SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

FOR THE ASTON BAY PROPERTY
(ALSO KNOWN AS THE STORM PROPERTY)
NUNAVUT, CANADA

Prepared For:

ASTON BAY

Prepared By:

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Effective June 2020

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1. Introduction

This Spill Prevention and Response Plan ("SPRP") applies to mineral exploration activities conducted by, or on behalf of, Aston Bay Holdings Ltd. ("Aston Bay") at the Aston Bay Property (the "Property" or the "Project," also known as the "Storm Property" or "Storm Project"), Somerset Island, Nunavut.

This SPRP will come into effect June 2020, pending approval. Copies and updates to this plan may be obtained by contacting Aston Bay.

1.1 Contact Details

Aston Bay Holdings Ltd.
303 – 80 Richmond St. W
Toronto, ON M5H 2A4
Tel: (416) 456-3516
www.astonbayholdings.com

1.2 Purpose and Scope

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

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

1.3 Other Plans

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

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

1.4 Project Description

Aston Bay Property is located on northern Somerset Island, in the Qikiqtani Region of Nunavut (Appendix A, Figure 1) within the 1:50,000 scale National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheets 058B14 and 15, 058C02, 03, 06, 07, 10, 11, 13 and 14 and 058F02, 03 and 04. The nearest community to the Property is Resolute Bay, located 112 km to the north, across Parry Sound on the southern edge of Cornwallis Island. The Property includes the Seal Zinc prospect and multiple copper-silver showings, collectively known as the Storm Copper prospect.

Aston Bay Property comprises one hundred eighteen contiguous mineral claims and twelve prospecting permits. The Property covers a combined area of approximately 391, 483 ha and is bound by latitudes 72°45' N and 73°56' N, and longitudes 93°20' W and 95°20' W (Appendix A, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

From 1964 until 2001, Cominco Ltd. was actively conducting exploration within the Property area. Commander Resources Ltd. ("Commander") explored on the Property from 2008 to 2011. In November 2011, Aston Bay entered into an option agreement with Commander and by February 2016, acquired 100% of Commander's interest in the Property. From 2012 to 2015, Aston Bay completed small exploration programs, but no drilling was undertaken. The 10-20 person Aston Camp was established in 2014 located at approximately 73°42' N latitude and 94°43' W longitude. In 2016, the Aston Camp was removed, with the exception of one 14'x16' wooden shack containing survival equipment, and the 40-person Storm Camp and airstrip was established along the Aston River at approximately 73°39'23" N latitude and 94°27'07" W longitude (Appendix A, Figure 4 and Figure 5). Between 2016 and 2018, Aston Bay completed surface sampling, an airborne geophysical survey, and diamond drilling. In 2019, no exploration work was completed.

Aston Bay's annual exploration program may include 5,000 to 10,000 m of diamond drilling, soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys. Similar programs are anticipated for 3 to 4 subsequent years. All exploration activities will be helicopter supported and based out of Storm Camp.

A fuel cache of approximately 80,000 L (400 drums) will be established at the current fuel cache, adjacent to camp. The cache will be primarily diesel and jet fuel, with small quantities of gasoline and propane. All fuel and any other hazardous materials will be stored within secondary containment. Off-season fuel storage may include up to 60 drums of jet fuel and diesel, and up to 20 cylinders of propane. Small, temporary fuel caches of less than 4,000L may also be required to support the drilling and exploration programs. Within 30 days of establishing any temporary fuel cache, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") will be notified of the details of the cache including: location, fuel type, container sizes, method of storage and date of removal.

Aston Bay is currently applying for a Nunavut Water Board ("NWB") Type B Water Licence Renewal and Amendment as the current water licence 2BE-STO1520 will expire on June 1, 2020. Additionally, as the CIRNAC Land Use Permit ("LUP") N2015C0014 will expire April 21, 2021, Aston Bay is also applying for a new Class A LUP. The NWB amendment is requesting an increase in the water allowance, from 82 m^3/day (2 m^3/day for camp and 80 m^3/day for drilling) to 299 m^3/day (10 m^3/day for camp and 289 m^3/day for drilling). In addition, Aston Bay is applying to increase the drilling area to include the entire currently permitted Project Extent, but will ensure that all ground disturbance activities, water use and waste disposal will only occur over lands that have an active mineral tenure held by Aston Bay. No exploration activities, drilling, water use, or waste disposal will be undertaken on Inuit Owned Lands ("IOL"), without a licence granted by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association ("QIA").

1.5 Hazardous Materials On-Site

A small fuel cache is currently located at Storm Camp (Table 1). Inventory remains from 2018 as no work was completed on the Property in 2019.

Table 1: Inventory of fuels stored off-season at Storm Camp (2018).

Material	Container	Quantity on Site
Diesel	205 L Drum	17 Drums
Jet Fuel (Jet A)	205 L Drum	26 Drums
Gasoline	205 L Drum	2 Drum
Propane	100 lb Cylinder	7 Cylinders

During operations, a main fuel cache area will be established adjacent to Storm Camp at approximately 73° 42' 30.5" N; 94° 43' 16.6" W. Diesel, jet fuel, gasoline and propane will be stored in separate caches in the same general area. A temporary cache will be established adjacent to the airstrip, approximately 600 metres west of Storm Camp, to accommodate fuel delivered by Twin Otter prior to moving it to camp. Small fuel caches of up to 4,000 L will be established at drill sites while drilling is in progress. These temporary caches will store small amounts of diesel and propane, as needed for drilling. There may be temporary fuel caches created to support drilling and exploration in areas far from camp. Other hazardous materials found on site may include small quantities of various lubricants/oil/grease for drilling and maintenance of motorized equipment, cleaning products, and waste oil.

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

Table 2: Inventory of fuels stored during operations at Storm Camp.

Material	Container	Proposed on Site
Diesel	205 L Drum	185 Drums
Jet Fuel (Jet A)	205 L Drum	180 Drums
Gasoline	205 L Drum	10 Drums
Propane	100 lb Cylinder	50 Cylinders

All hazardous materials will be clearly labeled in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (“WHMIS”) and other applicable legislation. Labels will include, but not limited to, the type of fuel, safe handling procedures, reference to Material Safety Data Sheets (“MSDS”), company name, and the date of delivery to site. Signs with the same information, along with MSDS for each fuel type will be posted at each hazardous material storage or transfer site.

Material Safety Data Sheets for each of the hazardous materials listed in Table 2 as well as possible oils and greases, cleaning products and drill additives are included in Appendix B. Further details on fuel storage and monitoring can be found in the Aston Bay Property “Fuel Management Plan”.

1.6 Preventative Measures

All fuels and other hazardous materials will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar products, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire-resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for

extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. “RainDrain” or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside the berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water.

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

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

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

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

Camp grey water will be piped to a sump away from the kitchen, office, and sleeping quarters and a minimum of 31 m from the normal high-water mark of any water body. The sump and pipe will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflow.

2. Response Organization

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

2.1 Basic Steps

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

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

2.2 Chain of Command

1. *Immediately* notify the 24-Hour Spill Report Line at 867-920-8130, the INAC in Nunavut at 1-800-567-9604, the Manager of Field Operations at 867-975-4295, and Environment Canada at 867-920-8130.
2. Before or after contacting the 24-Hour Spill Report Line, a Spill Report Form (Appendix D) is to be filled out.
3. Notify Project Supervisors Thomas Ullrich (Aston Bay) at 416-456-3516 or Chris Livingstone (APEX Geoscience Ltd.) at 778-847-7450.

Table 3: Spill reporting and response contact list.

Contact	Telephone Number
Government of Nunavut Department of Environment 24 Hour Spill Report Line	1-867-920-8130
Thomas Ullrich, Project Supervisor COO & Executive VP (Aston Bay Holdings Ltd.)	1-416-456-3516
Chris Livingstone, Project Supervisor Project Geologist (APEX Geoscience Ltd.)	1-778-847-7450
CIRNAC Land Administration Division	1-867-975-4283
CIRNAC Resource Management Officer (Iqaluit)	1-867-975-4296
CIRNAC Water Resources Officer (Iqaluit)	1-867-975-4289
Government of Nunavut Department of Environment	1-867-975-7700
DFO (Central and Arctic Branch)	1-867-979-8039

Nunavut Water Board	1-867-360-6338
RCMP – Resolute Bay (non-emergency)	1-867-252-0123
Resolute Bay Health Centre	1-867-252-3844
Qikiqtani (Baffin) Regional Hospital	1-867-975-8600
Medevac (Keewatin Air, Qikiqtani Office)	1-867-979-3970
Poison Control	1-800-268-9017
Storm Camp Main Line	TBD*
Storm Camp Satellite Phone	TBD*

* The phone numbers for the satellite phone system used in camp change annually.

3. Action Plan

3.1 Potential Spill Hazards

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

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

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

3.2 Potential Environmental Impacts

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

- Gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline volatizes quickly.

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

Take action only if safety permits!

NEVER SMOKE when dealing with spills!

3.3 Initial Actions

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

3.4 Secondary Actions

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

3.5 Containment Procedures

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

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

3.5.1.1 Containment of Spills on Land

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

Dykes

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

Trenches

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

3.5.1.2 Containment of Spills on Water

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

Booms

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

Weirs

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

Barriers

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

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

3.5.1.3 Containment of Spills on Ice

Spills on ice are generally the easiest spills to contain due to the predominantly impermeable nature of the ice. For small spills, sorbent materials are used to soak up spilled fuel. Remaining contaminated ice/ slush can be scraped and shoveled into a plastic bag or barrel. However, all

possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice covered waters as no easy method exists for containment and recovery of spills if they seep under ice.

Dykes

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

Trenches

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

Burning

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

3.5.1.4 Containment of Spills on Snow

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

Dykes

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

3.5.1.5 Storage, Transfer and Disposal

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the centre of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean-up. A pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools

such as cans, shovels, and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas. Heavy equipment can be used if deemed necessary given space and time constraints.

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

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

3.5.2 Propane

It is not possible to contain vapors when released. Water spray can be used to knock down vapors if no chance of ignition exists. Personnel should leave the area immediately unless a small leak is stopped immediately following detection. Personnel should avoid touching release points on damaged containers as frost may form rapidly. If tanks are damaged, do not attempt a recovery – allow gas to disperse. Keep clear of tank ends. Small fires can be extinguished with a dry chemical CO_2 fire extinguisher.

3.5.2.1 Containment of Spills on Land

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.2 Containment of Spills on Water

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.3 Containment of Spills on Ice

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.4 Containment of Spills on Snow

Do not attempt to contain propane release.

3.5.2.5 Storage, Transfer and Disposal

It is not possible to contain released vapors. Contaminated materials and damaged containers will be sent to an approved facility for disposal. The movement of hazardous wastes will be

monitored by the Nunavut Department of Environment and tracked with a Waste Manifest during all movements and transfers.

3.5.3 Chemical Spills

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

4. Resource Inventory

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

4.1 On-site Resources

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

100	oil sorbent pads
6	small pillows
2	large pillows
2	3”x4’ socks
5	3”x8’ socks
2	4’ socks
1	25 lb bag granular
2	pair splash goggles
2	poly coated Tyvek suits
2	disposable respirators
10	large bags with ties for temporary use
2	large tarps

1 collapsible shovel
1 roll duct tape
1 utility knife
2 spill kit labels
1 laminated copy of the Aston Bay Property Spill Prevention and Response Plan
1 231 L overpack drum
1 checklist of required items

Other equipment on site:

2 38”x144’ rolls absorbent matting
200 16”x20” enviro matting
10 booms
5 large tarps
5 shovels (minimum)
3 pickaxes (minimum)
3 rakes (minimum)
10 empty 205 L drums (minimum)

Spill kits will be located:

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

5. Training Program

5.1 On-site Personnel

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

A designated Emergency Response Team (“ERT”) made up of on-site personnel will be established. Members of the ERT will receive training in emergency spill response. ERT members

will be on-site at all times and will be made aware of the available resources and locations of spill kits.

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

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

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

5.2 Contractors

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

Appendix A: Figures

Figure 1. Aston Bay Property location.

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Figure 2. Aston Bay Project Extent and drilling areas.

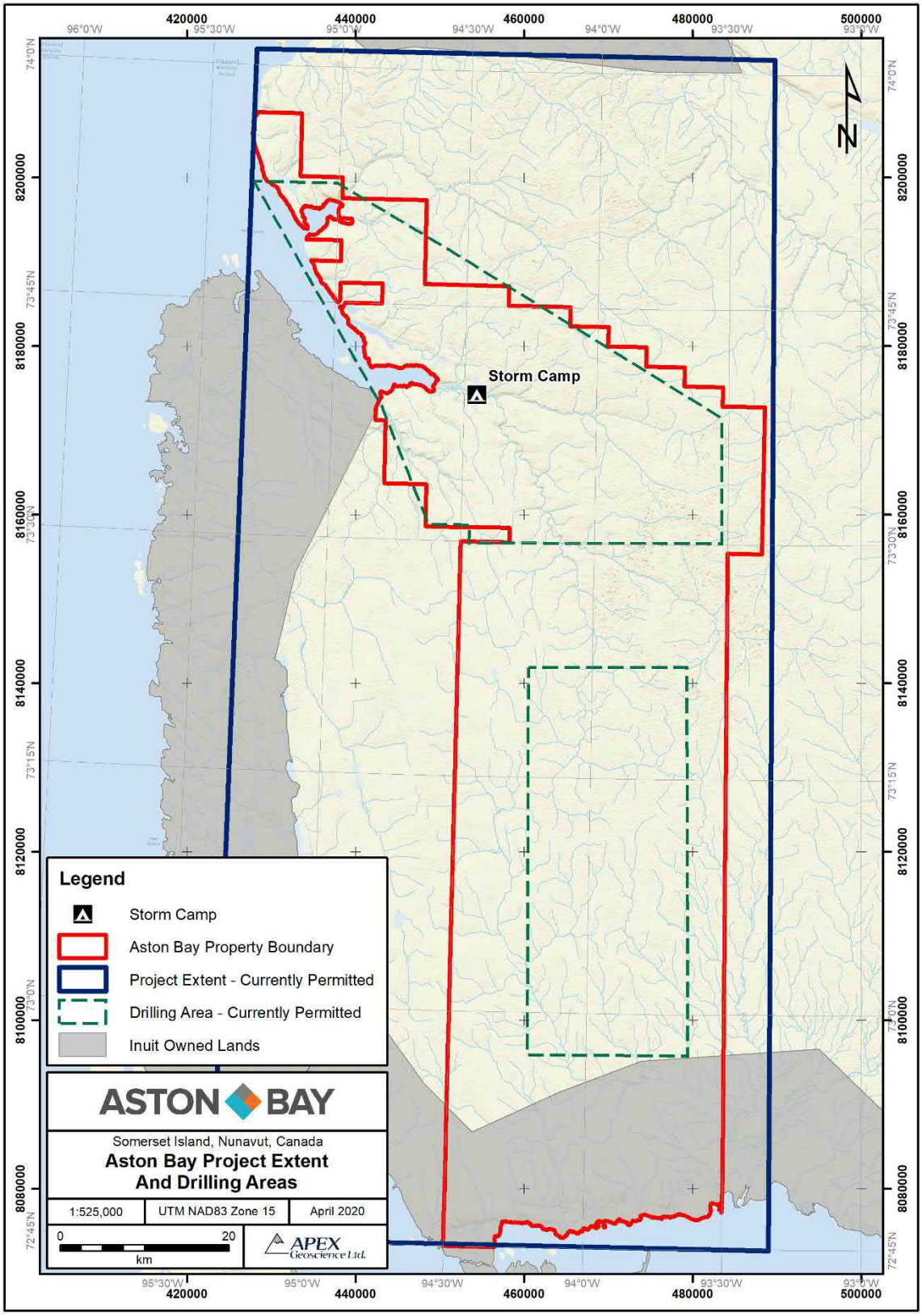

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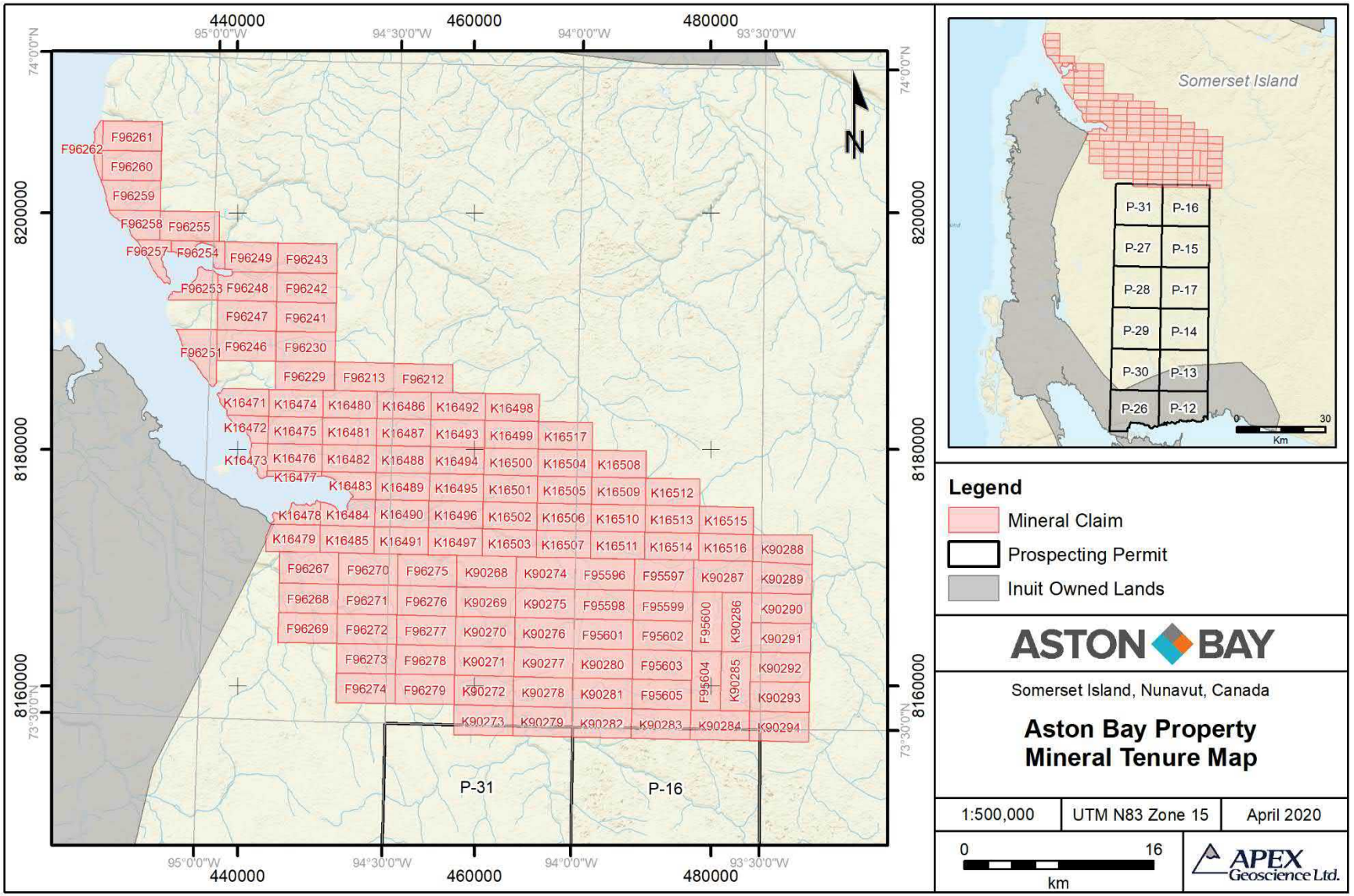
Figure 3. Aston Bay Property mineral tenures.



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Figure 4. Storm Camp and airstrip locations.

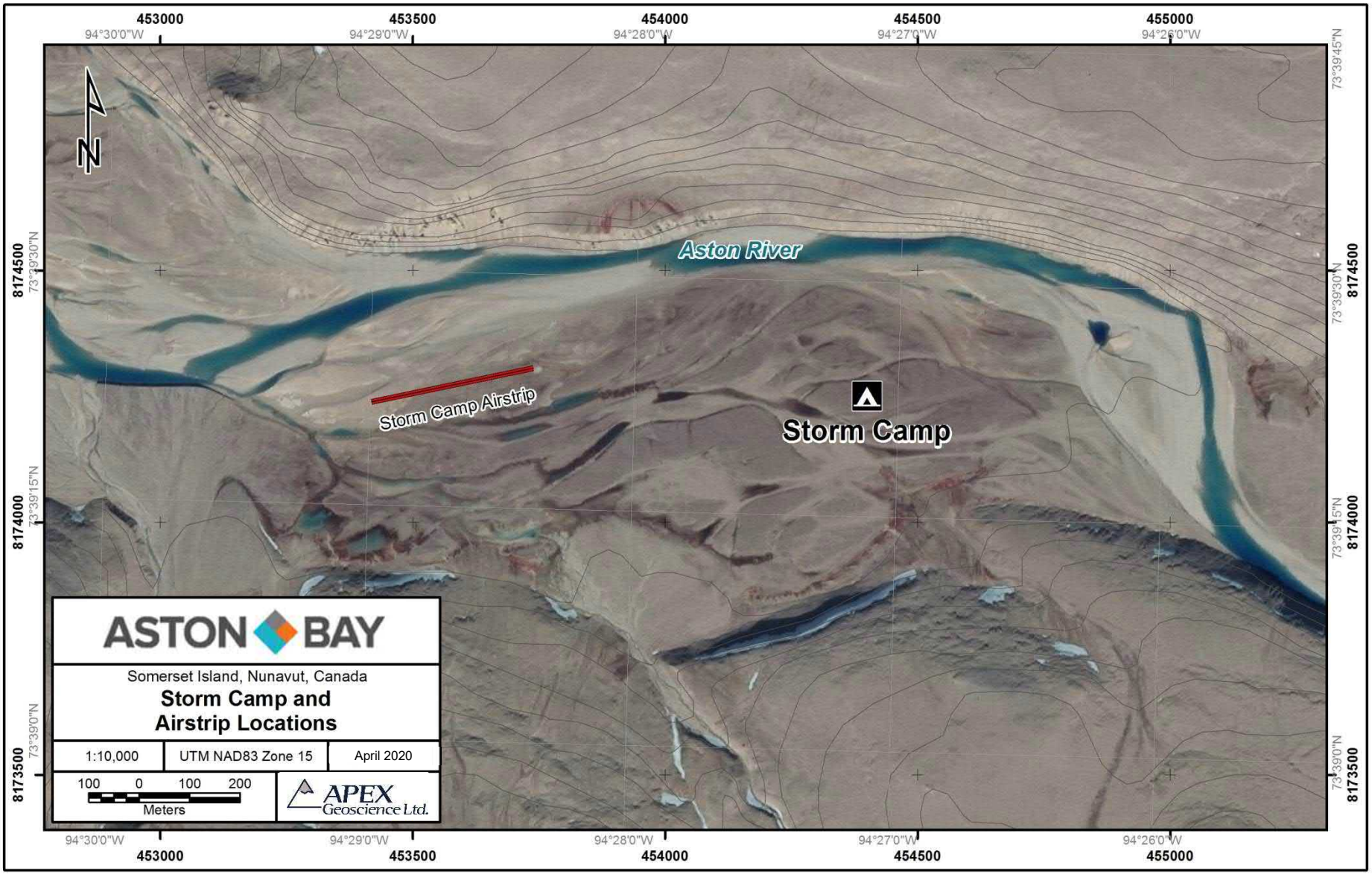


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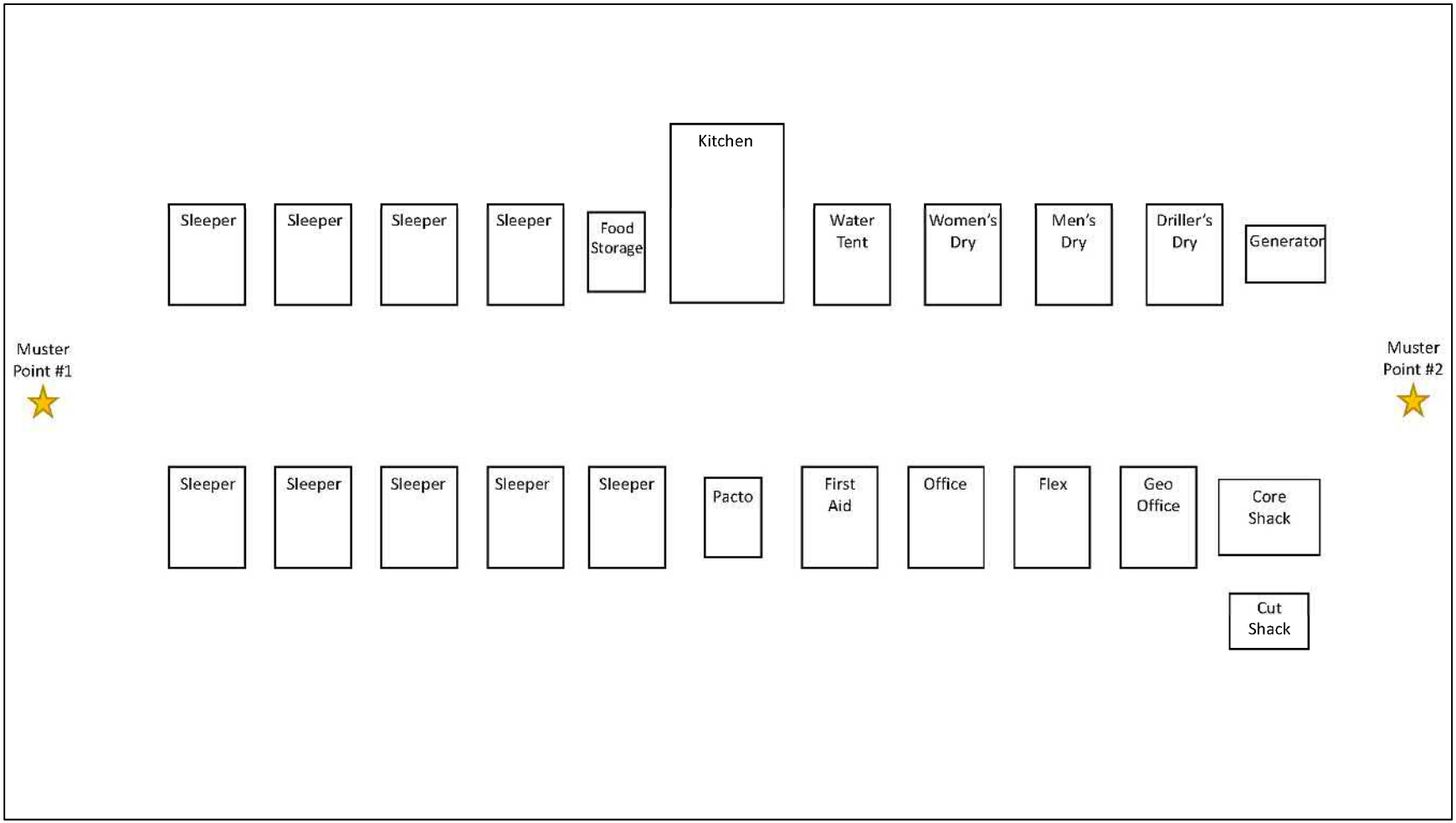
Figure 5. Storm Camp map.



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Appendix B: MSDS

Reckitt Benckiser

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name	**LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray (all sizes, all scents)**
CAS #	Mixture
Product use	Disinfectant
Distributed by	Reckitt Benckiser Morris Corporate Center IV 399 Interpace Parkway P.O. Box 225 Parsippany, NJ 07054-0225 In Case of Emergency: 1-800-338-6167 Transportation Emergencies: 24 Hour Number: North America: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 Outside North America: 1-703-527-3887

LEGEND HMIS/NFPA	
Severe	4
Serious	3
Moderate	2
Slight	1
Minimal	0

Health	*	1
Flammability		3
Physical Hazard		0
Personal Protection		B

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview	This product is regulated by the US EPA as a disinfectant. PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Hazards to humans and domestic animals. CAUTION Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not spray in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. PHYSICAL HAZARDS: FLAMMABLE Contents under pressure. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Exposure to temperatures above 130°F may cause bursting. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
Potential short term health effects	
Routes of exposure	Eye, Skin contact, Inhalation, Ingestion.
Eyes	Causes moderate eye irritation.
Skin	Moderately irritating to the skin.
Inhalation	None expected during normal conditions of use. However intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.
Ingestion	Contains denatured ethyl alcohol. May be harmful if swallowed.
Target organs	Blood. Liver. Respiratory system. Central nervous system. Heart.
Chronic effects	Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying, defatting and dermatitis.
Signs and symptoms	Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
OSHA Regulatory Status	This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Potential environmental effects	Components of this product have been identified as having potential environmental concerns.

APEX Geoscience Ltd.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient(s)	CAS #	Percent
Ethanol	64-17-5	40 - 60
Butane	106-97-8	2.5 - 10
Propane	74-98-6	1 - 2.5
Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium saccharinate	Not Applicable	0 - 0.1

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. All contaminated clothes and shoes are to be removed and washed before reuse. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Inhalation	Move exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	If swallowed, call physician or Poison Control Centre immediately.
Notes to physician	Contains denatured ethanol; ingestion may result in ethanol poisoning. Symptoms may be delayed. Treat patient symptomatically.
General advice	Do not puncture or incinerate container. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Keep out of reach of children. NOTE TO PARENTS: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling aerosol products may be harmful or fatal. Help stop inhalation abuse; for information visit www.inhalant.org.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable properties	Flammable aerosol by flame projection test. Aerosol flame extension less than 18 inches (45 cm). Containers may explode when heated. NFPA AEROSOL LEVEL: Flammability Rating 1, per NFPA 30B
Extinguishing media	
Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Not available
Protection of firefighters	
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Protective equipment for firefighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus.
Hazardous combustion products	May include and are not limited to: Oxides of carbon.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	Not available
Sensitivity to static discharge	Not available.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.
Environmental precautions	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water.

Methods for containment	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
Methods for cleaning up	Before attempting clean up, refer to hazard data given above. Remove sources of ignition. Although the chance of a significant spill or leak is unlikely in aerosol containers, in the event of such an occurrence, absorb spilled material with a non-flammable absorbent such as sand or vermiculite.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling this product. Wash hands after handling and before eating. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapors or mists of this product. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. DO NOT use in presence of open flame or spark. DO NOT puncture or incinerate container or store at temperatures over 50°C. DO NOT use on polished wood furniture, rayon fabrics, or acrylic plastics. Avoid contact with eyes and food. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Storage	Store in original container in areas inaccessible to small children. STORE IN A COOL PLACE AND AWAY FROM DIRECT SUNLIGHT. Keep away from heat, open flames or other sources of ignition. Do not reuse container. Do not puncture or incinerate container. NOTE TO PARENTS: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling aerosol products may be harmful or fatal. Help stop inhalation abuse; for information visit www.inhalant.org. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure limits

Ingredient(s)	Exposure Limits
Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium saccharinate	**ACGIH-TLV** Not established **OSHA-PEL** Not established
Butane	**ACGIH-TLV** TWA: 1000 ppm **OSHA-PEL** Not established
Ethanol	**ACGIH-TLV** TWA: 1000 ppm STEL: 1000 ppm **OSHA-PEL** TWA: 1000 ppm
Propane	**ACGIH-TLV** TWA: 1000 ppm **OSHA-PEL** TWA: 1000 ppm

Engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation.
Personal protective equipment	
Eye / face protection	Avoid contact with eyes. tightly fitting safety goggles Emergency responders should wear full eye and face protection.

Hand protection	Not normally required when used as directed. Avoid contact with the skin. Emergency responders should wear impermeable gloves.
Skin and body protection	As required by employer code.
Respiratory protection	Not normally required if good ventilation is maintained. Where exposure guideline levels may be exceeded, use an approved NIOSH respirator. Respirator should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134), CAN/CSA-Z94.4 and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2). Emergency responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid inhalation of vapours generated by this product during a spill or other clean-up operations.
General hygiene considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. When using do not eat or drink. Washing with soap and water after use is recommended as good hygienic practice to prevent possible eye irritation from hand contact.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Misty spray
Color	Clear
Form	Aerosol
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	Not available
Physical state	Gas
pH	10.8 - 11.8
Freezing point	Not available
Boiling point	Not available
Pour point	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flash point	78.08 °F (25.6 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available
Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume	Not available
Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume	Not available
Vapor pressure	Not available
Vapor density	Not available
Specific gravity	0.882 @ 25°C (Concentrate)
Octanol/water coefficient	Not available
Solubility (H2O)	Complete
VOC (Weight %)	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Percent volatile	Not available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	This product may react with strong oxidizing agents.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, open flames, static discharge, sparks and other ignition sources. Aerosol containers are unstable at temperatures above 49°C (120.2°F). Do not freeze. Exposure to moisture.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizers.
Hazardous decomposition products	May include and are not limited to: Oxides of carbon.

11. Toxicological Information

Component analysis - LC50

Ingredient(s)	LC50
Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium saccharinate	Not available
Butane	Not available
Ethanol	31623 ppm rat
Propane	Not available

Component analysis - Oral LD50

Ingredient(s)	LD50
Alkyl (40% C12, 50% C14, 10% C16) dimethyl benzyl ammonium saccharinate	Not available
Butane	Not available
Ethanol	3450 mg/kg mouse; 7060 mg/kg rat
Propane	Not available

Effects of acute exposure

Eye	Causes moderate eye irritation.
Skin	Moderately irritating to the skin.
Inhalation	None expected during normal conditions of use. However intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.
Ingestion	Contains denatured ethyl alcohol. May be harmful if swallowed.
Sensitization	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.
Chronic effects	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.
Carcinogenicity	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Carcinogens

Ethanol	64-17-5	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Mutagenicity	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.
Reproductive effects	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.
Teratogenicity	The finished product is not expected to have chronic health effects.
Name of Toxicologically Synergistic Products	Not available

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Components of this product have been identified as having potential environmental concerns.

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish - Acute Toxicity Data

Ethanol	64-17-5	96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 12.0 - 16.0 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: >100 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 13400 - 15100 mg/L [flow-through]

Ecotoxicity - Water Flea - Acute Toxicity Data

Ethanol	64-17-5	48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 9268 - 14221 mg/L; 24 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 10800 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 2 mg/L [Static]

Persistence / degradability	Not available
Bioaccumulation / accumulation	Not available
Mobility in environmental media	Not available
Environmental effects	Not available
Aquatic toxicity	Not available
Partition coefficient	Not available
Chemical fate information	Not available

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal instructions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Discard in trash or offer for recycling if available.
Waste from residues / unused products	Not available
Contaminated packaging	Not available

14. Transport Information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, Class 2.1 Re-Classed as Limited Quantity

Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG - Canada)

UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, Class 2.1 Re-Classed as Limited Quantity

IMDG (Marine Transport)

UN 1950, Aerosols, flammable, Class 2.1

IATA/ICAO (Air)

UN 1950, Aerosols, Flammable, Limited Quantity or

Consumer Commodity, ID 8000 if acceptable to airline.

15. Regulatory Information

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

29 CFR 1910.1200 hazardous chemical	Yes
US Federal regulations	This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Product Registration: Registered with EPA, EPA Reg. No. 777-99

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories	Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes Reactivity Hazard - No
Section 302 extremely hazardous substance	No
Section 311 hazardous chemical	Yes
Clean Air Act (CAA)	Not available
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Not available

State regulations	See below	
U.S. - California - 8 CCR Section 339 - Director's List of Hazardous Substances		
Butane	106-97-8	Present
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List		
Butane	106-97-8	Present
Ethanol	64-17-5	Teratogen
Propane	74-98-6	Present
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List		
Butane	106-97-8	Present
Ethanol	64-17-5	Present
Propane	74-98-6	Simple asphyxiant
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List		
Butane	106-97-8	sn 0273
Ethanol	64-17-5	sn 0844
Propane	74-98-6	sn 1594
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List		
Butane	106-97-8	Present
Ethanol	64-17-5	Present
Propane	74-98-6	Present
U.S. - Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List		
Butane	106-97-8	Toxic; Flammable
Ethanol	64-17-5	Toxic; Flammable
Propane	74-98-6	Toxic; Flammable

Inventory status

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

16. Other Information

Disclaimer

This product should only be used as directed on the label and for the purpose intended. 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.

Further information

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Crisp Linen - 6 oz, 12.5 oz, 19 oz, 350g - 0242193 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - "To Go" Crisp Linen - 1 oz, 28 g - 0242193 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Spring Waterfall - 12.5 oz, 19 oz, 350g - 0258756 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Crisp Berry - 12.5 oz, 19 oz, 350g - 0175938 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Early Morning Breeze - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175929 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Garden Mist - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175932 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - For Baby's Room - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 01759232 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Summer Breeze - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175935 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Citrus Meadows - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175926 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Vanillia & Blossoms - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175943 v 1.0

LYSOL® Brand III Disinfectant Spray - Jasmine & Rain - 12.5 oz, 19 oz - 0175920 v 1.0

Issue date 17-May-2012

Effective date	15-Mar-2012
Prepared by	Reckitt Benckiser Regulatory Department 800-333-3899
Other information	For an updated MSDS, please contact the supplier/manufacturer listed on the first page of the document.

Material Safety Data Sheet

PURELL® Instant Hand Sanitizer

Version 1.0 SDS Number: 400000000469 Revision Date: 01/31/2017

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : PURELL® Instant Hand Sanitizer

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : GOJO Industries, Inc.

Address : One GOJO Plaza, Suite 500
Akron, Ohio 44311

Telephone : 1 (330) 255-6000

Emergency telephone number : 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Hand Sanitizer

Restrictions on use : This is a personal care or cosmetic product that is safe for consumers and other users under normal and reasonably foreseeable use. Cosmetics and consumer products, specifically defined by regulations around the world, are exempt from the requirement of an SDS for the consumer. While this material is not considered hazardous, this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product for industrial workplace conditions as well as unusual and unintended exposures such as large spills. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product. For specific intended-use guidance, please refer to the information provided on the package or instruction sheet.

Prepared by :

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Physical state	liquid
Colour	clear, colourless, light yellow
Odour	citrus

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Eye irritation : Category 2A

GHS label elements

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Material Safety Data Sheet

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Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
Storage:
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry : Inhalation
Eye contact
Skin contact

Aggravated Medical Condition : None known.

Carcinogenicity:

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	>= 50 - < 70

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PURELL® Instant Hand Sanitizer

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Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	>= 1 - < 5

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice	:	In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
If inhaled	:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
In case of skin contact	:	Wash with water and soap as a precaution. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
In case of eye contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Seek medical advice.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Obtain medical attention.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Protection of first-aiders	:	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	High volume water jet
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Flash back possible over considerable distance. May form explosive mixtures in air. Carbon oxides
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.

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Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.
Material can create slippery conditions.

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Non-sparking tools should be used.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly while observing environmental regulations.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.
Keep away from heat.
Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Avoid contact with eyes.

Conditions for safe storage : Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.
Keep in properly labelled containers.
Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL

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		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	TWA	200 ppm 492 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	400 ppm 984 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	400 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	400 ppm 983 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		STEV	500 ppm 1,230 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	400 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required.

Hand protection
Remarks : No special protective equipment required.

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

Skin and body protection : No special measures necessary provided product is used correctly.

Protective measures : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Avoid contact with eyes.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : clear, colourless, light yellow

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Odour	:	citrus
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	6.0 - 9.2, (20 °C)
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	25.00 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	0.8933 g/cm3
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Thermal decomposition	:	The substance or mixture is not classified self-reactive.
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	1000 - 35000 mm2/s (20 °C)
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.

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Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidizing agents Flammable solids Self-reactive substances and mixtures Water-reactive substances

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 72.6 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Isopropyl Alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Isopropyl Alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.
Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Isopropyl Alcohol:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Test species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Test species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isopropyl Alcohol:
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 451
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416 Result: negative

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 2,400 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 y

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 5000 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 104 w
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Material Safety Data Sheet

PURELL® Instant Hand Sanitizer

Version 1.0 SDS Number: 400000000469 Revision Date: 01/31/2017

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae	:	EC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.6 mg/l Exposure time: 9 d
Toxicity to bacteria	:	EC50 (Photobacterium phosphoreum): 32.1 mg/l Exposure time: 0.25 h

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h
Toxicity to bacteria	:	EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,050 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 84 % Exposure time: 20 d

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: rapidly degradable

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethyl Alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.35

Isopropyl Alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.05

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Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues	:	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	:	Dispose of as unused product. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1987
Proper shipping name	:	Alcohols, n.o.s. (Ethanol, Propan-2-ol)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	355

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1987
Proper shipping name	:	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (Ethanol, Propan-2-ol)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant	:	no

National Regulations

TDG

UN number	:	UN 1987
Proper shipping name	:	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (Ethanol, Propan-2-ol)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3
ERG Code	:	127
Marine pollutant	:	no

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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WHMIS Classification : B2: Flammable liquid
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:

TSCA	:	On TSCA Inventory
AICS	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
DSL	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
ENCS	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
ISHL	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
KECI	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
PICCS	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
IECSC	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
NZIoC	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Inventories

AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), IECSC (China), REACH (European Union), ENCS (Japan), ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (USA)

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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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