 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. 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. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Ensure all equipment is grounded/bonded. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8).
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	Eye protection (i.e., safety glasses, safety goggles and/or face shield) should be determined based on conditions of use. 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	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. As a minimum long sleeves and trousers should be worn.
Respiratory	Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 2 (and those applicable to your area) and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, NIOSH approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.
Hands	Wear appropriate chemically protective gloves. When handling hot product ensure gloves are heat resistant and insulated.
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 - 4.1 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Colour	Clear to yellow / brown (may be dyed for taxation purposes).	Pour Point	Variable, -50°C to 0°C (-58°F to -32°F)
Odour	Petroleum oil like.	Softening Point	Not applicable.
Odour Threshold	Not available	Dropping Point	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	150 - 371°C (302-700°F)	Penetration	Not applicable.
Density	0.80 - 0.85 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available
Vapour Density	4.5 (Air = 1)	Ionicity (in water)	Not applicable.
Vapour Pressure	Not available	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, H2O, 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 oral toxicity (LD50): 7500 mg/kg (rat).
Chronic or Other Toxic Effects	
Dermal Route:	This product contains a component (at >= 1%) that can cause skin irritation. Therefore, this product is considered to be a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis. (See Other Considerations)
Inhalation Route:	Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Oral Route:	Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
Eye Irritation/Inflammation:	This product contains a component (at >= 1%) that can cause eye irritation. Therefore, this product is considered to be an eye irritant.
Immunotoxicity:	Not available
Skin Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Respiratory Tract Sensitization:	Contact with this product is not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components.
Mutagenic:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause mutagenicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a mutagen.
Reproductive Toxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive toxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a reproductive toxin.
Teratogenicity/Embryotoxicity:	This product is not known to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause teratogenicity and/or embryotoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
Carcinogenicity (ACGIH):	ACGIH A3: animal carcinogen. [Diesel oil] (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.

DIESEL FUEL		Page Number: 4
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.

Section 14. Transport Information			
TDG Classification	DIESEL FUEL, 3, UN1202, PGIII (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: 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)																						
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"></td><td>Fire Hazard</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Reactivity</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>Specific hazard</td><td></td></tr></table>	Health		Fire Hazard	2	Reactivity	0			Specific hazard		Rating	0 Insignificant 1 Slight 2 Moderate 3 High 4 Extreme
Health Hazard	(2*)																									
Fire Hazard	(2)																									
Reactivity	(0)																									
Personal Protection	(H)																									
Health		Fire Hazard	2																							
		Reactivity	0																							
		Specific hazard																								

Section 16. Other Information	
References	Available upon request. * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark
Glossary	ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials (BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAN/CGA B149.2 Propane Installation Code CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemicals Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List COD5 - Chemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days CPR - Controlled Products Regulations DOT - Department of Transport DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50% LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration NAERG'96 - North American Emergency Response Guide Book (1996) 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 SD - Single Dose STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
Continued on Next Page Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Available in French	

DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substances or Dangerous Preparations Directives (Europe)
DSL - Domestic Substance List
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

TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration
TLm - Median Tolerance Limit
TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average
TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
USP - United States Pharmacopoeia
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

For Copy of MSDS

Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds

Western Canada, Ontario & Central Canada, telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax: 1-800-837-1228
Quebec & Eastern Canada, telephone: 514-640-8308; fax: 514-640-8385

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752

Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 2/6/2004.

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.

Material Safety Data Sheet

GASOLINE, UNLEADED

000003000644

Version 1.0

Revision Date 2015/05/14

Print Date 2015/05/14



SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GASOLINE, UNLEADED

Synonyms : Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, WinterGas, SummerGas, Supreme, SuperClean, SuperClean WinterGas, RegularClean, PlusClean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, TQRUL, transitional quality regular unleaded, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending, Conventional Gasoline, RUL, MUL, SUL, PUL.

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

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

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
Odour	Gasoline
Hazard Summary	Flammable liquid Irritating to eyes and skin. May cause cancer. May cause heritable genetic damage.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry : Eye contact

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	Ingestion Inhalation Skin contact
Target Organs	: Blood Immune system
Inhalation	: Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
Skin	: May irritate skin.
Eyes	: May irritate eyes.
Ingestion	: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
Chronic Exposure	: Chronic exposure to benzene may result in increased risk of leukemia and other blood disorders.
Aggravated Medical Condition	: None known.
Carcinogenicity: IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
	Benzene 71-43-2
ACGIH	Confirmed human carcinogen
	Benzene 71-43-2
	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
	Ethanol 64-17-5
	Gasoline, natural 8006-61-9

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
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gasoline	86290-81-5	95 - 100 %
toluene	108-88-3	1 - 40 %
benzene	71-43-2	0.5 - 1.5 %
ethanol	64-17-5	0.1 - 0.3 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Water fog.
Foam
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do NOT use water jet.
- Specific hazards during firefighting : Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
- Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis

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gasoline	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 188 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 188 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm 1.6 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		TWAEV	1 ppm 3 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEV	5 ppm 15.5 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures

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

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Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection	: Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
Filter type	: A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
Hand protection Material	: polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R). Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.
Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	: Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
Skin and body protection	: Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: Clear liquid.
Colour	: Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
Odour	: Gasoline
Odour Threshold	: No data available

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pH	: No data available
Pour point	: No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 25 - 225 °C (77 - 437 °F)
Flash point	: -50 - -38 °C (-58 - -36 °F) Method: Tagliabue.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	: 257 °C (495 °F)
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability	: Extremely flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, shocks, and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. Rapid escape of vapour may generate static charge causing ignition. May accumulate in confined spaces.
Upper explosion limit	: 7.6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1.3 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: < 802.5 mmHg (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 3
Relative density	: 0.685 - 0.8
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Components:

gasoline:

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Rabbit: > 5,000 mg/kg,

toluene:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: 7585 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

benzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: 2,990 mg/kg,

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: 13700 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Rat: 7,060 mg/kg,

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 Rat: > 32380 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Components:

gasoline:

Result: Moderate skin irritant

toluene:

Result: Moderate skin irritant

benzene:

Result: Moderate skin irritant

ethanol:

Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Components:

gasoline:

Result: Mild eye irritation

toluene:

Result: Mild eye irritation

benzene:

Result: Moderate eye irritation

ethanol:

Result: Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT - single exposure

No data available

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STOT - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration toxicity

No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

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

Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

Contaminated packaging : Do not re-use empty containers.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

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

IMDG-Code

UN number : 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : no

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

TDG

UN number : 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS Classification

: B2: Flammable liquid
D2A: Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects
D2B: Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

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

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

DSL

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA

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

EINECS

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

For Copy of (M)SDS

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

Prepared by

: Product Safety: +1 905-804-4752

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

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JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : JET A/A-1 AVIATION TURBINE FUEL

Synonyms : Jet A-1; Jet A-1-DI; Aviation Turbine Kerosene (ATK); JP-8; NATO F-34; Jet F-34; Aviation Turbine Fuel, Kerosene Type (CAN/CGSB 3.23 & CAN/CGSB 3.24)

Product code : 101851, 100123

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Petro-Canada
P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Used as aviation turbine fuel. May contain a fuel system icing inhibitor. In the arctic, Jet A-1 may also be used as diesel fuel (if it contains a lubricity additive) and heating oil.

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Clear and colourless
Odour	Kerosene-like.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Central nervous system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

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

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry

: Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact

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- Inhalation : Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
- Skin : May irritate skin.
- Eyes : May irritate eyes.
- Ingestion : Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.

Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

Other hazards

None known.

IARC

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

ACGIH

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

Kerosene

8008-20-6

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	90 - 100 %
2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol	111-77-3	0 - 0.2 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Move to fresh air. Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized

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

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Dry chemical
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Water fog.
Foam
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do NOT use water jet.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
- Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
- Further information : Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Material can create slippery conditions.
- Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
- Methods and materials for : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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containment and cleaning up

Remove all sources of ignition.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Contact the proper local authorities.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling

: For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
kerosine (petroleum)	8008-20-6	TWA	200 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA BC OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH

Engineering measures

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

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

: Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust

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ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type

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

Hand protection Material

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

Remarks

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

Eye protection

- : Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

Skin and body protection

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

Protective measures

- : Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Hygiene measures

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

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

- : Clear liquid.

Colour

- : Clear and colourless

Odour

- : Kerosene-like.

Odour Threshold

- : No data available

pH

- : No data available

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Pour point	: -51 °C (-60 °F) No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 140 - 300 °C (284 - 572 °F)
Flash point	: > 38 °C (100 °F) Method: Tagliabue
Auto-Ignition Temperature	: 210 °C (410 °F)
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Flammability	: Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks and heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite. May accumulate in confined spaces.
Upper explosion limit	: 5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 0.7 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 5.25 mmHg (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 4.5
Relative density	: 0.775 - 0.84 (15 °C / 59 °F)
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.0 - 1.9 cSt (40 °C / 104 °F)
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents, acids and alkalis.

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Hazardous decomposition products

: May release COx, NOx, SOx, aldehydes, acids, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact

Ingestion

Inhalation

Skin contact

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: No data available

Components:

kerosine (petroleum):

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

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

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STOT - single exposure

No data available

STOT - repeated exposure

No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

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

Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

Contaminated packaging : Do not re-use empty containers.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1863
Proper shipping name : Fuel, aviation, turbine engine
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : Class 3 - Flammable Liquid
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1863
Proper shipping name : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

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

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

National Regulations

TDG

UN number : UN 1863
Proper shipping name : FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

DSL

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA

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

EINECS

On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

Revision Date : 2016/07/20

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PROPANE

000003000646

Version 2.0

Revision Date 2016/07/20

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : PROPANE

Synonyms : Propane HD-5, Propane commercial, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), C₃H₈, CGSB Propane Grade 1, CGSB Propane Grade 2, odorized propane, stench propane, automotive propane.

Product code : 100139

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Petro-Canada
P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada

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

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Propane is used as a fuel gas, refrigerant and as a raw material for organic synthesis. It is also used as a laboratory gas. The grade determines the propane content. It is supplied as pressurized liquid in tanks.

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance	Gas at room temperature; liquid when stored under pressure., Liquefied compressed gas.
Colour	colourless
Odour	Propane is an odourless gas. Odourized propane will contain up to 30 g Ethyl Mercaptan per 1000 L of propane.

GHS Classification

Flammable gases : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas

Simple Asphyxiant : Category 1

GHS label elements

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PROPANE

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Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Extremely flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Response:
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.
Storage:
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry

: Eye contact
Inhalation
Skin contact

Inhalation

: Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects.
May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness, headache, dizziness, and disorientation.

Skin

: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frost-bite.

Eyes

: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frost-bite.

Ingestion

: Exposure by this route unlikely.

Aggravated Medical Condition

: Overexposure may lead to cardiac sensitization.

Other hazards

None known.

IARC

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

ACGIH

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

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
propane	74-98-6	90 - 100 %
propylene	115-07-1	1 - 5 %
butane	106-97-8	1 - 2.5 %
ethane	74-84-0	1 - 1.5 %
methane	74-82-8	0.1 - 0.2 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Seek medical advice.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Not a significant route of exposure.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : First aider needs to protect himself.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : No information available.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : If the product release cannot be shut off safely, allow the product to burn itself out.
Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
- Hazardous combustion prod- : Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂), smoke and irritating vapours as

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ucts	products of incomplete combustion.
Further information	: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective wear. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with full face-piece.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Remove all sources of ignition.
Environmental precautions	: If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Contact the proper local authorities.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling	: For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not use sparking tools. Do not enter areas where used or stored until adequately ventilated.
Conditions for safe storage	: Store in original container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labelled containers. To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

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Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
propane	74-98-6	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
propylene	115-07-1	TWA	500 ppm 860 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	500 ppm	ACGIH
butane	106-97-8	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	600 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	750 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
ethane	74-84-0	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL

Engineering measures : Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Adequate ventilation to ensure that Occupational Exposure Limits are not exceeded.

Personal protective equipment

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

Filter type : Always wear NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus when handling this material.

Hand protection
Material : Wear insulated gloves to prevent frostbite.

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

Eye protection : Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.

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

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

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Appearance | : Gas at room temperature; liquid when stored under pressure.,
Liquefied compressed gas. |
| Colour | : colourless |
| Odour | : Propane is an odourless gas. Odourized propane will contain
up to 30 g Ethyl Mercaptan per 1000 L of propane. |
| Odour Threshold | : No data available |
| pH | : No data available |
| Pour point | : No data available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : -42 °C (-44 °F) |
| Flash point | : -104 °C (-155 °F)
Method: closed cup |
| Fire Point | : No data available |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | : 450 °C (842 °F) |
| Evaporation rate | : No data available |
| Flammability | : 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. |
| Upper explosion limit | : 9.5 %(V) |
| Lower explosion limit | : 2.1 %(V) |
| Vapour pressure | : 10,763 mmHg (38 °C / 100 °F) |
| Relative vapour density | : 1.56 |
| Relative density | :
No data available |
| Density | : No data available |
| Solubility(ies) | |

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Water solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Propane may form explosive mixtures with air.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents and halogenated compounds.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact
Inhalation
Skin contact

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: gas
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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

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Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

STOT - single exposure

No data available

STOT - repeated exposure

No data available

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

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

Toxicity to algae : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to bacteria : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

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Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1978
Proper shipping name : Propane
Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : Class 2 - Gases: Flammable (Division 2.1)
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 200

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1978
Proper shipping name : PROPANE

Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.1
EmS Code : F-D, S-U
Marine pollutant : no

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

National Regulations

TDG

UN number : UN 1978
Proper shipping name : PROPANE

Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.1
ERG Code : 115

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Marine pollutant : no

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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