ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

LOGAN DRILLING LIMITED
AND
LOGAN GEOTECH INC

At LOGAN DRILLING LIMITED we believe all personnel are responsible for protecting the environment, health and safety of workers, customers and the communities in which we work while, at the same time, providing superior returns and shareholder value. In particular, we expect all personnel to pay meticulous attention to safety, respect the environmental and assure that we maintain or better Canada's standards for environmental protection.

We also believe:

All health, safety and environmental (HS&E) incidents are preventable.

HS&E objectives must never be sacrificed for expediency.

HS&E objectives are an integral part of our business objectives.

Our driving Principles state:

We will manage and operate LOGAN DRILLING LIMITED so that nobody gets hurt.

We accept our responsibility as a guardian of the environment.

To support these principles, we have established the following objectives:

Nobody will get hurt today or tomorrow.

Our environmental performance will continuously improve and be beyond challenge.

We will include all participants in the safety planning process.

We will document and share our learning from any incidents and safety concerns.

We will ensure that all relevant HS&E training and equipment are provided.

V.P Operations, Logan Drilling Limited

January 5, 2010
Date

SPILL HANDLING PROCEDURE

For All Petroleum Product and Process Water Spills

In the event of an environmental spill tentatively defined as:

a) On land – greater than 5 litres.
b) In water – any detectable quantity.

1. Immediately follow SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURES.

2. Stop source of spill if possible. If the liquid is flammable, remove all sources of ignition.

3. Contain spill using appropriate materials (e.g. sand, sandbags, oil absorbing booms, etc.).

4. Pump large spills into tank or barrels.

5. Absorb smaller spills using Olcansorb or matting material contained in spill kit.

6. Remove all contaminated absorbent and associated materials to barrels, ensure barrels are covered.

7. Label all barrels, tanks, bags, etc. with date, location, materialspilled and contact person.

8. Upon completion of cleanup, store contaminated spill materials on shore in a secure, low traffic area.

9. Contact Environmental Services Department for disposal instructions.

   NOTE: It is an offence to dispose of spill clean-up material in an unauthorized area.

10. All spills must be recorded on Daily Time Reports and included with the Weekly Report submitted to the office.

SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE

For All Petroleum Product and Process Water Spills

Donnie MacLellan **Satellite Phone TBD**

Immediately Contact

↓

Fred Logan
Safety Manager

1-902-899-5360 (Cell)
or
1-902-568-2196 (Res)

Immediately Contact

↓

Rob MacInnis
Manager
1-902-639-2311 (Bus)
or
1-902-222-1920 (Cell)

Immediately Contact

↓

Logan Drilling Limited

1-902-639-2311

Signature: _____ Date: July 13/10
Manager

NOVA Chemicals®

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Fuel Oil, #2**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0022

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Synonyms: # 2 Fuel Oil, regular sulphur diesel, premium high sulphur diesel, marine diesel, diesel oil, home heating oil, fuel distillate, straight run distillate blend stock
Chemical Name: Fuel Oil, no. 2
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Distillates
Material Use: Fuel for home heating, marine and off-road diesel engines; blend stock
Chemical Formula: Not available; complex mixture

NOVA Chemicals
P.O. Box 2518, Station M
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6

Product Information: 1-412-490-4063
MSDS Information Email:
msdsemail@novachem.com

EMERGENCY Telephone Numbers:
North America (Canada and US):
1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)
1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC-USA) (24 hours)
1-613-996-6666 (Canutec-Canada) (24 hours)
Mexico and South America: +44 (0) 1235 239 670 (NCEC) (24 hours)

General Comments

This product has been assigned a CAS # of 68476-30-2. CAS # 68476-34-6 for Fuels, diesel, no. 2 may also be used. This product may also be identified as Fuel oils, distillate (light).

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

HMIS Ratings: Health: 1* **Fire:** 2 **Physical Hazard:** 0 **Personal Protection:** chemical goggles, gloves, respirator, coveralls

*Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard*

NFPA Ratings: Health: 1 **Fire:** 2 **Reactivity:** 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Emergency Overview

WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE. Product is a clear or yellow to red oily liquid with a kerosene odour. This product burns readily when heated to high temperatures, giving off combustible and toxic vapours. This product is harmful and possibly fatal if swallowed. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe injury. This product is irritating to the eyes and skin. Ingestion or excessive inhalation of this product may result in headache, sleepiness, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and in extreme conditions coma and possibly death. Contains trace components that may cause cancer. Avoid contact. Prevent entry into drains, ditches, sewers, and waterways.

Potential Health Effects: Eyes

This product is irritating to the eyes.

Potential Health Effects: Skin

Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with this product may cause irritation, blistering and severe dermatitis. Product may be partially absorbed through intact skin. Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may cause allergic-like skin reactions and over time may possibly cause skin cancer.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

This product is extremely harmful if swallowed. Ingestion causes vomiting, and cramping; depression of the central nervous system. May also cause central nervous system effects including headache, sleepiness, dizziness, nausea and loss of coordination. Ingestion may cause kidney and liver damage and blood disorders, and in extreme conditions, coma and possibly death. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

This product may be harmful by inhalation. Excessive inhalation of this product may result in heartbeat irregularities and central nervous system effects including headache, sleepiness, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and in extreme conditions, coma and possibly death. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Component	Percent by Wt.
68476-30-2	Fuel oil, no. 2	100
Not available	Mixed sulphur-containing impurities (as Total Sulphur)	<0.05-0.1
Not Available	Mixed sulphur-containing impurities (as Total Sulphur)	0.1-0.2

Additional Information

This product is a complex mixture of aliphatic, olefinic, naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons having a variable boiling range of 190°C to 365°C (374°F to 689°F). This product has been tested and found to have low levels of naphthalene (CAS # 91-20-3) (<0.1% by wt.), methylnaphthalenes (<0.4% by wt.) and other polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (< 0.1% by wt.).
This product may or may not contain dye. Dye is added prior to sale to indicate product is **not** for use in on-road diesels.
The actual components and weight % concentrations vary based on operating conditions.

This product is hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).
This material is a controlled product under Canadian WHMIS regulations.
This material is regulated as a combustible material for transportation in the U.S.A.

See Section 8 for applicable exposure limits. See Section 11 for applicable toxicity data.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid: Eyes

Remove contact lenses, if it can be done safely. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash immediately with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and other protective equipment before reuse or discard.

First Aid: Inhalation

Move affected individual to non-contaminated air. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband to facilitate breathing. Seek immediate medical attention if the individual is not breathing, unconscious or if any other symptoms persist. WARNING: Contact through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may pose a secondary risk to the rescuer. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a mouth shield or guard to perform artificial respiration.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid: Notes to Physician

For more detailed medical emergency support information call 1-800-561-6682 or 1-403-314-8767 (24 hours, NOVA Chemicals Emergency Response). Ensure thorough eye and skin decontamination. Treat unconsciousness, nausea, hypotension, seizures and cardiac arrhythmias in the conventional manner. Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use the method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after protecting the airway. Observe hospitalized patients for delayed chemical pneumonia, acute tubular necrosis, encephalopathy and dysrhythmias. Monitor for urinary phenol within 72 hours of acute exposure.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

See Section 9: Physical Properties for flammability limits, flash point and autoignition information.

General Fire Hazards

Fire and container explosion hazards are serious when this product is exposed to heat or flame. Empty containers when heated may pose a fire risk. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to some distant source of ignition and flash back. Consider need for immediate emergency isolation and evacuation.
If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Explosion Hazards

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Keep containers away from source of heat or fire. Containers may explode when involved in a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Upon combustion, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons, acidic gases, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, and other toxic contaminants.

Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, and water spray or fog. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. Water spray may be an ineffective extinguishing medium and may actually spread flames. Monitor water run-off for flammability, and prevent from entering drains, ditches and sewers, or other confined or underground spaces.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Reference 2008 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide No. 128 for additional details and instructions. Position upwind. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and tank venting or heat discolouration of a tank. Fire fighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and thermal protective clothing. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion products. Remove and clean or destroy any contaminated clothing. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Control runoff waters to prevent entry into sewers, drains, ditches, underground or confined spaces and waterways.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Evacuation Procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for buildup of flammable concentrations in air.

Small Spills

Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately for at least 50 metres (164 feet) in all directions. Eliminate ignition sources. Keep upwind and out of low areas. Stop discharge if safe to do so. Contain discharge by booming on water or diking on ground. Remove liquid material with non-sparking approved pumps, skimmers or vacuum equipment. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material and clean up with non-sparking tools. Prevent entry into sewers, drains, ditches, underground or confined spaces, water intakes and waterways. Shovel material with non-sparking tools into appropriate container for disposal.

Large Spills

Consider downwind evacuation for 300 metres (984 feet). Eliminate ignition sources. Keep upwind and out of low areas. Stop discharge if safe to do so. Contain discharge by booming on water or diking on ground. Remove liquid material with approved non-sparking pumps, skimmers or vacuum equipment. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Soil remediation may be required. Prevent entry into sewers, drains, ditches, underground or confined spaces, water intakes and waterways.

Special Procedures

Contact local police/emergency services and appropriate emergency telephone numbers provided in Section 1. Ensure that statutory and regulatory reporting requirements in the applicable jurisdiction are met. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during cleanup. Individuals without appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until cleanup has been completed.

See Section 8 for recommended Personal Protective Equipment and see Section 13 for waste disposal considerations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures

Keep locked up or secured. Handle in fully grounded, properly designed and approved equipment systems that are suitable for flammable liquids. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not ingest or inhale. Collect and flare vents. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. No smoking or open flames permitted in storage, use or handling areas. Dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment. Take special precautions when cold cutting or breaking into lines, or when cleaning and disposing of empty containers. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapour or spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

If ingested, seek medical advice immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing agents and acids. Oil-contaminated clothing must be removed and cleaned prior to reuse. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

Storage Procedures

Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Adequate security must be provided so that unauthorized personnel do not have access to product. Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. An anti-static agent may be added to storage tanks to reduce static charge build-up during loading. Store according to applicable regulations for combustible materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e g. portable fire extinguishers (dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide)) and flammable gas detectors. Water spray is ineffective for extinguishing fires. Prevent soil contamination. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Equip storage tank vents with a flame arrestor. Inspect vents during winter conditions for vapour ice buildup. Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

See Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for appropriate Personal Protective Equipment. See Section 10 for information on Incompatibilities.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines

A: General Product Information

Refer to published exposure limits - use effective control measures and PPE to maintain worker exposure to concentrations that are below these limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are in close proximity to work locations.

B: Component Exposure Limits

ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH, EPA, Alberta, and Ontario exposure limit lists have been checked for major components listed with CAS registry numbers. Other exposure limits may apply, check with proper authorities.

*NOTE: The Vacated OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are those provided in the 1989 update to OSHA's Air Contaminants Standard 29 CFR 1910.1000. These limits were vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit but may be enforceable in some states.

Diesel Fuel/Fuel oil, no. 2 (68476-30-2)

ACGIH:	100 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor) (as total hydrocarbons) Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Alberta:	100 mg/m3 TWA (as total hydrocarbons)
Ontario:	100 mg/m3 TWAEV (as total hydrocarbons, vapour and aerosol) Absorption through skin, eyes, or mucous membranes

Total Sulphur (CAS # Not Available)

Alberta:	10 mg/m3 TWA (related to Sulphur)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering methods to reduce hazardous exposure are preferred controls. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) process or personal enclosure, remote and automated operation, control of process conditions, leak detection and repair systems, and other process modifications. Ensure all exhaust ventilation systems are discharged to outdoors, away from air intakes. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems. Administrative (procedure) controls and use of personal protective equipment may also be required.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Wear safety glasses; chemical goggles are recommended if splashing is possible, or to prevent eye irritation from vapours.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin/Hands/Feet

Use chemically resistant gloves when handling product. Wear chemical-resistant safety footwear with good traction to prevent slipping. Work clothing that sufficiently prevents skin contact should be worn, such as coveralls and/or long sleeves and pants. Fire resistant (i.e., Nomex) or natural fibre clothing (i.e., cotton or wool) is recommended. Synthetic clothing can generate static electricity and is not recommended where flammable vapour releases may occur. Static Dissipative (SD) rated footwear is recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to prevent buildup of aerosols, vapours or dusts, appropriate NIOSH approved air-purifying respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) appropriate for exposure potential should be used. Air supplied breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

Personal Protective Equipment: General

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. Employer programs to properly select, fit, maintain, and train employees to use equipment must accompany PPE. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource, the PPE manufacturer's recommendation, and/or applicable regulations to determine hazard potential and ensure adequate protection.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Physical State and Appearance:	Oily liquid	**Colour:**	Clear or yellow to red
Odour:	Kerosene-like	**Odour Threshold:**	Can be detected at low ppm levels
pH:	Not applicable	**Vapour Pressure:**	Range: 0.75 to 1.5 mm Hg at 20ºC (68ºF)
Vapour Density @ 0ºC (Air=1):	4	**Boiling Point:**	Range: 190°C to 365°C (374°F to 689°F)
Freezing Point:	-30ºC (-22°F)	**Solubility (H2O):**	Negligible
Specific Gravity (Water=1):	0.83 at 15°C (59°F)	**Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1):**	Not available
Viscosity:	Range: 1.8 to 3.4 cSt at 40°C (104°F)	**Percent Volatile:**	99%
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	Not available	**Auto Ignition:**	257ºC (495ºF)
Flash Point:	Range: 62°C to 100°C (144°F to 212°F)	**Flash Point Method:**	Pensky-Martens, closed cup
Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):	5-6%	**Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):**	0.7-1%
Flammability Classification:	Combustible		

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical Stability

This product is stable under normal use conditions for shock, vibration, pressure, or temperature.

Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks, or open flame.

Incompatibility

May react with strong acids or oxidizing agents. Heated vapours or mists may form explosive mixture with air.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions or Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization not likely to occur.

Corrosivity

Not corrosive to the common metals.

Hazardous Decomposition

Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons, acidic gases, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, and other toxic contaminants.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

A: Acute Toxicity - General Product Information

Similar fuel oil mixtures have been tested under the EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge Program for the Gas Oils Category. Fuel oil no. 2 is a very strong skin irritant. It produces severe pneumonitis if inhaled into the lungs. Delayed dermatitis and chemical blistering may develop from contact with the skin. Ingestion causes vomiting, cramping and depression of the central nervous system. Exposure can cause headache, nausea, dizziness, sleepiness, loss of coordination and in extreme conditions coma and possibly death. Fuel oil no. 2 tested positive in the Ames mutagenicity test.

B: Acute Toxicity - LD50/LC50

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

Oral LD50 Rat: 12 g/kg

C: Chronic Toxicity - General Product Information

Similar fuel oil mixtures have been tested under the EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge Program for the Gas Oils Category. Animal skin-painting bioassays have reported evidence of increased dermal irritation, fibrosis, necrosis and tumours, as well as damage to the kidney. Some petroleum distillates (containing >5% polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) have been shown to cause skin cancer in laboratory animals following prolonged and frequent skin contact. However, this product contains <0.1 wt% total polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.

D: Chronic Toxicity - Carcinogenic Effects

ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA, and NTP carcinogen lists have been checked for selected similar materials or those components with CAS registry numbers.

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

ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (as total hydrocarbons)
IARC: Monograph 45 [1989] (related to Fuel oils, distillate (light)) (Group 3 (not classifiable))

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Similar fuel oil mixtures have been tested under the EPA's High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Challenge Program for the Gas Oils Category. Product is largely insoluble in water, and evaporates slowly. Under ambient conditions, this product has low volatility and absorbs quickly in soil. Fuel oil no. 2 has been shown to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic/Terrestrial Toxicity

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

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 35 mg/L [flow-through]
48 hr EL50 Daphnia magna= 5.3 mg/L [static]

Environmental Fate/Mobility

Under ambient conditions, the product has low volatility into air. Product is largely insoluble in water, evaporates slowly, and will disperse on water surfaces. Wind and wave action can cause formation of a mousse (emulsion) which may absorb particulates and sink. This product is oily and will rapidly adsorb into soils and sediment. Components can migrate through soil and travel with ground water. Material is considered damaging on direct contact with plants, birds, and water mammals. This product is considered somewhat mobile in soils; varies with soil type, porosity, and other factors.

Persistence/Degradability

Studies have been conducted on various grades of oils, for site remediation, and following water and land spills and recovery. This material is considered ultimately, but not readily, biodegradable. Some components biodegrade quickly while other higher molecular weight components will degrade more slowly. Biodegradation rates depend on oxygenation (aeration), mixing and the presence of appropriate microorganisms.

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

This product is considered somewhat mobile in soils; varies with soil type, porosity, and other factors. This product will accumulate on the surface of plants, waterfowls and mammals, resulting in serious injury and possible death. Fuel oil no. 2 is rapidly taken up by mussels and retained for more than two weeks. Some aromatic components in Fuel oil no. 2 have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

U.S./Canadian Waste Information

A: General Product Information

This product may be known to be a hazardous waste according to US and Canadian regulations. The use, mixing or processing of this material may alter this product. Contact federal, provincial/state and local authorities in order to generate or ship a waste material associated with this product to ensure materials are handled appropriately and meet all criteria for disposal of hazardous waste. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF BY UNCONTROLLED IGNITION. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow safe handling/label warnings even after container is emptied.

See Section 7: Handling and Storage and Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for additional handling information that may be applicable for safe handling and the protection of employees.

Waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.

B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

US DOT Information

Shipping Name: Combustible Liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, No. 2)
UN/NA #: NA1993 **Hazard Class:** Combustible Liquid **Packing Group:** III
Required Label(s): None
Additional Information: 2008 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide # 128.

Canadian TDG Information

Shipping Name: FUEL OIL
UN #: UN1202 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** III
Required Label(s): FLAMMABLE LIQUID
Additional Information: 2008 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide # 128.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Information

Shipping Name: Not regulated as dangerous goods for transportation

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code

Shipping Name: Not regulated as dangerous goods for transportation

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

A: International Regulations

Component Analysis - International Inventory Status

Component	CAS #	US - TSCA	CANADA - DSL	EU - EINECS
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	Yes	Yes	Yes

B: USA Federal & State Regulations

Ongoing occupational hygiene, medical surveillance programs, or site emission or spill reporting may be required by Federal or State regulations. Check for applicable regulations.

USA OSHA Hazard Communication Class

This product is hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication). HCS Classes:
HCS CLASS: Combustible liquid having a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
HCS CLASS: Irritating substance.
HCS CLASS: Target organ effects.

USA Right-to-Know - Federal

None of this product's components are listed under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

USA Right-to-Know - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists. Some components (including those present only in trace quantities, and therefore not listed in this document) may be included on the Right-To-Know lists of other U.S. states. The reader is therefore cautioned to contact his or her NOVA Chemicals' representative or NOVA Chemicals' Product Integrity group for further U.S. State Right-To-Know information.

Component	CAS #	NJ	PA
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	Yes	Yes
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	No	Yes
Total Sulfur ([1]related to Sulfur)	Not available	Yes[1]	Yes[1]

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

C: Canadian Regulations - Federal and Provincial

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA): All components of this material are on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt and are acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL)

No components are listed in the WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL).

WHMIS Classification

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS CLASS B3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).

WHMIS CLASS D2A: Very Toxic.

WHMIS CLASS D2B: Toxic (skin/eye irritant).

Other Regulations

Ongoing occupational hygiene, medical surveillance programs, site emission or spill reporting may be required by Federal or Provincial regulations. Check for applicable regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Label Information

WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE. Product is a clear to red oily liquid with a kerosene odour. This product burns readily when heated to high temperatures, giving off combustible and toxic vapours. This product is harmful and possibly fatal if swallowed. Small amounts of this product, if aspirated into the lungs, may cause mild to severe injury. This product is irritating to the eyes and skin. Ingestion or excessive inhalation of this product may result in headache, sleepiness, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and in extreme conditions coma and possibly death. Contains trace components that may cause cancer. Avoid contact. Prevent entry into drains, ditches, sewers, and waterways.

FIRST AID:

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and other protective equipment before reuse or discard.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if it can be done safely. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

INHALATION: Move affected individual to non-contaminated air. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband to facilitate breathing. Seek immediate medical attention if the individual is not breathing, unconscious or if any other symptoms persist. WARNING: Contact through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may pose a secondary risk to the rescuer. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a mouth shield or guard to perform artificial respiration.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek immediate medical attention.

IN CASE OF A LARGE SPILL: Consider downwind evacuation for 300 metres (984 feet). Eliminate ignition sources. Keep upwind and out of low areas. Stop discharge if safe to do so. Contain discharge by booming on water or diking on ground. Remove material with approved non-sparking pumps, skimmers or vacuum equipment. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Soil remediation may be required. Prevent entry into sewers, drains, ditches, underground or confined spaces, water intakes and waterways.

References

Available on request.

Special Considerations

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has categorized diesel exhaust as carcinogenic to humans (Class 2A).
Diesel exhaust particulates
NTP: Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen (related to Diesel exhaust particulates)
IARC: Monograph 46 [1989] (related to Diesel engine exhaust) (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))
For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BLEVE = Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CPR = Controlled Products Regulations; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; EU = European Union; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDL = Ingredient Disclosure List; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act.

MSDS Prepared by: NOVA Chemicals
MSDS Information Phone Number: 1-412-490-4063

Other Information

Notice to Reader:
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This is the end of MSDS # NOVA-0022.

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades **MSDS No. 9950**

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
DANGER!
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE - EYE AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITANT - EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM - HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - ASPIRATION HAZARD

NFPA 704 (Section 16)

High fire hazard. Keep away from heat, spark, open flame, and other ignition sources.

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs). Contact may cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Inhalation may cause irritation, anesthetic effects (dizziness, nausea, headache, intoxication), and respiratory system effects.

Long-term exposure may cause effects to specific organs, such as to the liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system, and skin. Contains benzene, which can cause blood disease, including anemia and leukemia.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

Amerada Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs): **CHEMTREC (800)424-9300**
COMPANY CONTACT (business hours): Corporate Safety (732)750-6000
MSDS Internet Website www.hess.com/about/environ.html

SYNONYMS: Hess Conventional (Oxygenated and Non-oxygenated) Gasoline; Reformulated Gasoline (RFG); Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB); Unleaded Motor or Automotive Gasoline

See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS * (rev. Jan-04)

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS No.)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	100
Benzene (71-43-2)	0.1 - 4.9 (0.1 - 1.3 reformulated gasoline)
n-Butane (106-97-8)	< 10
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol) (64-17-5)	0 - 10
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	< 3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	0.5 to 4
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (1634-04-4)	0 to 15.0
Tertiary-amyl methyl ether (TAME) (994-05-8)	0 to 17.2
Toluene (108-88-3)	1 - 25
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	< 6
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	1 - 15

A complex blend of petroleum-derived normal and branched-chain alkane, cycloalkane, alkene, and aromatic hydrocarbons. May contain antioxidant and multifunctional additives. Non-oxygenated Conventional Gasoline and RBOB do not have oxygenates (Ethanol or MTBE and/or TAME). Oxygenated Conventional and Reformulated Gasoline will have oxygenates for octane enhancement or as legally required.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (rev. Dec-97)

EYES
Moderate irritant. Contact with liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

SKIN
Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly.

INGESTION
The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

INHALATION
Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

CHRONIC EFFECTS and CARCINOGENICITY
Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash). Chronic respiratory disease, liver or kidney dysfunction, or pre-existing central nervous system disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES (rev. Dec-97)

EYES
In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

SKIN
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

INGESTION
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

INHALATION
Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, ensure an open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (rev. Dec-97)

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT:	-45 °F (-43°C)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	highly variable; > 530 °F (>280 °C)
OSHA/NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:	1A (flammable liquid)
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	1.4%
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	7.6%

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

During certain times of the year and/or in certain geographical locations, gasoline may contain MTBE and/or TAME. Firefighting foam suitable for polar solvents is recommended for fuel with greater than 10% oxygenate concentration - refer to NFPA 11 “Low Expansion Foam - 1994 Edition.”

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment.

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.

Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (rev. Dec-97)

ACTIVATE FACILITY SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY PLAN.

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product

vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE (rev. Dec-97)

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

******USE ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL******
******DO NOT SIPHON BY MOUTH******

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION (rev. Jan-04)

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Component (CAS No.)	Exposure Limits			
	Source	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	Note
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	ACGIH	300	500	A3
Benzene (71-43-2)	OSHA	1	5	Carcinogen
	ACGIH	0.5	2.5	A1, skin
	USCG	1	5	
n-Butane (106-97-8)	ACGIH	800	--	2003 NOIC: 1000 ppm (TWA) Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases Alkane (C1-C4)
Ethyl Alcohol (ethanol) (64-17-5)	OSHA	1000	--	
	ACGIH	1000	--	A4
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	OSHA	100	--	
	ACGIH	100	125	A3

Component (CAS No.)	Exposure Limits			
	Source	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	Note
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	OSHA	500	--	
	ACGIH	50	--	skin
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether [MTBE] (1634-04-4)	ACGIH	50		A3
Tertiary-amyl methyl ether [TAME] (994-05-8)				None established
Toluene (108-88-3)	OSHA	200		Ceiling: 300 ppm; Peak: 500 ppm (10 min.)
	ACGIH	50	--	A4 (skin)
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	ACGIH	25	--	
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	OSHA	100	--	
	ACGIH	100	150	A4

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

SKIN PROTECTION

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended. Chemical protective clothing such as that made of of E.I. DuPont Tychem ®, products or equivalent is recommended based on degree of exposure.

Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection and limitations.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (rev. Jan-04)

APPEARANCE

A translucent, straw-colored or light yellow liquid

ODOR

A strong, characteristic aromatic hydrocarbon odor. Oxygenated gasoline with MTBE and/or TAME may have a sweet, ether-like odor and is detectable at a lower concentration than non-oxygenated gasoline.

ODOR THRESHOLD

	Odor Detection	Odor Recognition
Non-oxygenated gasoline:	0.5 - 0.6 ppm	0.8 - 1.1 ppm
Gasoline with 15% MTBE:	0.2 - 0.3 ppm	0.4 - 0.7 ppm
Gasoline with 15% TAME:	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE:	85 to 437 °F (39 to 200 °C)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	6.4 - 15 RVP @ 100 °F (38 °C) (275-475 mm Hg @ 68 °F (20 °C)
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):	AP 3 to 4
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1):	0.70 – 0.78
EVAPORATION RATE:	10-11 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
PERCENT VOLATILES:	100 %

SOLUBILITY (H_2O): Non-oxygenated gasoline - negligible (< 0.1% @ 77 ^oF). Gasoline with 15% MTBE - slight (0.1 - 3% @ 77 ^oF); ethanol is readily soluble in water

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (rev. Dec-94)

STABILITY: Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke). Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES (rev. Dec-97)

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute Dermal LD50 (rabbits): > 5 ml/kg
Acute Oral LD50 (rat): 18.75 ml/kg
Primary dermal irritation (rabbits): slightly irritating
Draize eye irritation (rabbits): non-irritating
Guinea pig sensitization: negative

CHRONIC EFFECTS AND CARCINOGENICITY

Carcinogenicity: OSHA: NO IARC: YES - 2B NTP: NO ACGIH: YES (A3)

IARC has determined that gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic in humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain.

This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

This product may contain methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): animal and human health effects studies indicate that MTBE may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression and neurotoxicity. MTBE is classified as an animal carcinogen (A3) by the ACGIH.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations. If released, oxygenates such as ethers and alcohols will be expected to exhibit fairly high mobility in soil, and therefore may leach into groundwater. The API (www.api.org) provides a number of useful references addressing petroleum and oxygenate contamination of groundwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (rev. Dec-97)

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Gasoline
DOT HAZARD CLASS and PACKING GROUP:	3, PG II
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1203
DOT SHIPPING LABEL:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID

PLACARD:

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product and its constituents listed herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other federal, state, or local regulations; consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)

Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a “petroleum exclusion” clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 - HAZARD CLASSES

ACUTE HEALTH	CHRONIC HEALTH	FIRE	SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE	REACTIVE
X	X	X	--	--

SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION WT. PERCENT
Benzene (71-43-2)	0.1 to 4.9 (0.1 to 1.3 for reformulated gasoline)
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	< 3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	0.5 to 4
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (1634-04-4)	0 to 15.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	1 to 15
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	< 6
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	1 to 15

US EPA guidance documents (www.epa.gov/tri) for reporting Persistent Bioaccumulating Toxics (PBTs) indicate this product may contain the following deminimis levels of toxic chemicals subject to Section 313 reporting:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION - Parts per million (ppm) by weight
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)	17
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene (191-24-2)	2.55
Lead (7439-92-1)	0.079

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS)

Class B, Division 2 (Flammable Liquid)
Class D, Division 2A (Very toxic by other means) and Class D, Division 2B (Toxic by other means)

16. OTHER INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

NFPA® HAZARD RATING	HEALTH:	1	Slight
	FIRE:	3	Serious
	REACTIVITY:	0	Minimal
HMIS® HAZARD RATING	HEALTH:	1 *	Slight
	FIRE:	3	Serious
	REACTIVITY:	0	Minimal
	* CHRONIC		

SUPERSEDES MSDS DATED: 12/30/97

ABBREVIATIONS:

AP = Approximately < = Less than > = Greater than
N/A = Not Applicable N/D = Not Determined ppm = parts per million

ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (212)642-4900
API	American Petroleum Institute (202)682-8000
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation [General Info: (800)467-4922]
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	International Agency For Research On Cancer
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association (617)770-3000
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change (proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)