



CP VR Exercise

Instructor Version

Canadian Pacific Railway



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Please Fill This Page

- Participant Name: _____
- Organization: _____
- Title/Position: _____
- Exercise Role: **Facilitator** **Instructor** **Evaluator** **Sim Cell** **Other**
- Date and Location: _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #1 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Canadian Pacific (CP) report of unplanned emergency stop at _____ hrs. for a east bound CP freight train at Mile post _____
- Local Police contacted by CPPS
- CPPS is reporting Train Crew starts walking back for assessment

Additional Info (if required)

- Train Crew looks for air leaks on braking system
- Train Crew performs basic inspection, if possible
- All communications by Train Crew are by radio



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #1

- Was any action required by local police? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what actions? _____
- Was any action required by local fire? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what actions? _____
- Are any roads blocked? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, does it affect the response? _____
- Other Information?
 - _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #2 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- CPPS confirms to Local Police that the train has derailed
- Local 911 receiving numerous calls from citizens with odour complaints
- Fire observed by passerby
- Any additional questions that should be asked?

Additional Info (if requested)

- Odours are described as a unpleasant pool cleaner smell
- Report by CPPS from CP Train crew notes approximately 5 cars involved.
- Fire and Chemical cloud reported
- *CPPS only calls Local Police, Fire would be contacted by Local Police.*



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #2

- Given the new information:
 - Was any new actions required by local police? **Yes** **No**
– If yes, what action? _____
 - Was any new actions required by local fire? **Yes** **No**
– If yes, what action? _____
- Have First Responders established communication with CP? **Yes** **No**
- Has emergency services requested paperwork? **Yes** **No**
- What primary and secondary resources are being activated? (If required)
 - Eg. Hydro, Public Works, EMS, etc.
 - _____



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #2

Once complete move to Incident Update #3

Other Information not covered



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #3 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Fire department arriving on Site
 - Approximate response time _____
- CP Train Crew meets with First Responders*
- **Initiate virtual reality scene assessment**

Additional Info (if required)

- CP mobilizing assets
- CP Notifications
- ***Distribute Inject 1 – Example CP Notification***
- Walk closer than personnel normally would to investigate the placards

* No VR Train Crew available at present



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #3

- Did fire department ask train crew to see train consist information? **Yes** **No**
 - Once requested, distribute *Inject #2 – Train Consist*
- Would first responders enter zone to identify potential leaks or assess from distance? _____
- Did first responders identify car marking numbers? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what are they? _____

 - Was AskRail used to identify commodities? (Optional) **Yes** **No**
- Would you contact CANUTEC and/or CHEMTREC? **Yes** **No**



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #3 Cont.

- Did first responders identify car damage? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, where is the damage? _____
- Did first responders identify active leaks? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what cars? _____
- Did first responders identify placards on cars? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what are they? _____
- What are the air readings in the initial assessment area?
 - LEL _____ O₂ _____ H₂S _____ CO _____ VOC _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #4 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Initial VR Assessment completed
- Car marking numbers identified by first responders
- What are the DGs on Site?

Additional Info (if required)

- Shipper was notified by CP
 - Product Waybills emailed to First Responders / IC
 - Distribute ***Inject 3 – Product Waybills***
- CP Activates product ERAP (if asked)
- DGs on Site
 - 1 Alcohols N.O.S (loaded)
 - 1 Styrene Monomer (loaded)
 - 1 Chlorine Car (loaded)



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #4

- Has FD evaluated Incident Command structure and setup? **Yes** **No**
 - Eg. IC or Unified Command
 - If yes, what type? _____ If no, why? _____
- Has a provincial/state team been notified? **Yes** **No**
- Has mutual aid been activated? **Yes** **No**
 - If no, why/when would you? _____
- Did an evacuation occur? **Yes** **No**
 - Who would handle this task? _____
- Did shelter in place occur? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, how is this information distributed? _____



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS
Incident Update #4

Fire Department - Other Information not covered



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS
Incident Update #4

Police - Other Information not covered



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #4

EMS - Other Information not covered



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #5 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- SDSs from shipper are received by CP/First Responders
- CP DGO or sentinel arrives on-Site
- Additional Scene assessment with First Responders
- **Re-enter VR Scenario**
- Begin detailed damage assessment with First Responders

Additional Info (if required)

- Distribute ***Inject 4 – Product SDS***
- Distribute ***Inject 5 – Blank CP Damage Assessment Forms***
- *Cast to iPad*



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #5

- Were product leaks identified and estimated? **Yes** **No**
 - Where are any identified leaks located? _____
- Was significant damage identified? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, where? (Jacket or Car Damage) _____
- Exclusion zone for SCBAs established? **Yes** **No**
 - 200 m / 650'? 800 m / 2,600'? Based on ERG? _____



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #5

- Any relevant receptors for air quality concerns? **Yes** **No**
 - Eg. hospitals, long-term care facilities, group homes, schools, prisons, public event areas, etc.
 - If yes, which receptors? _____
 - If yes, how do you approach these? _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #6 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- CP and First Responders create initial Site map
- Complete damage assessment forms with First Responders
- Air monitoring plan initiated
- Deployment of UAV, if not already deployed
- Determine active leaks and estimated volumes (if not completed)

Additional Info (if required)

- After hand map sketched distribute *Inject 6 – UAV Aerial Imagery*
- UTLX 920300
 - Chlorine, Vapour Release
- SIOX031002
 - Ethanol Release with Fire



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #6

- Is there a plan for stopping active leaks? **Yes** **No**
 - With your current training could you stop a leak? **Yes** **No**
- Is there a plan for product containment? **Yes** **No** **N/A**
- Do you have any supplies to contain/control a large release? **Yes** **No** **N/A**
- Is there a plan for protection of environmental receptors?
 - Waterways? **Yes** **No** **N/A** If yes, what? _____
 - Public? **Yes** **No** **N/A** If yes, what? _____
 - Storm drains? **Yes** **No** **N/A** If yes, what? _____
 - Infrastructure / properties? **Yes** **No** **N/A** If yes, what? _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #7 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Continued scene stabilization
- Public information officer coordinating with appropriate parties
- Air monitoring plan complete
- **Share AR Scenario (IPAD / USDZ File)**

Additional Info (if required)

- Distribute ***Inject 7 – Air Monitoring Plan*** if requested



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #7

- Has anyone asked CP to clear rail cars blocking roads? **Yes** **No** **N/A**
- How would you communicate with CP? _____
- Has a communication plan for the public been established? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, was CP Media Relations consulted and what is the communication plan?

- Additional receptors to consider based on GIS Package? (If available) **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, what are the receptors? _____
- What are the action levels for worker air monitoring? (if Hazmat team has capability)

- What are the action levels for the Site perimeter? (if Hazmat team has capability)



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #8 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Discretion of Instructor
- Any other relevant items to test or identify as part of Scenario

Additional Info (if required)



INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #8

- Discussion of any other response related items
 - Possible concerns are?

- If no additional concerns, move to next Incident Update



TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #9 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Imagery Shared from Site

Additional Info (if required)

- Distribute *Inject 8 – Imagery from Site*



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #9

- Does the imagery identify any additional concerns or Site controls needed that were not previously identified? **Yes** **No**
 - Eg. blockades, fencing, decon, traffic control
- If yes, what are the additional concerns?



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #10 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- Air monitoring consultant arrives conducting perimeter air monitoring
- CP provides initial air monitoring data from Site
- Perimeter air monitoring data shows that at a distance of 200 m (650') concentrations are below action levels

Additional Info (if required)

- Distribute *Inject 9 – Air Monitoring Memo*



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #10

- Can evacuations or shelter in place be scaled back? **Yes** **No**
 - What distance should be maintained? _____
- What resources are required for Site hazmat work? Eg. Waste removal, Product storage, Vac Trucks
 - _____
- How long should air monitoring at perimeter stay in place?
 - _____
- Is data collected and distributed to the wider community? **Yes** **No**



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Incident Update #11 – Time : _____

CP Instructor Updates

- CP assets, hazmat contractors, and heavy equipment arriving on Site
- CP is plugging, patching and capping cars as needed if not already complete

Additional Info (if required)

- Could involve more permanent solutions to initial controls



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #11

- What is the effect on the area?
 - Transportation _____
 - Residential Access _____
 - Media _____
 - Public Concerns _____
 - Etc. _____



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Incident Update #11

- Is Incident Command organized for next OP? **Yes** **No**
 - If yes, IC or Unified Command? _____
- What are some long term cleanup goals/activities?
 - _____
- Are there specific Site controls that need to be implemented?
 - _____



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TIMELINE OBJECTIVES - INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

Objectives for Next Operational Period

CP Objectives

- Site Safety
- Site Stabilization
- Product Transfers
- Continuity of Business
- Remediation
- Restoration
- Site Closure

First Responder Objectives

- Staffing requirements?
- Involvement during remaining phases?
- Restoring Local Institutions
 - Schools, Hospitals, etc.
- Local residents allowed to return
- Longer term road closures
- Any other disruptions to community?



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INSTRUCTOR PROMPTS

Next Operational Period

What are the Departments / Municipalities Objectives



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NEXT STEPS

What information, training and resources may help improve?

- Information – Eg. AskRail Applications, documents from CP (ICP & Forms)

- Training – Eg. RR101, FLBR, SERTC, HAZMAT: Awareness, HAZ TECH, 1081

- Resources – Eg. specialized equipment (midland kits)



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Inject 1

Example CP Notification

Scott Croome, CPR

Subject: FW: [2421 - NEW] CPPS Service Alert

From: CP Alerting Services <CP_Alert@cpr.ca<mailto:CP_Alert@cpr.ca>>

Time:

To:

Subject: [2421 - NEW] CPPS Service Alert

Subject: Collision Train Inv

Location -

Date of occurrence:

Time of occurrence:

Call source: RTC

Type of Incident: Collision Train Inv

Train #:

DGs involved, leak spills, waterways: Yes

Injuries: Unknown

Emergency Services Informed: Yes

Other CP Personnel Advised: ESR

Name:

Adjacent To or On First Nations Land: No

Current situation/Incident description: Police communications have been notified train has derailed.
PCPPS en rte.

Communications Officer: D502/H105



Inject 2

Train Consist

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

```
#####
#
# K K EEEEE Y Y TTTT RRRR AAA IIII N N #
# K K E Y Y T R R A A I NN N #
# KKK EEE Y T RRRR AAAAA I N N N #
# K K E Y T R R A A I N NN #
# K K EEEEE Y T R R A A IIII N N #
#
#####
```

THIS TRAIN HANDLING SPECIAL DANGEROUS COMMODITIES
 THIS TRAIN HANDLING LOADED HAZMAT DOT111 LEGACY TANK(S) SPECIAL HANDLING
 PROCEDURES MAY APPLY

THIS TRAIN CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING "KEY-TRAIN" HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOADS:

```
*****
*                                     SET-OUT/PICK-UP *
* CRUDE OIL Legacy DOT111 Tank Cars      0 (CRU)      _____ *
* CRUDE OIL CPC1232 Tank Cars or other  0 (CRU)      _____ *
* POISON INHALATION HAZARD Tank Cars     0 (PIH)      _____ *
* POISON INHALATION HAZARD NonTank Cars  0 (PIH)      _____ *
* CLASS 7 (SNF / HLRW)                   0 (RAD)      _____ *
* HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZ,FG,XA,ESC)   35           _____ *
*                                     TOTAL: 35         _____ *
*****
```

```
*****
* POSITIVE CHAIN OF CUSTODY RULES APPLICABLE ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES *
* THIS SECTION MUST BE FILLED OUT AND FAXED TO CSF WITH CREW PAPERWORK *
* IF ANY ALERT LOADS HAVE BEEN DELIVERED /LIFTED/INTERCHANGED *
*
```

```
* EQUIPMENT ON BUILT TRAIN: *
* SEQ INIT NUMBER CP EMPLOYEE NAME CONTACT-EMPL NAME DATE/TIME/TRACK *
* NIL *
*
```

```
* EQUIPMENT ON WORK ORDER TO LIFT/PULL: *
* TRK INIT NUMBER CP EMPLOYEE NAME CONTACT-EMPL NAME DATE/TIME/TRACK *
* NIL *
*
```

```
* UNPLANNED WORK: *
* INIT NUMBER CP EMPLOYEE NAME CONTACT-EMPL NAME DATE/TIME/TRACK *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
* _____ *
*
```

```
*****
#####
# CMRM MESSAGE KEY #
# PIH = POISON/ TOXIC INHALATION XA = CLASS 1.1 OR 1.2 EXPLOSIVES #
# RAD = CLASS 7 SNF / HLRW FG = CLASS 2. FLAMMABLE GAS #
# ESC = ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE CHEMICALS HAZ = OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS #
# CRU = CRUDE OIL #
#####
```

CARS IN THIS CONSIST COUNT FROM HEAD TO REAR

005	CRYX	007065	R660 E POTAT	52 7325MA1	AMLOG CA	83 7762	_____
			PLTF				
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
			Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet				
006	CRYX	005260	R660 E POTAT	52 7325MA1	AMLOG CA	83 7762	_____
			PLTF				
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
			Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet				
007	CRYX	005301	R660 E POTAT	52 7325MA1	AMLOG CA	83 7762	_____
			PLTF				
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
			Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet				
008	CRYX	005197	R660 E POTAT	52 7325MA1	AMLOG CA	83 7762	_____
			PLTF				
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
			Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet				
009	CRYX	007055	R660 E POTAT	52 7325MA1	AMLOG CA	83 7762	_____
			PLTF				
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
			Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet				
010	SDPX	096252	C114 L SOYBN	138 7325MA1	BALLCO F	60 7854	_____
			In Bond				
011	RBOX	033144	B314 E CARS,	31 7325MA1	LANTIC I	56 7765	_____
012	QC	077276	A406 E CARS,	35 7325MA1	TECK MET	59 9264	_____
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
013	QC	077189	A406 E CARS,	35 7325MA1	TECK MET	59 9264	_____
			Cushioned Draw Bars				
014	CRGX	029869	T108 E ANIMA	40 7325MA1	CARGILL	59 7880	_____
015	CRGX	016033	T107 E ANIMA	37 7325MA1	CARGILL	58 7880	_____
000	NS	X073592	M970 E E				NO WAYBILL
016	SHPX	432397	C112 E SODIU	27 D08	SASKATCH	43 6312	_____
			Car Length Less Than 45 Feet				
017	NAHX	330067	C112 E CRS,R	28 D08	SASKATCH	42 6312	_____
			Car Length Less Than 45 Feet				
018	FLOX	983262	C312 E CRS,R	28 D08	SASKATCH	42 6312	_____
			Car Length Less Than 45 Feet				
019	SOO	118993	C114 L CANOL	63 M13	VITERRA	56 6301	_____
020	AOKX	078163	C114 L DIST	134 7700MA1	THE SCOU	69 9088UP	_____
021	AOKX	078166	C114 L DIST	134 7700MA1	THE SCOU	69 9088UP	_____
022	AOKX	078176	C114 L DIST	134 7700MA1	THE SCOU	69 9088UP	_____

023	AOKX	078181	C114	L	DIST	134	7700MA1	THE SCOU	69	9088UP	_____
024	AOKX	078180	C114	L	DIST	134	7700MA1	THE SCOU	69	9088UP	_____
025	MP	723258	C113	E	CARS,	30	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
026	UP	079640	C113	E	CARS,	31	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
027	UP	076189	C113	E	CARS,	32	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
028	OFOX	011580	C113	E	CRS,R	30	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
					2000 FEET FROM THE LEAD LOCOMOTIVE						
029	UP	075346	C113	E	CARS,	31	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
030	UP	074823	C113	E	CARS,	30	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
031	UP	079822	C113	E	CARS,	32	7700MA1	GRAYMONT	60	9089UP	_____
032	FURX	854260	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	62	9088UP	_____
033	BNGX	032003	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	62	9088UP	_____
034	FURX	854249	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	62	9088UP	_____
035	AEX	015817	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	67	9088UP	_____
036	NDYX	863382	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	70	9088UP	_____
037	DME	051884	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	61	9088UP	_____
038	DME	051670	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	60	9088UP	_____
039	SOO	119774	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	56	9088UP	_____
040	SOO	116829	C113	L	CANOL	137	7700MA1	CENTRAL	56	9088UP	_____
041	SOO	116094	C113	L	CANOL	140	7700MA1	CENTRAL	56	9088UP	_____
042	SOO	122646	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	56	9088UP	_____
043	SOO	115138	C113	L	CANOL	137	7700MA1	CENTRAL	56	9088UP	_____
044	BNGX	030284	C114	L	CANOL	142	7700MA1	CENTRAL	62	9088UP	_____
045	CP	418518	M190	L	RWY C	97	7700MA1	MANAGER	58	7700	_____
					Do not Hump or cut off in motion						
					Car Restricted in I/C by AAR Reason: Age						
046	UTLX	672906	T106	L	ASPH	125	7700MA1	OWENS CO	56	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****						
	HAZ				Dangerous						
	HAZ				Key Train Load						
047	PROX	075570	T106	L	ASPH	126	7700MA1	OWENS CO	56	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****						
	HAZ				Dangerous						

HAZ		Key Train Load					
048 PROX	074622	T106 L ASPH	126 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
049 PROX	071523	T106 L ASPH	127 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
050 PROX	072845	T106 L ASPH	125 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
051 PROX	071604	T106 L ASPH	127 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
052 PROX	071395	T106 L ASPH	127 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
053 PROX	071607	T106 L ASPH	127 7700MA1	OWENS CO	56 7705BNSF	_____	
		**** UN3257 ****					
HAZ		Dangerous					
HAZ		Key Train Load					
054 TR	805450	G519 E CARS,	33 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
055 TR	527193	E534 E CARS,	32 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
056 TR	805402	G519 E CARS,	33 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
057 TR	805382	E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11	CANADIAN	57 8480	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
058 TR	527272	G519 E CARS,	32 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
059 SOO	063969	E534 E CARS,	31 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
060 TR	527101	E534 E CARS,	32 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					
061 CP	429042	J303 E CARS,	29 8200M11	TERVITA	59 8285	_____	
062 TR	527517	E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____	
		Speed restricted to 50 MPH					

063 SOO	063372 E534 E CARS,	31 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
064 TR	585622 E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____
065 DME	080153 E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
066 TR	527887 E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	55 8205	_____
067 SOO	063983 E534 E CARS,	31 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
068 PROX	045197 T208 L FUEL	141 8200M11 ASHCROFT	60 9636	_____
	**** UN1202 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
069 PROX	045168 T208 L FUEL	141 8200M11 ASHCROFT	60 9636	_____
	**** UN1202 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
070 NKCR	003677 G719 E CARS,	38 8200M11 CANADIAN	72 8480	_____
071 CP	355085 G719 E CARS,	39 8200M11 CANADIAN	71 8480	_____
072 TR	527615 G519 E CARS,	33 8200M11 MOLY-COP	58 9598	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
073 TR	805415 E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
074 TR	805445 E534 E CARS,	33 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
075 SOO	063287 E534 E CARS,	30 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	57 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
076 SOO	063529 E534 E CARS,	31 8200M11 EVRAZ DI	58 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
077 PROX	047211 T208 L FUEL	130 8200MA1 GIBSON E	60 8589	_____
078 PROX	044447 T108 L FUEL	130 8200MA1 GIBSON E	60 8589	_____
079 CP	334160 E232 L IRON/	88 8200M11 EVRAZ IN	49 8556	_____
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
080 CP	334088 E232 L IRON/	118 8200M11 EVRAZ IN	49 8556	_____
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
081 CP	334081 E232 L IRON/	99 8200M11 EVRAZ IN	49 8556	_____
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
082 CP	334005 E232 L IRON/	99 8200M11 EVRAZ IN	49 8205	_____
	GROSS TONS MID-POINT INDICATOR TOTAL 12625 MID-POINT 6313			
	Cushioned Draw Bars			

083CP	334130	E232	L IRON/	125	8200M11	EVRAZ IN	49	8205	_____
			Cushioned Draw Bars						
084GATX	286255	T109	L FUEL	141	8200M11	ASHCROFT	60	9636	_____
			**** UN1202 ****						
HAZ			Dangerous						
HAZ			Key Train Load						
085PROX	041306	T108	L FUEL	130	8200M11	ASHCROFT	61	9636	_____
			**** UN1202 ****						
HAZ			Dangerous						
HAZ			Key Train Load						
086PROX	045303	T208	L FUEL	141	8200M11	ASHCROFT	60	9636	_____
			**** UN1202 ****						
HAZ			Dangerous						
HAZ			Key Train Load						
087PROX	043239	T108	L FUEL	130	8200M11	ASHCROFT	61	9636	_____
			**** UN1202 ****						
HAZ			Dangerous						
HAZ			Key Train Load						
088PROX	045153	T208	L FUEL	141	8200M11	FEDERATE	60	7446	_____
			**** UN1202 ****						
HAZ			Dangerous						
HAZ			Key Train Load						
089PROX	039974	T389	E TANK	50	8200M11	HARMATTA	68	8268	_____
090BNSF	518626	G719	E CARS,	39	8200M11	STEEL ET	72	7704BNSF	_____
091GNTX	295445	G719	E CARS,	37	8200M11	GENERAL	71	8528	_____
092TR	527316	G519	E CARS,	33	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58	8205	_____
			Speed restricted to 50 MPH						
093DME	080088	E534	E CARS,	34	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58	8205	_____
			Speed restricted to 50 MPH						
094GONX	320272	G516	E CARS,	35	8200M11	MOLY-COP	58	9598	_____
095GNTX	295620	G719	E CARS,	38	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	71	8205	_____
096GNTX	295525	G719	E CARS,	38	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	71	8205	_____
097CP	355513	G719	E CARS,	38	8200M11	CAR MANA	72	9600	_____
098SOO	063916	E534	E CARS,	30	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58	8205	_____
			Speed restricted to 50 MPH						
099TR	527099	E534	E CARS,	32	8200M11	EVRAZ DI	58	8205	_____
			Speed restricted to 50 MPH						
100CP	334077	E232	L IRON/	130	8200M11	EVRAZ IN	49	8556	_____
			Cushioned Draw Bars						
101CP	334141	E232	L IRON/	119	8200M11	EVRAZ IN	49	8556	_____

Cushioned Draw Bars

102	CP	334169	E232	L	IRON/	104	8200M11	EVRAZ	IN	49	8556	_____
					Cushioned Draw Bars							
103	CP	334125	E232	L	IRON/	119	8200M11	EVRAZ	IN	49	8556	_____
					Cushioned Draw Bars							
104	CP	334028	E232	L	IRON/	114	8200M11	EVRAZ	IN	49	8556	_____
					Cushioned Draw Bars							
105	SRIX	023568	T106	L	ASPH	123	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	60	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
106	TEIX	025172	T107	L	ASPH	130	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	64	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
107	TEIX	025175	T107	L	ASPH	130	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	64	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
108	BRSX	001024	T107	L	ASPH	131	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	64	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
109	DBUX	250437	T107	L	ASPH	130	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	60	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
110	DBUX	250471	T107	L	ASPH	130	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	60	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
111	DBUX	250824	T107	L	ASPH	130	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	60	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
112	BRSX	001008	T107	L	ASPH	131	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	54	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
113	GATX	089539	T106	L	ASPH	124	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	56	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							
	HAZ				Key Train Load							
114	SRIX	023599	T106	L	ASPH	123	8200M11	JEBRO	IN	60	7705BNSF	_____
					**** UN3257 ****							
	HAZ				Dangerous							

HAZ								Key Train Load	
115	TILX	309577	T389 L BUTAN	124 8200M11	PLAINS L	69	7705BNSF	_____	
									**** UN1075 ****
	FG								Dangerous
	FG								Key Train Load
	FG								US HAZMAT Special Hump
	FG								Canadian Special Dangerous Commodity
116	TILX	309649	T389 L BUTAN	123 8200M11	PLAINS L	69	7705BNSF	_____	
									**** UN1075 ****
	FG								Dangerous
	FG								Key Train Load
	FG								US HAZMAT Special Hump
	FG								Canadian Special Dangerous Commodity
117	TILX	190885	T108 L FUEL	130 8200M11	SHELL CA	60	8205	_____	
									**** UN1202 ****
	HAZ								Dangerous
	HAZ								Key Train Load
118	TILX	360445	T108 L FUEL	141 8200M11	SHELL CA	60	8205	_____	
									**** UN1202 ****
	HAZ								Dangerous
	HAZ								Key Train Load
119	PROX	041252	T108 L FUEL	130 8200M11	SHELL CA	66	8205	_____	
									**** UN1202 ****
	HAZ								Dangerous
	HAZ								Key Train Load
120	CP	600955	C113 L CORN,	129 8200MA1	CARGILL	59	8481	_____	
									In Bond
121	TILX	309520	T389 E GAS P	50 8200MA1	PLAINS M	69	8518CN	_____	
									**** UN1075 ****
									Dangerous
122	GATX	210320	T389 E GAS P	49 8200MA1	PLAINS M	69	8518CN	_____	
									**** UN1075 ****
									Dangerous
123	GATX	051565	T106 E TANK	36 8200MA1	IMPERIAL	56	8528	_____	
124	GATX	050097	T104 E TANK	30 8200MA1	SHELL CA	43	8518	_____	
									Car Length Less Than 45 Feet
125	GATX	035786	T104 E TANK	30 8200MA1	SHELL CA	43	8518	_____	
									Car Length Less Than 45 Feet
126	GATX	065637	T104 E TANK	30 8200MA1	SHELL CA	44	8518	_____	
									Car Length Less Than 45 Feet
									2000 FEET FROM TAIL END OF THE TRAIN
127	GATX	219409	T389 E TANK	50 8200MA1	KEYERA P	69	8594	_____	
128	GNTX	295670	G719 E CARS,	38 8200M11	EVRAZ DI	71	8205	_____	

130CP	337266E735 E CARS,	38 8200MA1 EVRAZ DI	71 8205	_____
	Speed restricted to 50 MPH			
131TQEX	58476A606 E CARS,	38 8200MA1 TRENDWOO	67 8526	_____
	PLTF			
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
132SIOX	031002 T208 T178 L ETHYL	140 0508ET1 SHELL OI	60 4544NS	_____
	**** UN1987 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
133PROX	023251 T107 L STYRE	129 4850MA1 DART CON	57 4544NS	_____
	**** UN2055 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
134UTLX	920300 T107 L CHOLN	129 4850MA1 MONSANTO	66 8268	_____
	**** UN1005 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	In Bond			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
135SMW	737513 A302 E CARS,	33 8200MA1 STORAGE	56 9540	_____
136CP	214741 A302 E CARS,	32 8200MA1 STORAGE	56 9540	_____
137CP	216087 A402 E CARS,	34 8200MA1 STORAGE	58 9540	_____
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
138FPAX	940102 C214 L POLYV	129 8200MA1 IPEX INC	65 9720SRV	_____
	In Bond			
139FPAX	930032 C214 L POLYV	131 8200MA1 IPEX INC	66 9720SRV	_____
	In Bond			
140FPAX	890068 C214 L POLYV	129 8200MA1 IPEX INC	69 9720SRV	_____
	In Bond			
141FPAX	890156 C214 L POLYV	130 8200MA1 IPEX INC	65 9720SRV	_____
	In Bond			
142UTLX	221523 T105 L CHEM,	126 8200MA1 LIQUIDS	54 8205	_____
	**** UN3267 ****			
HAZ	Dangerous			
HAZ	In Bond			
HAZ	Key Train Load			
143SRV	009206 A405 E CARS,	34 8200MA1 DELIVERY	59 9720SRV	_____
	PLTF			
	Cushioned Draw Bars			
144SRV	009414 A405 E CARS,	36 8200MA1 DELIVERY	59 9720SRV	_____
	PLTF			
	Cushioned Draw Bars			

145 SRY 009209 A405 E CARS, 34 8200MA1 DELIVERY 59 9720SRY
 PLTF
 Cushioned Draw Bars

146 SRY 009408 A405 E CARS, 36 8200MA1 DELIVERY 59 9720SRY
 PLTF
 Cushioned Draw Bars

147 TCMX 034354 G719 L BEAMS 104 8200MA1 ARROW RE 71 8205

148 TTZX 086342 F383 E CARS, 34 8526MA1 ARROW RE 81 8526
 Cushioned Draw Bars
 Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet

149 WCHX 030128 T108 E TANK 33 8200MA1 ALBERTA 60 8205

150 ICE 067077 F423 L PLATE 129 8200MA1 RAPID SP 71 9600CN
 Cushioned Draw Bars

151 SOO 601065 F483 E CARS, 30 8200MA1 ARROW RE 81 9592
 Cushioned Draw Bars
 Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet

152 CP 214157 A302 E CARS, 33 8200MA1 STORAGE 56 9540

153 GNTX 297499 G719 L BEAMS 112 8200MA1 ARROW RE 72 8198
 In Bond

154 UTLX 203970 T108 L PETRO 127 8200MA1 LIQUIDS 60 8197
 In Bond

155 PROX 039789 T389 E PETRO 50 8200MA1 HARMATTA 68 8268
 **** UN1075 ****
 Dangerous

156 PROX 696083 T389 E GAS P 50 8200MA1 HARMATTA 66 8268
 **** UN1075 ****
 Dangerous

157 NS 120064 F483 L SECTS 126 8518MA1 ARROW RE 80 8526
 Cushioned Draw Bars

158 NS 120266 F483 L SECTS 126 8518MA1 ARROW RE 80 8526
 Cushioned Draw Bars
 In Bond
 Car LENGTH exceeds 80 feet

	LOADS	EMPTYES	CONTENTS	TARE	E.G.T.	LENGTH
TRAIN TOTALS:	75	83	7029	5596	12625	10056

TONNAGE TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE OPERATIVE LOCOMOTIVES

TRAIN LENGTH EXCLUDING LEAD AND REMOTE LOCOMOTIVES 9659 FEET
 TRAIN LENGTH INCLUDING LOCOMOTIVES 9806 FEET
 AVERAGE WEIGHT PER CAR 82 TONS

COMPRESSED WAYBILLS 023427 3375-3250 4435

***** TRAIN IS CARRYING SPECIAL DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1
UTLX672906 WB 469820 05/27/18 NET MASS 80379 KG 046 FM ENG.
PROX075570 WB 469822 05/27/18 NET MASS 81095 KG 047 FM ENG.
PROX074622 WB 469651 05/27/18 NET MASS 81061 KG 048 FM ENG.
PROX071523 WB 469818 05/27/18 NET MASS 80442 KG 049 FM ENG.
PROX072845 WB 469709 05/27/18 NET MASS 80579 KG 050 FM ENG.
PROX071604 WB 469824 05/27/18 NET MASS 80545 KG 051 FM ENG.
PROX071395 WB 469710 05/27/18 NET MASS 80407 KG 052 FM ENG.
PROX071607 WB 469650 05/27/18 NET MASS 80717 KG 053 FM ENG.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA
SHIPMENT DESTINATION : SHIPMENT ORIGIN :
TO: FROM:
8 TANK CARS STCC 4961619
UN 3257 EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
ELEVATED TEMPERATURE CONTRACT HOLDER: CONTRACT 2-M-0136
LIQUID, N.O.S.
(ASPHALT)
CLASS 9
PG III
BROKER: AN DERINGER INC
I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
(DAVE MAY)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|PROX045197 WB 461886 05/26/18 NET MASS 94569 KG 068 FM ENG. |
|PROX045168 WB 461885 05/26/18 NET MASS 94914 KG 069 FM ENG. |

|CANADIAN PACIFIC
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
|CALGARY AB
|T2C4X9 CA

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO:

FROM:

|2 TANK CARS
|UN 1202
|DIESEL FUEL
|CLASS 3
|PG III

STCC 4912210
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSUMERS COOP REFINERY
ERP NO 2-1933-008
ERP PHONE 1-800-555-9999

|I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
|ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
|PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
|CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
|GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
|(WHITNEY TREFFIAK)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|GATX286255 WB 454970 05/25/18 NET MASS 94581 KG 084 FM ENG. |
|PROX041306 WB 454959 05/25/18 NET MASS 88058 KG 085 FM ENG. |
|PROX045303 WB 454927 05/25/18 NET MASS 94560 KG 086 FM ENG. |
|PROX043239 WB 454923 05/25/18 NET MASS 88329 KG 087 FM ENG. |

| CANADIAN PACIFIC
| 7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
| CALGARY AB
| T2C4X9 CA

| SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

| TO:

FROM:

| 4 TANK CARS
| UN 1202
| DIESEL FUEL
| CLASS 3
| PG III

STCC 4912210
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSUMERS COOP REFINERY
ERP NO 2-1933-008
ERP PHONE 1-800-555-9999

| I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
| ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
| PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
| CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
| GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
| (WHITNEY TREFAK)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX045153 WB 454916 05/25/18 NET MASS 94708 KG 088 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
UN 1202
DIESEL FUEL
CLASS 3
PG III

STCC 4912210
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSUMERS COOP REFINERY
ERP NO 2-1933-008
ERP PHONE 1-800-555-9999

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED, PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
(WHITNEY TREFIK)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

SRIX023568	WB 441071	05/24/18	NET MASS	78841	KG 105	FM ENG.
TEIX025172	WB 441165	05/24/18	NET MASS	84983	KG 106	FM ENG.
TEIX025175	WB 441215	05/24/18	NET MASS	85331	KG 107	FM ENG.
BRSX001024	WB 441081	05/24/18	NET MASS	85158	KG 108	FM ENG.
DBUX250437	WB 441155	05/24/18	NET MASS	84033	KG 109	FM ENG.
DBUX250471	WB 441067	05/24/18	NET MASS	83527	KG 110	FM ENG.
DBUX250824	WB 441068	05/24/18	NET MASS	84269	KG 111	FM ENG.
BRSX001008	WB 441157	05/24/18	NET MASS	84830	KG 112	FM ENG.
GATX089539	WB 441069	05/24/18	NET MASS	79476	KG 113	FM ENG.
SRIX023599	WB 441162	05/24/18	NET MASS	78754	KG 114	FM ENG.

|CANADIAN PACIFIC
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
|CALGARY AB
|T2C4X9 CA

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO:

FROM:

|10 TANK CARS
|UN 3257
|ELEVATED TEMPERATURE
|LIQUID, N.O.S.
|(ASPHALT)
|CLASS 9
|PG III
|BROKER: CN CUSTOMS BROKERAGE SERVICES

STCC 4961619
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER: COOP REFINERY

|I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
|ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
|PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
|CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
|GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
|(NICOLE SHEWCHUK)

***** SPECIAL DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|TILX309577 WB 441791 05/24/18 NET MASS 66490 KG 115 FM ENG. |
|TILX309649 WB 441381 05/24/18 NET MASS 66364 KG 116 FM ENG. |

|CANADIAN PACIFIC *****
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE * SPECIAL COMMODITY *
|CALGARY AB *****
|T2C4X9 CA *****

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION : SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO: FROM:

|2 TANK CARS STCC 4905424
|UN 1075 EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
|LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS CONTRACT HOLDER: CO OP REFINERY
|(BUTANE) ERP NO 2-1933-008
|CLASS 2.1 ERP PHONE 800-555-9999
|BROKER: AN DERINGER INC

|I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
|ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
|PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
|CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
|GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
|(KAHLA GORRILL)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

TILX190885	WB 441407 05/24/18	NET MASS	87755 KG 117 FM ENG.
TILX360445	WB 441412 05/24/18	NET MASS	86755 KG 118 FM ENG.
PROX041252	WB 441415 05/24/18	NET MASS	85329 KG 119 FM ENG.

|CANADIAN PACIFIC
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
|CALGARY AB
|T2C4X9 CA

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO:

FROM:

|3 TANK CARS
|UN 1202
|DIESEL FUEL
|CLASS 3
|PG III

STCC 4912210
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSUMERS COOP REFINERY
ERP NO 2-1933-008
ERP PHONE 1-800-555-9999

|I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
|ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME,AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
|PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
|CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORIDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
|GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
|(WHITNEY TREFIK)

***** RESIDUE CARS *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|TILX309520 WB 444459 05/24/18 NET MASS 0 LB 121 FM ENG. |
|GATX210320 WB 444458 05/24/18 NET MASS 0 LB 122 FM ENG. |

|CANADIAN PACIFIC
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
|CALGARY AB
|T2C4X9 CA

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO:

FROM:

|2 TANK CARS
|RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED
|UN 1075
|LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS
|(PROPANE)
CLASS 2.1

STCC 4905419
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER: CHEMTREC CCN23163
ERP NO 2-0010-059
ERP PHONE 800-555-9999

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX637183 WB 385584 05/18/18 NET MASS 86889 KG 129 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
UN 1202
DIESEL FUEL
CLASS 3
PG III

STCC 4912210
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSUMERS COOP REFINERY
ERP NO 2-1933-008
ERP PHONE 1-800-555-9999

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED, PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
(WHITNEY TREFIK)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

UTLX221523 WB 164000 05/16/18 NET MASS 180507 LB 139 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
UN 3267
CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC,
ORGANIC, N.O.S.
(ACQ-C2)
CLASS 8
PG III
BROKER: JB ELLIS & COMPANY LTD

STCC 4935263
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER: CHEMTREC/4541

***** RESIDUE CARS *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX039789 WB 925761 05/15/18 NET MASS 0 LB 152 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED
UN 1075
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS
CLASS 2.1
(NON-ODORIZED, NON- CORROSIVE)
TN: (PROPANE, NON-ODORIZE

STCC 4905752
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER: CNN624201
ERP NO 2-0010-134
ERP PHONE 800-555-9999

***** RESIDUE CARS *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX696083 WB 930400 05/06/18 NET MASS 0 KG 153 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED
UN 1075
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS
(PROPANE)
CLASS 2.1

STCC 4905419
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 1-800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CONSIGNOR: HARMATTAN GAS PROCESSING
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 1-800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER:
CHEMTREC CONTRACT NO. CCN 223612
ERP NO 2-0010-134
ERP PHONE 800-555-9999

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|SIOX031002 WB 786245 01/11/18 NET MASS 190368 LB 154 FM ENG. |
|
|CANADIAN PACIFIC |
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE |
|CALGARY AB |
|T2C4X9 CA |
|
|SHIPMENT DESTINATION : SHIPMENT ORIGIN : |
|
|TO: FROM: |
|
|
|
|1 TANK CAR STCC 4909152 |
|UN 1987 EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999 |
|ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. CONTRACT HOLDER: RPMG INC |
|CLASS 3 ERP NO 2-1933-054 |
|PG II ERP PHONE 800-555-9999 |
(ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.)

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX023251 WB 791135 01/11/18 NET MASS 84445 KG 155 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:

FROM:

1 TANK CAR
UN 2055
STYRENE MONOMER,
STABILIZED
CLASS 3
PG III
EXPECTED DELIVERY (0125 0000)

STCC 4907265
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 1 800-555-9999
CONTRACT HOLDER: SHELL CHEMICALS CANADA

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND
ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED,
PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER
CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
(FREDERIC MCQUISTON)

|UTLX920300 WB 459951 01/08/20 NET MASS 179500 LB ___ FM ENG. |
|CANADIAN PACIFIC |
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE |
|CALGARY AB |
|T2C4X9 CA |
|SHIPMENT DESTINATION : SHIPMENT ORIGIN : |
| |
|TO: FROM: |
| |
| |
|1 TANK CAR STCC 4920523 |
|UN 1017 EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 800-555-9999 |
|CHLORINE CONTRACT HOLDER: ERCO WORLDWIDE USA INC |
|CLASS 2.3 (5.1) (8) |
|RQ (CHLORINE) |
|POISON-INHALATION HAZARD |
|HAZARD ZONE B |
MARINE POLLUTANT (CHLORINE)



Inject 3

Product Waybills

***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

|SIOX031002 WB 786245 01/11/18 NET MASS 190368 LB 154 FM ENG.

|CANADIAN PACIFIC
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
|CALGARY AB
|T2C4X9 CA

|SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

|TO:
|GLOBAL COMPANIES LLC
|800 SOUTH ST
|WALTHAM MA
|02454 US

FROM:
RENEWABLE PRODUCTS MARKETING G
1157 VALLEY PARK DR STE 100
SHAKOPEE MN
553791900 US

|1 TANK CAR
|UN 1987
|ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.
|CLASS 3
|PG II
|(ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.)

STCC 4909152
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 8005559999
CONTRACT HOLDER: RPMG INC
ERP NO 2-1933-054
ERP PHONE 8005559999

*If interested in a full scale
exercise, contact your
local DGO/HMO*



***** DANGEROUS COMMODITIES *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

PROX023251 WB 791135 01/11/18 NET MASS 84445 KG 155 FM ENG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE
CALGARY AB
T2C4X9 CA

SHIPMENT DESTINATION :

SHIPMENT ORIGIN :

TO:
STYROCHEM CANADA LTEE
19250 CLARK GRAHAM AVE
BAIE-D'URFE PQ
H9X3R8 CA

FROM:
SHELL CHEMICALS CANADA
55520 RG RD 214
FORT SASKATCHEWAN AB
T8L4A4 CA

1 TANK CAR
UN 2055
STYRENE MONOMER,
STABILIZED
CLASS 3
PG III
EXPECTED DELIVERY (0125 0000)

STCC 4907265
EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 1 8005559999
CONTRACT HOLDER: SHELL CHEMICALS CANADA

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONSIGNMENT ARE FULLY AND ACCURATELY DESCRIBED ABOVE BY THE PROPER SHIPPING NAME, AND ARE CLASSIFIED, PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELLED/PLACARDED, AND ARE IN ALL RESPECTS IN PROPER CONDITION FOR TRANSPORT ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
(FREDERIC MCQUISTON)

If interested in a full scale exercise, contact your local DGO/HMO



CP

|UTLX920300 WB 459951 01/08/20 NET MASS 179500 LB ___ FM ENG. |
|CANADIAN PACIFIC |
|7550 OGDEN DALE ROAD SE |
|CALGARY AB |
|T2C4X9 CA |
|SHIPMENT DESTINATION : SHIPMENT ORIGIN : |
| |
|TO: FROM: |
|MONSANTO CO ERCO WORLDWIDE (USA) INC |
|2500 WIGGINS RD 101 STATE HIGHWAY 73 |
|MUSCATINE IA NEKOOSA WI |
|52761 US 544578235 US |
| |
|1 TANK CAR STCC 4920523 |
|UN 1017 EMERGENCY 24-HOUR NUMBER 8005559999 |
|CHLORINE CONTRACT HOLDER: ERCO WORLDWIDE USA INC |
|CLASS 2.3 (5.1) (8) |
|RQ (CHLORINE) |
|POISON-INHALATION HAZARD |
|HAZARD ZONE B |
MARINE POLLUTANT (CHLORINE)

*If interested in a full scale
exercise, contact your
local DGO/HMO*





Inject 4

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)



Inject 4.1

Ethanol



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

Synonyms: Denatured alcohol, alcohol with gasoline

Intended use of the product: Fuel Additive

Contact: Global Companies LLC
Water Mill Center
800 South St.
Waltham, MA 02454-9161
www.globalp.com

Contact Information: EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs): CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
COMPANY CONTACT (business hours): 800-542-0778

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US):

Flammable Liquid	Category 2	H225
Eye Irritation	Category 2	H319
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1	H304

Labeling Elements



Signal Word (GHS-US):

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

Danger

H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapor

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation

H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P303+361+353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse with water.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 - Store locked up.

P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

Other information:

NFPA 704
 Health:1
 Fire: 3
 Reactivity: 0



3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Composition Information

Name	Product Identifier (CAS#)	% (w/w)	Classification
Gasoline	8006-61-9	2	Carc 1B, H350; Irr. H319 Flam Liq 2 H225 Aspiration H304
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	64-17-5	98-100	Flam Liq 2 H225

Additional Formulation Information

Also see Section 15 for list of SARA Section 313 toxic chemicals.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Route	Measures
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.
Ingestion	Aspiration Hazard. 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.
Eye Contact	If present, remove contact lenses. In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.
Absorption	As with skin contact, remove contaminated clothing and flush with copious amounts of water. Flush affected area for at least 15 minutes to minimize potential for further absorption. Seek medical attention if significant portions of skin have been exposed.

Most Important Symptoms

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.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs).

Application of epinephrine may cause cardiac arrhythmia in persons exposed to large quantities of hydrocarbon vapor or due to skin absorption. Observe for development of symptoms leading to cardiac arrhythmia.

Contaminated clothing, including shoes may present a fire hazard and should be discarded



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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.

Specific Hazards / Products of Combustion

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. Alcohol flames may not be visible.

Combustion may produce smoke, carbon monoxide and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special Precautions and Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting 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 face piece 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 9 for fire properties of this chemical including flash point, autoignition temperature, and explosive limits

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

ACTIVATE FACILITY SPCC, SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY PLAN.

Depending on the size of the spill, downwind receptors may need to be notified.

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources (flame, spark, hot work, hot metal, etc.). Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material.

Highly flammable material, even small spills may pose a fire danger for emergency responders. Due to high vapor density, flammable / toxic vapors may be present in low lying areas, dikes, pits, drains, or trenches. Ventilate the area. Use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe equipment is recommended. Potential for flammable atmosphere should be monitored using a combustible gas indicator positioned down wind of the spill area. See Sections 2 and 7 for further hazard warnings and handling instructions.

Use appropriate personal protective equipment to prevent eye/skin contact and absorption. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection, if warranted, to prevent exposures above permissible limits (see Section 8). Contaminated clothing should not be near sources of ignition.

Environmental Precautions

Stop the spill to prevent environmental release if it can be done safely. Product may be toxic to aquatic life. Take action to isolate environmental receptors including drains, storm sewers and natural water bodies. Keep on impervious surface if at all possible. Use water sparingly to prevent product from spreading. Foam and absorbents may be used to reduce / prevent



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

airborne release.

Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Follow federal, state or local requirements for reporting environmental release where necessary (see Section 15 for further information)

Containment and Clean-Up Methods

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 dry earth, sand or other non-combustible, inert absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container with clean, non-sparking tools for reclamation or disposal. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions

USE ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL ADDITIVE

DO NOT SIPHON BY MOUTH

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. No smoking. Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer pursuant to NFPA 70 and API RP 2003 to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion. Follow precautions to prevent static initiated fire.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Use only with protective equipment specified in Section 8. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. 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. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low lying areas (e.g., tanks, pits, vaults, dikes, drains, etc.) Follow specific procedures for confined space entry in areas where product may be present pursuant to OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.146. Atmospheric testing using a combustible gas indicator may be necessary in confined areas where product may be present.

Storage

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Label all secondary containers that this material is transferred into with the chemical name and associated hazard(s). Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Separate from incompatible materials (see Section 10) by distance or secondary containment.

Store in a well-ventilated area. Protect containers from damage and vehicular traffic. Post "No Smoking" signs in product storage areas. 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".



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits

Component	CAS #	List	Value
Gasoline	8006-61-9	ACGIH TWA ACGIH STEL	300 ppm 500 ppm
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)	64-17-5	ACGIH STEL OSHA PEL	1000 ppm 1000 ppm

*Skin designation indicates the chemical is skin absorbable

Engineering Controls

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Intrinsically safe equipment and non-sparking tools shall be used in circumstances where concentrations may exceed lower flammable limits. Grounding and bonding shall be used to prevent accumulation and discharge of static electricity.

Emergency shower and eyewash should be provided in proximity to handling areas in the event of exposure to decontaminate.

Personal Protective Equipment

Exposure	Equipment
Eye / Face	Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.
Skin	Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended when handling this material. If contact with the body is expected, chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont Tychem [®] , Barricade [®] , or equivalent 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	A NIOSH/MSHA-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, ANSI Z88.2-1992, 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. Specific requirements under the OSHA occupational exposure to Benzene may apply if concentrations exceed the action level or permissible limits. Consult 29 CFR 1910.1028 for further information)
Thermal	Product is stored at ambient temperature. No thermal protection is required except for emergency operations involving actual or potential for fire.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value	Comments									
Appearance	A clear, water-like liquid										
Odor	Alcohol or Gasoline-like										
Odor Threshold	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Odor Detection</th> <th>Odor Recognition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-oxygenated gasoline</td> <td>0.5-0.6 ppm</td> <td>0.8-1.1 ppm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethanol</td> <td>0.2-0.3 ppm</td> <td>0.4-0.7 ppm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Odor Detection	Odor Recognition	Non-oxygenated gasoline	0.5-0.6 ppm	0.8-1.1 ppm	Ethanol	0.2-0.3 ppm	0.4-0.7 ppm	
Parameter	Odor Detection	Odor Recognition									
Non-oxygenated gasoline	0.5-0.6 ppm	0.8-1.1 ppm									
Ethanol	0.2-0.3 ppm	0.4-0.7 ppm									



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

Property	Value	Comments
pH	Not available	
Melting / Freeze Point	> -30 °F	
Boiling Point And Range	160-171 °F (71 to 77 °C) (based on Gasoline)	
Flash Point	44.5 °F (7 °C) (Based on Gasoline)	
Evaporation Rate	4-8	(n-butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability	Flammable liquid	
Flammability Limits	3-23%	(est)
Vapor Pressure	45 mm Hg @ 70 °F (21 °C)	
Vapor Density	1.6	
Specific Gravity	0.76-0.9	(water =1)
Solubility	Non-oxygenated gasoline-negligible (<0.1% @77 °F). Gasoline with 10% Ethanol has greater solubility than other oxygenates	
Partition Coefficient	<1	as Log P
Autoignition Temperature	highly variable; >530 °F (>280 C)	
Decomposition Temperature	Evaporation or ignition likely before decomposition will occur	
Viscosity	<1 cSt	
Percent Volatiles	100%	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Material is not self reacting, flammable concentrations may be present in air.

Stability

Normally stable unless mixed with incompatibles or fire in presence of an ignition source. Material is flammable liquid.

Reactions / Polymerization

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 acids and 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.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity:

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

Gasoline (8006-61-9)

LC50 Inhalation Human 2000 ppm/1 hr

Ethanol (64-17-5)

LC50 Inhalation Rat >20,000 ppm/10 hr

Ethanol (64-17-5)

LD50 Oral Rat 7060 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)

Gasoline (8006-61-9)

LD50 Dermal Rabbit >5 mL/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

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. 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.

The IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence indicating that alcoholic beverages (ethanol) are carcinogenic in humans (Group 1). They have determined that there is inadequate evidence that gasoline is carcinogenic in humans and limited evidence that it is carcinogenic in animals. However, IARC has designated MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol Page 5 of 6 Revision 04/03/2012 gasoline as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) due to the fact that gasoline contains benzene.

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. The NTP, ARC, OSHA and ACGIH list benzene as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity: May damage/Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Teratogenicity: Not available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): 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.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Single over-exposure likely to cause central nervous system effects (dizziness and drowsiness), excessive exposure could cause paralysis or cardiac arrhythmia.

Aspiration Hazard: This chemical is considered to be an aspiration hazard. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

Potential Health Effects: Vapor irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. 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 at high concentrations in confined spaces with less than 16% oxygen needed to sustain life, skin and /or eye contact (liquid).

Chronic effects: Human inhalation (chronic) >500 ppm (approx. 1.8 mg/L)/ day. Effects: May cause vomiting, diarrhea, insomnia, headache dizziness, anemia, muscle & neurological symptoms.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

EC50 Daphnia	30 mmol/m ³ (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC 50 Fish	7.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)

Persistence and Degradation: Not expected to persist in the environment.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not available

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other Adverse Effects: None known

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options. May be considered a hazardous waste if disposed. Direct solid waste (landfill) or incineration at a solid waste facility is not permissible. Do not discharge to sanitary or storm sewer. Personnel handling waste containers should follow precautions provided in this document.

Shipping containers must be DOT authorized packages. Follow licensure and regulations for transport of hazardous material and hazardous waste as applicable.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT

UN Identification Number	NA 1987
Proper Shipping Name	Denatured alcohol
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG II
Shipping Label	Flammable Liquid
Placard / Bulk Package	Flammable
Emergency Response Guidebook Guide Number	128

IATA Cargo

UN Identification Number	UN 1987
Shipping Name / Description	Alcohols, n.o.s.
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG II
ICAO Label	Ethanol and Gasoline
Packing Instructions Cargo	364, Y341
Max Quantity Per Package Cargo	60 L

IATA Passenger

UN Identification Number	UN 1987
Shipping Name / Description	Alcohols, n.o.s.
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG II
ICAO Label	3
Packing Instructions Passenger	353, Y341
Max Quantity Per Package	5 L



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

IMDG

UN Identification Number	UN 1987
Shipping Name / Description	Alcohols, n.o.s.
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG II
IMDG Label	3
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Marine Pollutant	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal, State, and Local Regulatory Information

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.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

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 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.

- Benzene (71-43-2)
- Benzene (71-43-2) for reformulated gasoline
- Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)
- n-Hexane (110-54-3)
- Toluene (108-88-3)
- 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)
- Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)

Information on each ingredient's concentration can be found in Section 3

Information on each ingredient's exposure limits can be found in Section 8

EPA Notification (Oil Spills)

If there is a discharge of more than 1,000-gallons of oil (2%) into or upon navigable waters of the United States, or if it is the second spill event of 42 gallons or more of oil into water within a twelve (12) month period, a written report must be submitted to the Regional Administrator of the EPA within sixty days of the event.



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Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance list:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS	Amount
Benzene	71-43-2	Trace
Xylene	1330-20-7	Trace
Toluene	108-88-3	Trace
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Trace
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	Trace
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	98%

New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance list:

The following product components are cited in the New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS	Amount
Gasoline	8006-61-9	2%
Benzene	71-43-2	Trace
Xylene	1330-20-7	Trace
Toluene	108-88-3	Trace
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	Trace
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	Trace
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	98%

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity.

Component	CAS	Amount
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.1%
Toluene	108-88-3	<0.1%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<0.1%
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	98%

U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

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

Version	3.0
Issue Date	May 2015
Prior Issue Date	April 2012

Description of Revisions

Revised to meet Globally Harmonized System for chemical hazard communication requirements pursuant to OSHA regulatory revisions 77 FR 17884, March 26, 2012.

Abbreviations

°F	Degrees fahrenheit (temperature)	>	Greater than
<	Less than	AP	Approximately
=	Equal to	C	Centigrade (temperature)



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Denatured Fuel Grade Ethanol

kg Kilogram
 L Liter
 mg Milligrams
 mL Milliliter
 mm² Square millimeters

mmHg Millimeters of mercury (pressure)
 ppm Parts per million
 sec Second
 ug Micrograms

Acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NTP	National Toxicology Program
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association	OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
AL	Action Level	OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
API	American Petroleum Institute	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service	REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	SARA	Superfund Amendments and
EC50	Ecological concentration 50%	SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
GHS	Global Harmonized System	TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
IARC	International Agency for Research On Cancer	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
IATA	International Air Transport Association	UN	United Nations
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Koc	Soil Organic Carbon	WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)
LC50	Lethal concentration 50%	WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LD50	Lethal dose 50%		
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health		
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change		

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

** End of Safety Data Sheet **



Inject 4.2

Styrene Monomer

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Styrene Monomer

Product code : Q9211, Q9215, Q9257

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Chemicals Canada**
PO Box 4280 STN C
CALGARY AB T2T 5Z5
Canada

Telephone : 1-855-697-4355

Telefax : 1-866-213-7508

Emergency telephone number

CHEMTREC (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Canutec (24 hr) : 1-613-996-6666; Toll Free: 1-888-CAN-UTEC (226-8832)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers and resins.

Restrictions on use : Restricted to professional users., This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)
- single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 1 (Auditory system)
- repeated exposure

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 3

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Response:
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.

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P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P235 Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Highly reactive.

Maintain dissolved oxygen and inhibitor at proper levels to prevent runaway polymerisation.

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance
Substance name : Styrene Monomer 100-42-5
Synonyms : Phenyl ethene, Phenyl ethylene, Vinyl benzene

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
styrene	100-42-5	99 - 100

Stabilised with tertiary butyl catechol., 10-15 ppm.

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Take appropriate steps to avoid fire, explosion and inhalation hazards.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears. Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Notes to physician : Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
-

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE). The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Hazardous combustion products may include:
Carbon monoxide.
Formaldehyde
- Specific extinguishing methods : Standard procedure for chemical fires.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire

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fighting facilities.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Do not operate electrical equipment. Stay upwind and out of low areas.

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Advice on safe handling** : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.
These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.
These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.
Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Inhibitor levels should be maintained.
Protect against light.
- Avoidance of contact** : Strong oxidising agents.
Copper alloys.
- Product Transfer** : If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Refer to guidance

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under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature:
25 °C / 77 °F maximum.

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise.
Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.
Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint., For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m ³	
	Further information: The value is provided by the Industry Association. This value is provided for information only.			
		TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	75 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	35 ppm	CA ON OEL
		STEL	100 ppm	CA ON OEL
		STEV	100 ppm 426 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm 213 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	40 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

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Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for >

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480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
The following information, while appropriate for the product is general in nature. The selection of Personal Protective Equipment will vary depending on the conditions of use.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Oily liquid.

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Colour	: Colourless to yellowish
Odour	: Aromatic hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: 0.1 ppm
pH	: Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	: -31 °C / -24 °F
Boiling point	: 145 °C / 293 °F
Flash point	: 32 °C / 90 °F
Evaporation rate	: 12.4 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: 6.1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1.1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 670 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 3.6
Relative density	: Data not available
Density	: 906 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: 0.29 kg/m ³ (20 °C / 68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: log Pow: 2.95
Auto-ignition temperature	: 490 °C / 914 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.7 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F)
Viscosity, kinematic	: Data not available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable

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Self-heating substances	: At high temperatures, for example fire conditions, exothermic polymerisation may occur causing possible container rupture., Dangerous polymerisation can occur on contact with highly catalytic surfaces., In case of contact with water the inhibitor concentration might decrease and cause polymerisation.
Surface tension	: 34 mN/m
Molecular weight	: 104.15 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Chemical stability	: Material is stable when properly inhibited and an appropriate dissolved oxygen level is maintained (see Storage in Chapter 7). Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly inhibited.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames, and sparks. Exposure to sunlight. Exposure to air. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents. Copper alloys.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product testing.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Styrene Monomer

Version
2.6

Revision Date:
2016-10-14

SDS Number:
800001004869

Print Date: 2017-09-07
Date of last issue: 15.04.2016
Date of first issue: 20.10.2003

Acute toxicity

Product:

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: >10 - <=20 mg/l
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Expected to be of low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Styrene has been found to produce lung tumours in mice. These tumours are not considered to be relevant to humans.

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

styrene

100-42-5

OSHA

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

NTP

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

styrene

100-42-5

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Print Date: 2017-09-07
Date of last issue: 15.04.2016
Date of first issue: 20.10.2003

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility

:

Remarks: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.
Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.
Not expected to impair fertility.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Can cause liver damage.
Repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats.
Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.
Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data are based on product testing.

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)

:

Remarks: Toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

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According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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			Date of first issue: 20.10.2003

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l (based on modeled data)

Toxicity to crustacean (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.95

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water.
If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : None known.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

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toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

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

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TDG

UN number : 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

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

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3
Product name : Styrene monomer

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to the Hazardous Products Regulations

Styrene Monomer

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			Date of first issue: 20.10.2003

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR.

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

AICS	: Listed
DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
CH INV	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan);

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			Date of first issue: 20.10.2003

ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date : 2016-10-14

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.

CA / EN



Inject 4.3 Chlorine

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Bayer MaterialScience

Bayer MaterialScience LLC
Product Safety & Regulatory Affairs
100 Bayer Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741
USA

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: (703) 527-3887

NON-TRANSPORTATION

Emergency Phone: Call Chemtrec
Information Phone: (800) 662-2927

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: CHLORINE GAS FROM MEMBRANE
Material Number: 6252583

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger Color: Yellow, Green, Amber **Form:** liquid **Odor:** pungent.
Corrosive. Highly Toxic. Strong Oxidizer. Water runoff from fire fighting may be corrosive. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture. Toxic gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Reacts with water to form acidic solution. May cause frostbite and possibly burns to the eyes and skin. Contents under pressure. Most combustibles will burn in chlorine as they do in oxygen. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Causes respiratory tract burns. May be fatal if inhaled. Causes skin burns. Causes eye burns. May cause corneal injury. Causes digestive tract burns. Lungs Eyes Upper respiratory tract Skin

Potential Health Effects

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Contact, Eye Contact, Inhalation

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin disorders, Respiratory disorders, Eye disorders

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation

Acute Inhalation

For Component: Chlorine

May cause pulmonary edema with symptoms of breathing difficulty and tightness of chest. Expected to be highly toxic by inhalation. Corrosive with symptoms of coughing, burning, ulceration, and pain.

Chronic Inhalation

For Component: Chlorine

May cause lung damage.

Skin

Acute Skin

For Component: Chlorine

Corrosive with symptoms of reddening, itching, swelling, burning and possible permanent damage. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite with symptoms including loss of skin color, pain or a burning sensation followed by numbness, and in severe cases, blisters.

Eye

Acute Eye

For Component: Chlorine

Corrosive with symptoms of reddening, tearing, swelling, burning and possible permanent damage. Exposure to rapidly expanding gas or vaporizing liquid may cause redness, pain, or blurred vision, and in severe case, burns.

Ingestion

Acute Ingestion

For Component: Chlorine

Ingestion is not a typical route of industrial exposure. Ingestion and/or vomiting may cause aspiration into the lungs resulting in chemical pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs). Symptoms of ingestion may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. May cause digestive tract burns.

Carcinogenicity:

No Carcinogenic substances as defined by IARC, NTP and/or OSHA

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous components

<u>Weight percent</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
100%	Chlorine	7782-50-5

4. First aid measures

Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use lukewarm water if possible. Use fingers to ensure that eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Call a physician immediately.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician immediately. Wash clothing and shoes before reuse.

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration using a pocket mask type resuscitator. Call a physician immediately. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Foam, Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potentially toxic and irritating fumes. Use cold water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize the risk of rupture.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards

Water runoff from fire fighting may be corrosive. Toxic and irritating gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Cool endangered vessels and containers with sprayed water. Heating raises pressure with consequent risk of bursting and explosion. Corrosive gases/fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Most combustibles will burn in chlorine as they do in oxygen.

6. Accidental release measures

Spill and Leak Procedures

Evacuate non-emergency personnel. Isolate the area and prevent access. Remove ignition sources. Notify management. Only trained personnel wearing NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus should be permitted to enter area. Never put water on a chlorine leak. Control source of the leak. Ventilate. Contain the spill to prevent spread into drains, sewers, water supplies, or soil.
Sand

7. Handling and storage

Handling/Storage Precautions

Proper ventilation and appropriate personal protective equipment should be used when handling & processing this product. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not get in eyes. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Further Info on Storage Conditions

Store separate from food products. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this product are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Keep away from combustible material. Store containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated area, out of sunlight and away from fire hazards. Storage containers and associated equipment should be 304L or 316L stainless steel, nickel or lined with PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene), lead, porcelain enamel or galvanized steel. Do not allow moisture to enter storage containers as this will cause an increased corrosion and cause the release of Hydrochloric Acid and Sulfur Dioxide.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Chlorine (7782-50-5)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Time Weighted Average (TWA): 0.5 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 1 ppm
US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)
Ceiling Limit Value: 1 ppm, 3 mg/m³
US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values
Hazard Designation: Group A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Industrial Hygiene/Ventilation Measures

General dilution and local exhaust as necessary to control airborne vapors, mists, dusts and thermal decomposition products below appropriate airborne concentration standards/guidelines.

Respiratory protection

Personal protection through wearing a tightly closed chemical protection suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection

Permeation resistant gloves.

Eye protection

splash proof goggles., Face-shield

Skin and body protection

Permeation resistant clothing and foot protection.

Additional Protective Measures

Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be available.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form:	liquid
Color:	Yellow, Green, Amber
Odor:	pungent
pH:	1.8
Boiling point/boiling range:	-34 °C (-29.2 °F)
Specific Gravity:	1.47

10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

Stability

Stable

Materials to avoid

Organic materials, Aliphatic hydrocarbons, Alcohols, Amines, Water, Ammonia

Conditions to avoid

Avoid extreme heat or cold. Avoid acidic conditions. Avoid basic conditions. Avoid contact with moisture / water.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Burning or thermal decomposition releases toxic chlorine, hydrogen chloride and chlorine dioxide.

11. Toxicological information

Toxicity Data for Chlorine

Acute inhalation toxicity

0.86 - 1.3 mg/l, 1 h (Rat)

Repeated dose toxicity

6 weeks, Inhalation: NOAEL: < 0.0029 mg/l, (Rat, Male/Female, daily)

2 years, inhalation: NOAEL: < 0.4 ppm, (Rat, Male/Female, daily)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, Metabolic Activation: with/without)

Positive and negative results were seen in various in vitro studies.

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Other assay: positive (mouse, Male, oral)

positive

Micronucleus Assay: negative (mouse, Male/Female, oral)

negative

Carcinogenicity

Rat, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 yrs, daily,

Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

mouse, Male/Female, inhalation, 2 yrs, daily,

Rat, Male, oral, 2 weeks, daily,

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Three generation study, oral, daily, (Rat, Male/Female) NOAEL (parental): 100 mg/l,

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Rat, female, oral, daily, NOAEL (teratogenicity): > 100 mg/l, NOAEL (maternal): > 100 mg/l,

No Teratogenic effects observed at doses tested., Fetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Data for Chlorine

Biodegradation

The methods for determining the biological degradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

Theoretical Biological Oxygen Demand (ThBOD)

ca. -0.23 p/p

Bioaccumulation

Not expected to bio-accumulate.

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: 0.44 mg/l (Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), 96 h)

LC50: 0.037 mg/l (Silverside Minnow (Menidia peninsulae), 96 h)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: 0.22 mg/l ((Palaemonetes pugio), 48 h)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: 0.09 mg/l, End Point: inhibition of photosynthesis (other: algae, 3 h)

Additional Ecotoxicological Remarks

Harmful ecological effects due to the pH shift are expected.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws.

Empty Container Precautions

Recondition or dispose of empty container in accordance with governmental regulations. Do not reuse empty container without proper cleaning. Label precautions also apply to this container when empty.

14. Transport information

Land transport (DOT)

Proper shipping name: Chlorine
Hazard Class or Division: 2.3, 8
UN/NA Number: UN1017
Packaging group:
Hazard Label(s): Poison Gas, Corrosive

RSPA/DOT Regulated Components:

Chlorine

Reportable Quantity: 4.54 kg

Sea transport (IMDG)

Proper shipping name: CHLORINE
Hazard Class or Division: 2.3, 8
UN number: UN1017
Packaging group:
Hazard Label(s): TOXIC GASES, CORROSIVE
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

Air transport (ICAO/IATA)

Forbidden

15. Regulatory information

United States Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazcom Standard Rating: Hazardous

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: Listed on the TSCA Inventory.

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):

Components

Chlorine

Reportable quantity: 10 lbs

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard, Reactivity Hazard

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):

Components

Chlorine

US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required:

Components

Chlorine

US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261)

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, to determine if that waste is a hazardous waste., In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of corrosivity under 40 CFR 261.22(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as a hazardous waste., In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of ignitability under 40 CFR 261.21(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as a hazardous waste., In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of reactivity under 40 CFR 261.23(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as a hazardous waste., In its purchased form, this product meets the criteria of toxicity under 40 CFR 261.24(a), and, when discarded in that form, should be managed as a hazardous waste.

State Right-To-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

Weight percent

100%

Components

Chlorine

CAS-No.

7782-50-5

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

Weight percent

100%

Components

Chlorine

CAS-No.

7782-50-5

MA Right to Know Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance List:

Weight percent

100%

Components

Chlorine

CAS-No.

7782-50-5

California Prop. 65:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any of the listed chemicals, which the state of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. Other information

NFPA 704M Rating

Health	4
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0
Other	Oxidizer

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

HMIS Rating

Health	3
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	2

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe

* = Chronic Health Hazard

The method of hazard communication for Bayer MaterialScience LLC is comprised of Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. HMIS and NFPA ratings are provided by Bayer MaterialScience LLC as a customer service.

Contact person: Product Safety Department
Telephone: (412) 777-2835
MSDS Number: 112000034409
Version Date: 07/21/2011
Report version: 1.0

This information is furnished without warranty, express or implied. This information is believed to be accurate to the best knowledge of Bayer MaterialScience LLC. The information in this MSDS relates only to the specific material designated herein. Bayer MaterialScience LLC assumes no legal responsibility for use of or reliance upon the information in this MSDS.



Inject 4.4 Crude Oil

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1	IDENTIFICATION
------------------	-----------------------

PRODUCT

Product Name: CRUDE OIL, SOUR
Product Description: Petroleum Crude Oil
SDS Number: 3277

Intended Use: Feedstock

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Imperial Oil - Crude Oil Supply & Marketing
 P.O. Box 2480, Station M
 Calgary, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canada

24 Hour Emergency Telephone	1-866-232-9563
Transportation Emergency Phone Number	1-866-232-9563
Supplier General Contact	1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
------------------	------------------------------

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR SOR/2015-17.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Flammable Liquids — Category 2
- Eye Irritation — Category 2A
- Carcinogenicity — Category 1B
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure (Central Nervous System) — Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard — Category 1

LABEL:

Pictogram:





Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350: May cause cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Blood, Liver, Spleen, Thymus

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. P242: Use non-sparking tools. P243: Take action to prevent static discharges. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage. P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: Petroleum

Other hazard information:

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR/2015-17.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR/2015-17.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Hydrogen sulphide, a highly toxic gas, is expected to be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulphide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odour does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be irritating to nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression. Exposure to benzene is associated with cancer (acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders (see Section 11).

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) in Hazardous product

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
Petroleum	8002-05-9	100%	H225, H304, H336, H350(1B), H319(2A), H373, H401, H411

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
benzene	71-43-2	1 - 5%	H225, H303, H304, H340(1B), H350(1A), H315, H319(2A), H372, H401, H412
cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1%	H225, H304, H332, H373, H401, H412
hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	> 0.005 %	H220, H280, H330(2), H400(M factor 1)
n-hexane	110-54-3	1 - 5%	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H401, H411
naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5%	H228(2), H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
toluene	108-88-3	1 - 5%	H225, H304, H336, H361(D), H315, H373, H401, H412
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5%	H226, H303, H304, H312, H332, H335, H315, H320(2B), H373, H401, H412

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing

assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Highly flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Exposure to fire can generate toxic fumes. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: <21°C (70°F) [ASTM D-92]

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

Autoignition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated. Note: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic and, if necessary, heat resistant and thermal insulated material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

H₂S is present. Avoid all personal contact. Crude oils can contain trace levels of natural impurities including heavy metals, such as mercury, nickel or lead, as well as naturally occurring radioactive material. As the impurity content may concentrate during refining/processing, process operations, including equipment, materials and products should be evaluated to identify and manage any potential risks to health, safety or the environment or regulatory concerns.

Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. The toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatigue properties of hydrogen sulfide require that air monitoring alarms and respiratory protection be used where the concentration might be expected to reach a harmful level, such as in an enclosed space, heated transport vessel, or in a spill or leak situation.

Material may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM), which will accumulate in process equipment and storage vessels. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
benzene		STEL	1 ppm			Supplier
benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm			Supplier
benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
cyclohexane		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH

ethylbenzene		TWA	20 ppm			ACGIH
hydrogen sulphide		STEL	14 mg/m ³	10 ppm		Supplier
hydrogen sulphide		TWA	7 mg/m ³	5 ppm		Supplier
hydrogen sulphide		STEL	5 ppm			ACGIH
hydrogen sulphide		TWA	1 ppm			ACGIH
n-hexane		TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
toluene		TWA	20 ppm			ACGIH
xylene		STEL	150 ppm			ACGIH
xylene		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

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

Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H₂S vapours may accumulate.

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

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

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or

manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:
Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Dark Brown
Odour: Rotten Egg
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.661 - 1.013
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: <21°C (70°F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point / Range: 32°C (90°F) - 37°C (99°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: 0 kPa (0 mm Hg) at 20°C - 106.4 kPa (800 mm Hg) at 20°C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: >0.42 cSt (0.42 mm²/sec) at 40°C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/A
Pour Point: -73°C (-100°F) - 48°C (118°F)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers

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

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Not determined.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Data available.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data available.	Irritating and will injure eye tissue. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitisation	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 479
Carcinogenicity: Data available.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451
Reproductive Toxicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	

Single Exposure: Data available.	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401 402
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate exposure may cause organ damage. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY
ethylbenzene	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 17.8 mg/l (Vapour) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 3.5 g/kg (Rat)
hydrogen sulphide	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 444 ppm (Gas) (Rat)
naphthalene	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Blood, Liver, Spleen, Thymus

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug.

Crude oil: Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs). Prolonged and / or repeated exposure by skin or inhalation of certain PACs may cause cancer of the skin, lung, and of other sites of the body. In animal studies, some crudes produced skin tumors in mice, while other crudes produced no tumors. Developmental studies of crude oil in lab animals showed reduced fetal weight and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic levels. Repeated dermal exposure to crude oils in rats resulted in toxicity to the blood, liver, thymus, and bone marrow.

Contains:

BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE: Chronic health effects due to repeated exposures to low levels of H₂S have not been established. High level (700 ppm) acute exposure can result in sudden death. High concentrations will lead to cardiopulmonary arrest due to nervous system toxicity and pulmonary edema. Lower levels (150 ppm) may overwhelm sense of smell, eliminating warning of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure to H₂S include headache, fatigue, insomnia, irritability, and gastrointestinal problems. Repeated exposures to approximately 25 ppm will irritate mucous membranes and the respiratory system and have been implicated in some eye damage. **NAPHTHALENE:** Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown. **TOLUENE :** Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm)

have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects. ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

CMR Status:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
benzene	71-43-2	1, 4, 5
cyclohexane	110-82-7	4
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	3, 4
hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	4
n-hexane	110-54-3	4
naphthalene	91-20-3	3, 4
toluene	108-88-3	4
xylene	1330-20-7	4

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1
 2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B
 4 = ACGIH ALL

5 = ACGIH A1
 6 = ACGIH A2

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Less volatile component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Low molecular wt. component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
 High molecular wt. component -- Expected to biodegrade slowly.

Photolysis:

More water soluble component -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in water when exposed to sunlight.

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Invertebrate	EC50 10 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC
Hazard Class & Division: 3 (6.1)
UN Number: 3494
Packing Group: I
Special Provisions: 106, 150

Footnote: If shipped over water, product TDG classification as shown below for SEA (IMDG).

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC
Hazard Class & Division: 3
ID Number: 3494
Packing Group: I



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Marine Pollutant: No
ERG Number: 131
Label(s): 3 (6.1)
Transport Document Name: UN3494, PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, 3 (6.1), PG I

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 3494
Packing Group: I
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3 (6.1)
Transport Document Name: UN3494, PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, 3 (6.1), PG I, (21°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 3494
Packing Group: I
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3 (6.1)
Transportation Limitations: CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY
Transport Document Name: UN3494, PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, 3, PG I, (6.1)

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

CEPA: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are exempt.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories (May contain substance(s) subject to notification to the EPA Active TSCA inventory prior to import to USA): AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
benzene	71-43-2	6
cyclohexane	110-82-7	6
n-hexane	110-54-3	6
naphthalene	91-20-3	6

toluene	108-88-3	6
xylene	1330-20-7	6

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = TSCA 4 3 = TSCA 5e 5 = TSCA 12b
2 = TSCA 5a2 4 = TSCA 6 6 = NPRI

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

- H220: Extremely flammable gas; Flammable Gas, Cat 1
- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3
- H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated; Pressurized Gas
- H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4
- H303: May be harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 5
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin; Acute Tox Dermal, Cat 4
- H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
- H319(2A): Causes serious eye irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 2A
- H320(2B): Causes eye irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 2B
- H330(2): Fatal if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 2
- H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation; Target Organ Single, Resp Irr
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness; Target Organ Single, Narcotic
- H340(1B): May cause genetic defects; Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Cat 1B
- H350(1A): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1A
- H350(1B): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1B
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2
- H361(D): Suspected of damaging the unborn child; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Develop)
- H361(F): Suspected of damaging fertility; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Fertility)
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 1
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1
- H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 3

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: BONNIE GLEN SOUR | BOUNDARY LAKE | BP SOUR HEAVY | CENTRAL ALBERTA | CONVENTIONAL HEAVY | DRAYTON VALLEY SOUR | EDMONTON HIGH SOUR | EDMONTON LOW SOUR | ELBOW CENTRAL ALBERTA | FOSTERTON HVY |



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HARDISTY LT | LLOYD GIBSON | LT SOUR BLEND <LSB> | MACKAY RIVER HEAVY | MEDIUM SOUR BLEND | MID-SASK LT | MIDALE | MILK RIVER SOUR | MIXED SOUR BLEND | MOOSE JAW TOPS (MJT) | NEXUS HEAVY SOUR | NEXUS LIGHT SOUR | ONT. SOUR | PEACE HEAVY | PEACE SOUR | PREMIUM CONVENTIONAL HEAVY | RANGELAND LT SOUR | REDWATER | SEAL HEAVY | VIRDEN LT | VIRDEN MED | WASKADA SOUR | WEST TEXAS/NEW MEXICO SOUR | WESTSPUR LT | WESTSPUR MIDALE

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: CRUDE OIL, SWEET
Product Description: Petroleum Crude Oil
SDS Number: 21341

Intended Use: Feedstock

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Imperial Oil - Crude Oil Supply & Marketing
 P.O. Box 2480, Station M
 Calgary, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canada

24 Hour Emergency Telephone	1-866-232-9563
Transportation Emergency Phone Number	1-866-232-9563
Supplier General Contact	1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and the SDS contains all the information required by the HPR SOR/2015-17.

CLASSIFICATION:

- Flammable Liquids — Category 2
- Eye Irritation — Category 2A
- Carcinogenicity — Category 1B
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Single Exposure (Central Nervous System) — Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity — Repeated Exposure — Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard — Category 1

LABEL:

Pictogram:





Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H350: May cause cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Blood, Liver, Spleen, Thymus

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. P242: Use non-sparking tools. P243: Take action to prevent static discharges. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage. P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

Other hazard information:

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR/2015-17.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None as defined under HPR SOR/2015-17.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapours that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Hydrogen sulphide, a highly toxic gas, is expected to be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulphide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odour does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. May be irritating to the skin, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression. Exposure to benzene is associated with cancer (acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and

serious blood disorders (see Section 11).

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) in Hazardous product

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL	8002-05-9	100%	H225, H304, H336, H350(1B), H319(2A), H373, H401, H411

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - < 1%	H225, H303, H304, H340(1B), H350(1A), H315, H319(2A), H372, H401
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	1 - < 5%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	7783-06-4	0.002 - 0.005%	H220, H280, H330(2), H400(M factor 1)
n-Hexane	110-54-3	1 - < 5%	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H401, H411
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - < 5%	H228(2), H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
Toluene	108-88-3	1 - < 5%	H225, H304, H336, H361(D), H315, H373, H401, H412
XYLENES	1330-20-7	1 - < 5%	H226, H303, H304, H312, H332, H335, H315, H320(2B), H373, H401, H412

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental

oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

SECTION 5	FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES
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EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Extremely Flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Exposure to fire can generate toxic fumes. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: -20°C (-4°F) - 35°C (95°F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D

SECTION 6	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. If contact with hot product is possible or anticipated, gloves should be heat-resistant and thermally insulated. Note: gloves made of PVA are not water-resistant, and are not suitable for emergency use. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic and, if necessary, heat resistant and thermal insulated material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces.

Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Warn other shipping. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If permitted by regulatory authorities, the use of suitable dispersants should be considered where permitted in local oil spill contingency plans. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines. Use containment booms when the ambient temperature is below the flash point of the material. Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

H₂S is present. Avoid all personal contact. Crude oils can contain trace levels of natural impurities including heavy metals, such as mercury, nickel or lead, as well as naturally occurring radioactive material. As the impurity content may concentrate during refining/processing, process operations, including equipment, materials and products should be evaluated to identify and manage any potential risks to health, safety or the environment or regulatory concerns.

Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. The toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatigue properties of hydrogen sulfide require that air monitoring alarms and respiratory protection be used where the concentration might be expected to reach a harmful level, such as in an enclosed space, heated transport vessel, or in a spill or leak situation.

Material may contain trace amounts of naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM), which will accumulate in process equipment and storage vessels. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
Benzene		STEL	1 ppm			Supplier
Benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm			Supplier

Benzene		STEL	2.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
Benzene		TWA	0.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
CYCLOHEXANE		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE		STEL	14 mg/m ³	10 ppm		Supplier
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE		TWA	7 mg/m ³	5 ppm		Supplier
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE		STEL	5 ppm			ACGIH
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE		TWA	1 ppm			ACGIH
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
Toluene		TWA	20 ppm			ACGIH
XYLENES		STEL	150 ppm			ACGIH
XYLENES		TWA	100 ppm			ACGIH

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

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

Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H₂S vapours may accumulate.

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

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

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles are recommended.

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Colour: Dark Brown
Odour: Rotten Egg
Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.661 - 1.013
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: -20°C (-4°F) - 35°C (95°F) [ASTM D-92]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
Autoignition Temperature: N/D
Boiling Point / Range: >= 20°C (68°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
Vapour Pressure: 0 kPa (0 mm Hg) at 20°C - 106.4 kPa (800 mm Hg) at 20°C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: <7 cSt (7 mm²/sec) at 40°C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/A
Pour Point: < 32°C (90°F)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers

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

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: No end point data for material.	Not determined.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Data available.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data available.	Irritating and will injure eye tissue. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitisation	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 479
Carcinogenicity: Data available.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451
Reproductive Toxicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421

Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: Data available.	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401 402
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate exposure may cause organ damage. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 444 ppm (Gas) (Rat)
Naphthalene	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD 50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Blood, Liver, Spleen, Thymus

Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug.

Crude oil: Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs). Prolonged and / or repeated exposure by skin or inhalation of certain PACs may cause cancer of the skin, lung, and of other sites of the body. In animal studies, some crudes produced skin tumors in mice, while other crudes produced no tumors. Developmental studies of crude oil in lab animals showed reduced fetal weight and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic levels. Repeated dermal exposure to crude oils in rats resulted in toxicity to the blood, liver, thymus, and bone marrow.

Contains:

BENZENE: Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies.

Crude oil: Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs). Prolonged and / or repeated exposure by skin or inhalation of certain PACs may cause cancer of the skin, lung, and of other sites of the body. In animal studies, some crudes produced skin tumors in mice, while other crudes produced no tumors. Developmental studies of crude oil in lab animals showed reduced fetal weight and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic levels. Repeated dermal exposure to crude oils in rats resulted in toxicity to the blood, liver, thymus, and bone marrow.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE: Chronic health effects due to repeated exposures to low levels of H₂S have not been established. High level (700 ppm) acute exposure can result in sudden death. High concentrations will lead to cardiopulmonary arrest due to nervous system toxicity and pulmonary edema. Lower levels (150 ppm) may overwhelm sense of smell, eliminating warning of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure to H₂S include headache, fatigue, insomnia, irritability, and gastrointestinal problems. Repeated exposures to approximately 25 ppm will irritate mucous membranes and the respiratory system and have been implicated in some eye damage. **NAPHTHALENE:** Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene

caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown. **TOLUENE :** Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects. **ETHYLBENZENE:** Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

CMR Status:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Benzene	71-43-2	1, 4, 5
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	4
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	3, 4
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	7783-06-4	4
n-Hexane	110-54-3	4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	3, 4
Toluene	108-88-3	4
XYLENES	1330-20-7	4

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1
 2 = IARC 2A

3 = IARC 2B
 4 = ACGIH ALL

5 = ACGIH A1
 6 = ACGIH A2

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Less volatile component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Low molecular wt. component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

High molecular wt. component -- Expected to biodegrade slowly.

Photolysis:

More water soluble component -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in water when exposed to sunlight.

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Invertebrate	EC50 10 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1267
Packing Group: I
Special Provisions: 92,106,150

Product Name: CRUDE OIL, SWEET
 Revision Date: 22 Jul 2019
 Page 13 of 15

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
ID Number: 1267
Packing Group: I
ERG Number: 128
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1267, PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL, 3, PG I

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1267
Packing Group: I
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name:

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1267
Packing Group: I
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1267, PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL, 3, PG I

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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CEPA: All components of this product are either on the Domestic Substance List (DSL) or are exempt.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories (May contain substance(s) subject to notification to the EPA Active TSCA inventory prior to import to USA): AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
CYCLOHEXANE	110-82-7	6
n-Hexane	110-54-3	6
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6
Toluene	108-88-3	6

XYLENES	1330-20-7	6
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--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = TSCA 4 3 = TSCA 5e 5 = TSCA 12b
 2 = TSCA 5a2 4 = TSCA 6 6 = NPRI

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
-------------------	--------------------------

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

- H220: Extremely flammable gas; Flammable Gas, Cat 1
- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3
- H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated; Pressurized Gas
- H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4
- H303: May be harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 5
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin; Acute Tox Dermal, Cat 4
- H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
- H319(2A): Causes serious eye irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 2A
- H320(2B): Causes eye irritation; Serious Eye Damage/Irr, Cat 2B
- H330(2): Fatal if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 2
- H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation; Target Organ Single, Resp Irr
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness; Target Organ Single, Narcotic
- H340(1B): May cause genetic defects; Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Cat 1B
- H350(1A): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1A
- H350(1B): May cause cancer; Carcinogenicity, Cat 1B
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2
- H361(D): Suspected of damaging the unborn child; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Develop)
- H361(F): Suspected of damaging fertility; Repro Tox, Cat 2 (Fertility)
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 1
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1
- H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 3

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Updates made in accordance with implementation of GHS requirements.

THIS SDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: BAKKEN SASKATCHEWAN | BC LT | BONNIE GLEN SWEET | DRAYTON VALLEY SWEET | GIBSONS MIXED BLEND SWEET-HARDISTY | KOCH SWEET BLEND | MIXED BLEND SWEET | NEXUS SWEET | NORMAN WELLS | ONT. SWEET | PEACE SWEET | RAINBOW | RANGELAND LT SWEET | SWAN HILLS | TERRA NOVA | WTI LIGHT



Product Name: CRUDE OIL, SWEET
Revision Date: 22 Jul 2019
Page 15 of 15

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DGN: 7123505 (1022935)

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Inject 5

CP Damage Assessment Forms



Tank Car Damage and Inspection Form

Completed By: _____

Waybill #

Date: _____ Time: _____

<p>Car Number: _____</p> <p>Type of Car: <input type="checkbox"/> Low Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Cryogenic <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Specification #: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Taken</p> <p>Capacity: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Taken</p> <p>UN #: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Taken</p> <p>Jacketed: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N</p> <p>Insulated: <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N</p>	<p>Material: _____</p> <p>Test Pressure: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Taken</p> <p>Build Date: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Picture Taken</p> <p>Construction Materials: _____</p> <p>Type: _____</p> <p>Thickness: _____</p>
--	---

Fitting/Damage

Car Diagram

Indicate location and severity of damage (punctures, cracks, scores, gouges, wheel burns, dents, rail burns, underframe and leaks) on the appropriate diagram(s).

Fitting	Damaged	Leaking	Picture Taken	Comments		Picture Taken
Liquid Valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Vapour Valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
BOV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
PRD (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PressureRating		<input type="checkbox"/>
PRD (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PressureRating		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Gauge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Manway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Fill Hole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Sample Line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Thermo Well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>



Inject 6

UAV Aerial Imagery





Inject 7

Air Monitoring Plan



Air Monitoring Plan

Canadian Pacific Railway
Release Exercise

Canadian Pacific Railway

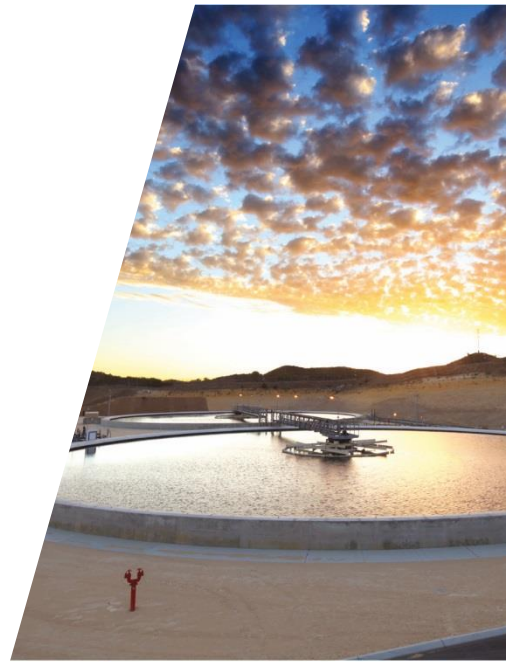




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1. Introduction and Objectives

GHD was notified of a Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) freight train derailment at approximately 09:00 EST (Site). This Air Monitoring Plan (AMP) was prepared to address response activities for the derailment. According to the United Nations (UN) number and chemical information provided by CP representatives, the products involved in the derailment are ethanol, styrene, and chlorine. In addition, benzene may be present in ethanol. These four compounds will be the constituents of interest (COI) based on the provided Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

To help ensure that CP and contracted employees working at the Site are adequately protected from exposure to potential air contaminants, GHD has developed this air monitoring plan (AMP).

The elements of the AMP include:

- Air monitoring for benzene, ethanol, combustible gases measured as lower explosive limit (LEL), chlorine, and styrene, at the derailment Site.
- Establish and implement procedures to ensure an appropriate response to elevated levels of each COI. This may include identifying areas requiring respiratory protection, chemical protective clothing, or arranging for a timely evacuation of the Site in the event that hazardous concentrations are detected.
- Communicate the hazards associated with exposures to COIs to affected workers, members of the neighboring community, and other potential receptors.
- Provide recommendations for controlling Site exposures, respiratory protection and other personal protective equipment (PPE) to on-Site personnel.

2. Occupational Exposure Limits and Guidelines

Railroads are regulated by Federal occupational health and safety legislation. The Labour Code references threshold limit values (TLVs) recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as occupational exposure Limits (OELs). ACGIH recommends TLVs based on time weight average (TWA) exposures, short term exposure limits (STEL), and ceiling exposures.

The TLV-TWA is based on a conventional 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, for a working lifetime without adverse effect.

The TLV-STEL is a 15-minute TWA concentration that nearly all workers can be exposed to continuously for a short period of time without suffering adverse effects. A worker can be exposed up to 4 times a day with a minimum of 60 minutes between each exposure.

The TLV-Ceiling is a maximum concentration that should never be exceeded.

Additionally, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has established immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) limits for various chemicals indicating



concentrations of various COIs that may cause death or immediate or delayed permanent adverse effects or prevent escape from a toxic environment.

Table 1 summarizes ACGIH TLVs and NIOSH IDLH levels for the COIs.

Table 1 Occupational Exposure Limits and Guidelines

COIs	ACGIH Guidelines		NIOSH - IDLH	Units
	TWA	STEL		
Benzene	0.5	2.5	500	ppm
Chlorine	0.1	0.4	10	ppm
Ethanol	NE	1,000	3,300	ppm
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	0.1	0.4	30	ppm
Styrene	20	40	700	ppm

Notes:
 COI – Constituent of Interest
 STEL – Short-term exposure limit
 TWA – Time-weighted average
 NE – Not established
 ppm – parts per million
 ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 NIOSH – National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
 IDLH – Immediately dangerous to life and health

2.1 Combustible Gases measured as LEL

In addition to the exposure limits, chemicals may have a flammable range. The flammable range has a LEL and upper explosive limit (UEL). The LEL is the lowest percentage of vapours required to create an explosive atmosphere, below which the vapour mixture would be too lean to ignite. The UEL is the maximum percentage of vapours required to create an explosive atmosphere, above which the mixture would be too rich to ignite. If the COI vapours are within the explosive range, an adequate supply of oxygen is present, and an ignition source is introduced, an explosion or fire will occur. With operations involving flammable gases or vapors it is critical that concentrations do not exceed the LEL to prevent a flash fire or explosion.

In gas/vapor detection systems, the amount of a particular gas/vapor present in an atmosphere is measured as a percentage of the LEL. For comparison, an instrument reading of 0% LEL indicates an atmosphere free of a combustible gas/vapor; while a measurement of 100% LEL denotes an atmosphere that is at the LEL for that gas/vapor. The relationship between the percentage of LEL and percentage of the gas/vapor by volume differs among combustible gases/vapors. NIOSH has established a safety factor to prevent workers from entering an explosive atmosphere. NIOSH considers an environment to be hazardous if a combustible gas/vapor is detected at 10% of its established LEL.

Calibration of a combustible gas/vapor detection systems is typically completed using methane gas. Different chemicals will not correspond directly to the methane calibration curve and will therefore provide a biased high or low measurements. For this reason the combustible gases measured as LEL action level is conservatively selected.



3. Action Levels

3.1 Worker Action Levels and Description of Action

Action levels have been established to facilitate a timely and appropriate response to the detection of airborne hazards associated with benzene, ethanol, combustible gases measured as LEL, chlorine, and styrene. Action levels have been set at levels lower than the established exposure limits and guidelines to ensure that if these levels are detected, they are effectively communicated to appropriate Site personnel and/or off-Site receptors so that appropriate action can be taken.

The Site-specific action levels for the Site are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Real-Time Air Monitoring Action Levels

COIs	Action Level ¹	Description of Action
Benzene	<0.5 ppm	<u>Action Level 1</u> – No action required.
	≥0.5 ppm	<u>Action Level 2</u> – Communicate air monitoring reading to Site officials. Confirm air monitoring reading with a duplicate instrument. If confirmatory air monitoring indicates benzene concentrations above the action level recommend initiating SWA. If air monitoring readings continue to indicate benzene concentrations above the action levels consult with a GHD CIH/ROH, Toxicologist, or qualified individuals to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces potential exposures to acceptable levels.
Combustible gases as LEL (measured as methane) ²	<1 %	<u>Action Level 1</u> – No action required.
	≥1 %	<u>Action Level 2</u> – Communicate air monitoring reading to Site officials. Confirm air monitoring reading with a duplicate instrument. If confirmatory air monitoring indicates combustible gases concentrations above the action level recommend initiating SWA. If air monitoring readings continue to indicate combustible gases concentrations above the action limit consult with a GHD CIH/ROH, Toxicologist, or qualified individuals to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces potential exposures to acceptable levels.
Ethanol	<500 ppm	<u>Action Level 1</u> – No action required.
	≥500 ppm	<u>Action Level 2</u> – Communicate air monitoring reading to Site officials. Confirm air monitoring reading with a duplicate instrument. If confirmatory air monitoring indicates ethanol concentrations above the action level recommend initiating SWA. If air monitoring readings continue to indicate ethanol concentrations above the action limit consult with a GHD CIH/ROH, Toxicologist, or qualified individuals to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces potential exposures to acceptable levels.
Chlorine	<0.1 ppm	<u>Action Level 1</u> – No action required.
	≥0.1 ppm	<u>Action Level 2</u> – Communicate air monitoring reading to Site officials. Confirm air monitoring reading with a duplicate instrument. If confirmatory air monitoring indicates chlorine concentrations above the action level recommend initiating SWA. If air monitoring readings continue to indicate chlorine concentrations above the action limit consult with a GHD CIH/ROH, Toxicologist, or qualified individuals to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces potential exposures to acceptable levels.



Table 2 Continued Real-Time Air Monitoring Action Levels

COIs	Action Level ¹	Description of Action
Styrene	<10 ppm	<u>Action Level 1</u> – No action required.
	≥10 ppm	<u>Action Level 2</u> – Communicate air monitoring reading to Site officials. Confirm air monitoring reading with a duplicate instrument. If confirmatory air monitoring indicates styrene concentrations above the action level recommend initiating SWA. If air monitoring readings continue to indicate styrene concentrations above the action limit consult with a GHD CIH/ROH, Toxicologist, or other sufficiently qualified individuals to recommend a course of action that maintains operational effectiveness and reduces potential exposures to acceptable levels.

Notes:

1 – Action levels are based on a one minute average.

COI – Chemical of interest

ppm – parts per million

SWA – Stop work authority

CIH – Certified Industrial Hygienist

ROH – Registered Occupational Hygienist

3.2 Instrument Correction Factors

If electrochemical sensors for COIs are not available, and a photoionization detector (PID) must be used for air monitoring and gas detection, correction factors must be applied. All chemicals have individual ionization potentials, for a PID to measure a chemical the voltage of the lamp must be greater than the ionization potential of the chemical. A PID can be equipped with three different lamps; 9.8 electron-volts (eV), 10.6 eV, and 11.7 eV.

A PID does not respond to all chemicals in the same way, so correction factors need to be applied to the PID measurements to determine the correct concentration of the COI in the air. Correction factors are specific to each chemical and each lamp.

Correction factors for the COIs on Site are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Correction Factors for COI

COIs	Ionization Potential	Correction Factor for 10.6 eV Lamp
Benzene	9.25	0.47
Ethanol	10.47	7.9
Chlorine	11.48	NA
Styrene	8.43	0.43

Notes:

COI – Constituent of interest

eV – electron-volts

NA – The COI has no available correction factor for a 10.6 eV lamp, an electrochemical sensor must be used, or an 11.7 eV lamp with a correction factor of 1.0

3.3 Assessment of Action Levels

This AMP is intended to address potential airborne hazards associated with the identified COIs at concentrations that may require modification of work practices and/or control measures to mitigate potential worker exposures.

Some indicators of the need to reassess work practices are:



- Change in weather conditions (i.e., during high wind conditions)
- Temperature extremes
- Change in qualitative levels of chemicals as observed by field personnel
- Change in work scope, which affects the degree of contact with areas of potentially-elevated chemical presence

If airborne concentrations of COI listed in Table 2 are detected above an action level, it is recommended that SWA be implemented and Site personnel are notified. A GHD CIH and/or ROH should be notified and after reviewing the change in conditions, appropriate actions will be recommended and implemented.

4. Community Exposure

4.1 Community Action Levels

Community monitoring will be conducted using real-time air monitoring techniques described below in Section 5. The community action levels will be the same as the worker action levels listed in Section 3 as they are more conservative than the ambient air quality criteria and protective of human health. If detectable concentrations of a COI is present at the perimeter of the work Site, integrated air sampling will be conducted to aid in quantification of the COI, if required. The concentrations listed by the AEGLs are intended to be used in an emergency situation.

Monitoring of properties potentially impacted will be conducted using real-time air monitoring techniques described below, on an as-needed basis, as determined by Site personnel. Additionally, many of the standards or guidelines are intended to protect the general public and sensitive community members from lifetime exposures to each COI. Emergency exposures are generally much shorter and therefore different community standards are warranted for action levels at community locations.

The above action levels in Table 2 should provide adequate control to prevent off-Site migration of COIs. However, if work area air monitoring data indicates that the surrounding community may be impacted, then appropriate community action levels and responses will be developed and this AMP will be revised.

4.2 Assessment of Action Levels

This AMP is intended to address potential airborne hazards associated with the identified COIs at concentrations that may require modification of work practices and/or control measures to mitigate potential worker exposures.

Some indicators of the need for re-assessment are:

- Change in weather conditions (i.e., during high wind conditions)
- Temperature extremes
- Change in qualitative levels of chemicals as observed by field personnel



- Change in work scope, which affects the degree of contact with areas of potentially-elevated chemical presence

If airborne concentrations of any COI listed in Table 2 are detected above an action level, it is recommended that SWA be implemented and Site personnel are notified. A GHD CIH and/or ROH should be notified and after reviewing the change in conditions, appropriate actions will be recommended and implemented.

5. Real-Time Air Monitoring Instrumentation and Implementation

5.1 Real-Time Air Monitoring Instrumentation

Table 4 summarizes the air monitoring instruments that will be used on Site, detection methods, and instrument detection limits.

Table 4 Real-Time Air Monitoring Instrumentation

Instrument	Detection Method	COI	Instrument Detection Limit
AreaRAE and MultiRAE	Catalytic Bead Sensor	Combustible Gases	1%
	Electrochemical Sensor	Oxygen	0.1%
	Electrochemical Sensor	Hydrogen Sulphide	0.1 ppm
	Electrochemical Sensor	Carbon Monoxide	0.1 ppm
	Electrochemical Sensor	Chlorine	0.1 ppm
	PID	Benzene, Ethanol, Styrene	0.1 ppm
Piston Hand Pump with Colorimetric Detection Tubes	Acid-base reaction resulting in color change	Benzene, Ethanol, Chlorine, Styrene	Variable
Notes: ppm – Parts per million PID – Photoionization detector N/A – Not applicable			

Instruments will be calibrated and operated in general accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or applicable test/method specifications.

5.2 Real-Time Air Monitoring Implementation

Real-time air monitoring for COI will be performed at the following locations:

- Worker Site
- Site perimeter
- Potential off-Site receptors in the surrounding community.



Air sampling instrumentation, as outlined in Table 5, will be placed at the abovementioned locations and will monitor and log concentrations of the COIs, as required.

Using radio telemetry, continuously logged readings for each AreaRAE will be transmitted to a single host computer at the Site, allowing GHD personnel to simultaneously monitor the airborne concentrations at AreaRAE stations from a central location. If airborne concentrations of COI listed in Table 2 are detected above action levels, it is recommended that SWA be implemented and designated Site personnel, GHD personnel, and GHD CIH/ROH be notified, and appropriate actions will be recommended and implemented, as required.

MultiRAE monitors will be used to monitor the airborne concentrations of COIs at the abovementioned locations. If airborne concentrations of the COIs listed in Table 2 are detected above the Site-specific Action Level, it is recommended that designated Site personnel, GHD personnel, and GHD CIH/ROH be notified and appropriate actions will be taken to assist the health and safety of the potentially affected individuals.

6. Integrated Air Sampling

Based on Site conditions, integrated air sampling may be used to characterize potential exposures to COIs and qualify results of air monitoring instrumentation. Personal and/or area air samples may be collected from the breathing zones of on-Site workers, or in breathing zone height in works areas to evaluate potential exposures to COIs.

A similar exposure group (SEG) analysis will be conducted prior to integrated air sampling to determine the number of samples that should be collected to represent the various job tasks conducted during the project. SEGs are groups of workers having the same general exposure profile because of the similarities and frequency of the tasks they perform, the materials or processes in which they work, and the similarity of the way they perform the tasks. GHD personnel will identify and continuously observe work activities with potential for exposures to determine SEGs.

The air samples will be shipped, under a chain-of-custody protocol, to a laboratory that is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association’s Laboratory Accreditation Program (AIHA) or Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) for analysis.

Samples will be collected and analyzed in accordance with established analytical methods. Field blanks will be collected and provided to the laboratory for quality control purposes.

The integrated air sampling methods for the COIs are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5 Integrated Air Sampling Method

Analyte	Sample Media	Flow Rate
Benzene	3M 3520	NA
Chlorine	Washed Silver Membrane Filter	0.3-1 LPM
Ethanol	3M 3520	NA
Styrene	3M 3520	NA
Notes:		
LPM – litre per minute		
3M 3520 - 3M Passive Sampling Badge for VOCs		



7. Respiratory Protection Plan

7.1 Respiratory Protection

This AMP is intended to address potential airborne hazards associated with the COIs at concentrations that might require the use respiratory protection.

If airborne concentrations of the COI listed in Table 2, are detected above the action levels established, SWA will be implemented and designated Site personnel, GHD personnel, GHD CIH/ROH, and affected workers will be notified.

Site personnel needing respiratory protection are required to have fit-tested respiratory protection available.

Respirator usage will be upgraded or downgraded based upon a change in Site conditions and/or the review of the results of ongoing air monitoring efforts. After reviewing the change in conditions, appropriate actions will be taken.

7.2 Reassessment of Respiratory Protection

When a significant change occurs, they will be documented and subsequently re-assessed. Some indicators of the need for reassessment are:

- Change in weather conditions (i.e., during high wind conditions)
- Temperature extremes or individual medical considerations limit the effectiveness of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Change in quantitative levels of chemicals as observed by Site personnel
- Change in work scope, which affects the degree of contact with areas of potentially-elevated chemical presence
- Any changes in level of physical changes noted by Site personnel

All proposed changes to respiratory protection, as well as other PPE requirements, will be reviewed by designated Site personnel, GHD personnel, and GHD CIH/ROH, for approval, prior to implementation.

8. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) and Reporting

Real-time data collected will be stored in an on-Site electronic archive. Manually-collected real-time data and integrated sampling information will be reviewed to ensure accuracy and completeness. The manually-collected monitoring/sampling data will be entered into an electronic database (spreadsheet or equivalent), and will undergo a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) review. Data entry forms and field notes will be kept on-Site and retained for reference upon completion of the project. If necessary, full laboratory analysis data packages will be provided, and associated data validation processes will be arranged.



During the project, interim reporting of results may be required. This may include data summaries, maps, or other presentations of preliminary monitoring and sampling results. For example, a data summary will be provided to CP every 24 hours, once data have undergone an initial QA/QC. Such reporting will be considered preliminary, as a final QA/QC of the data will not be complete. At the completion of the project, a report will be prepared in which data collected through real-time monitoring and integrated sampling analyses will be compiled, summarized, and reported to CP. Data contained in the final report will have been through QA/QC processes, reviewed by a CIH/ROH, and will be considered final.

As additional information becomes available, this AMP may be revised as necessary and appropriate to meet the objectives as previously stated.



about GHD

GHD is one of the world's leading professional services companies operating in the global markets of water, energy and resources, environment, property and buildings, and transportation. We provide engineering, environmental, and construction services to private and public sector clients.

Jason Blenkarn
Jason.Blenkarn@ghd.com
519.340.4203

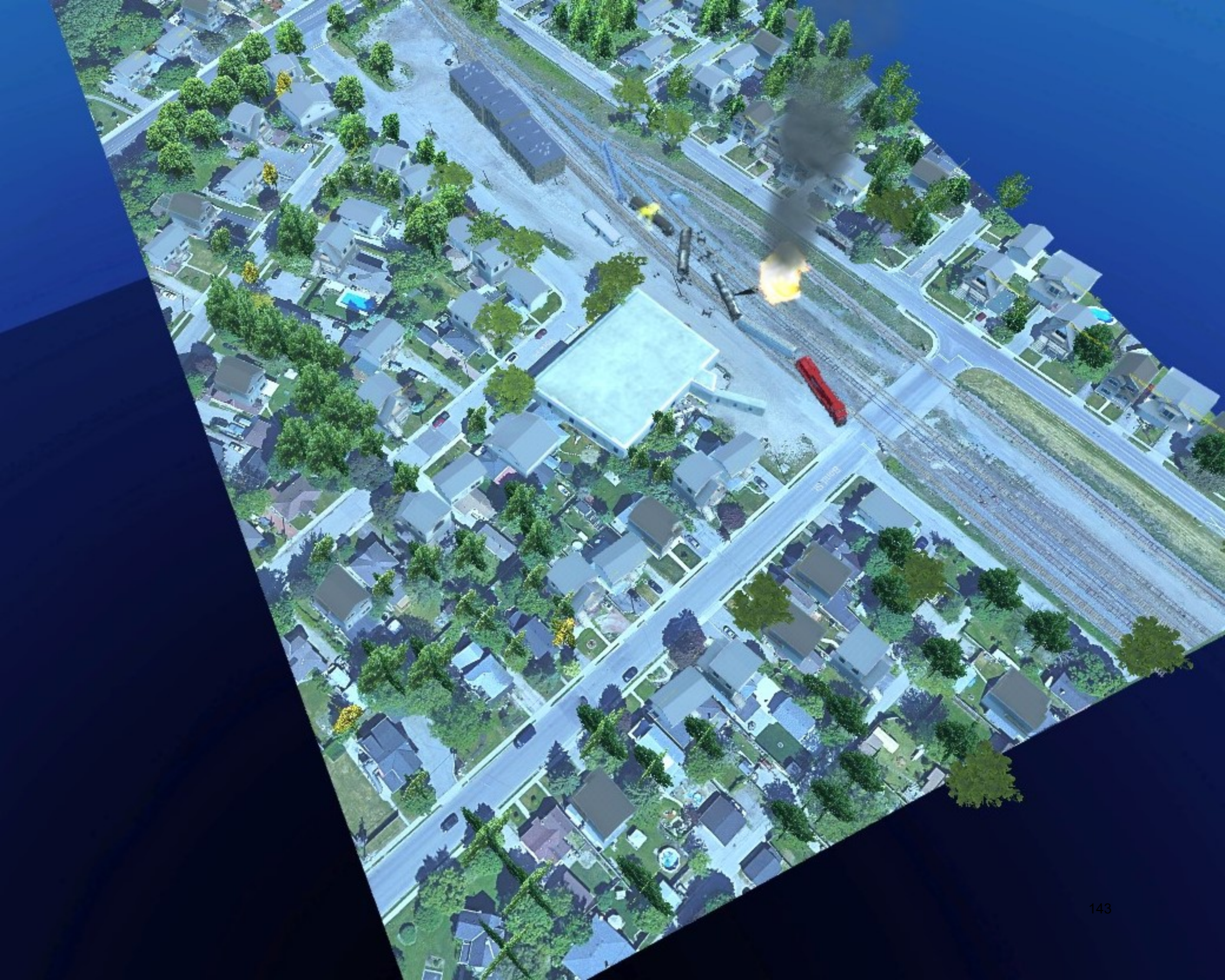
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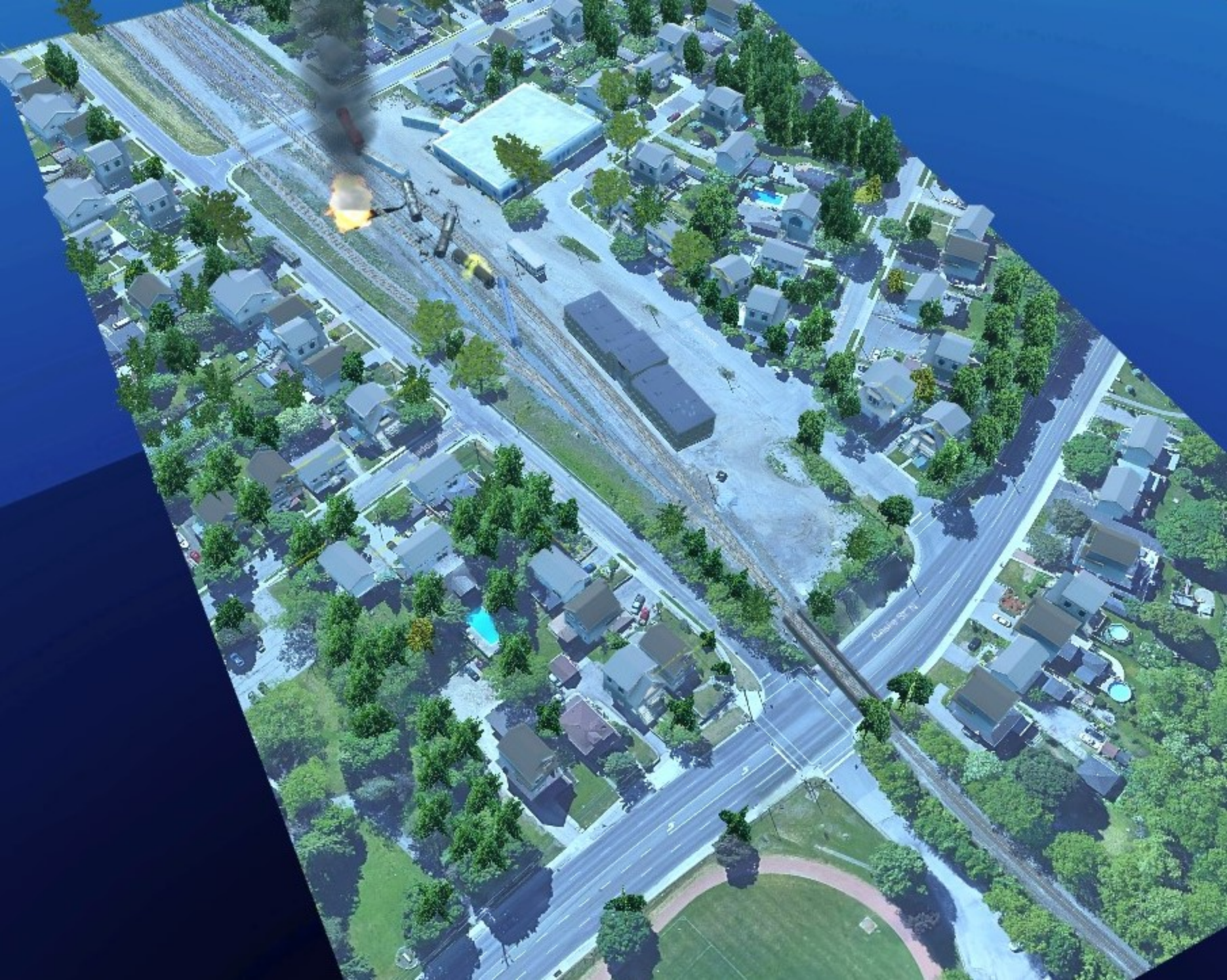
Inject 8

Imagery from Site











Inject 9

Air Monitoring Memo



Memorandum

To: Canadian Pacific, DGO

Ref. No.: 11205945

From: GHD/aj/1

Tel: 519-884-0510

Subject: Summary of Air Monitoring/Sampling Results for OP1

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide Canadian Pacific Railway (CP) Site management a summary of the air monitoring activities, results, and observations from the air monitoring being performed at the release Site. This summary memorandum summarizes the AreaRAE air monitoring data collected from operation period 1 (OP1) and the manually logged data from the same period recorded from within the Site work area. Real-time air monitoring was used as a screening tool to quickly indicate the presence of airborne concentrations of Compounds of Interest (COI) for the purpose of evaluating conditions at the perimeter of the Site. All air monitoring activities were conducted in accordance with the Air Monitoring Plan.

Manually Logged Real-time Data

The purpose of the manually logged data was to characterize (in real time) potential vapors and gases related to the release. Data was collected using handheld monitoring instruments equipped with a PID (10.6 eV lamp) for monitoring volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and chemical specific electrochemical sensors specific for carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), Chlorine, Styrene, and flammability (LEL). The data collected using these instruments was logged into an electronic handheld data collection device and stored in a secure GHD database. Manually logged VOC, Chlorine, and Styrene data is summarized in Attachment 1.

AreaRAE Real-time Data

GHD personnel deployed five (5) AreaRAE 5 gas monitors in order to continuously monitor work area and perimeter locations. During this operational period GHD has collected approximately 2,520 AreaRAE real-time readings in the work zone and perimeter areas using the real-time air monitoring instruments. No perimeter action level exceedances were noted during the reporting period. AreaRAE data is summarized in Attachment 2.

Next Operational Period

Site activities during the next operational period will include heavy equipment operations, remedial excavation, product recovery, environmental monitoring, and Site management activities. Air monitoring will continue to be conducted in accordance with the approved Air Monitoring Plan.

Attachment 1

Manually Logged Real-Time Data Summary							
Monitoring Period– OP1							
WORK AREA MONITORING							
Parameter	Number of Readings Collected	Number of Detectable Readings	Detectable Reading Minimum	Detectable Reading Average	Detectable Reading Maximum	Units	Comments
VOC	34	10	0.1	1.02	90*	ppm	*The maximum detected readings were collected within the active work area at the source zone, workers donning respiratory protection
Chlorine	34	2	0.1	0.1	0.2*	ppm	*The maximum detected readings were collected within the active work area at the source zone, workers donning Level A PPE.
Styrene	34	0	0	0	0	ppm	

Notes:
VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
ppm = Parts Per Million

Attachment 2

Unit ID: 292-504501

Location Description: AreaRAE North ~200m from Site

Monitoring Period: OP1

Parameter	Monitoring Period Summary		Detected Measurements Summary			
	Total # of Readings	TWA Concentration	Total # of Detections	Average Concentration of Detections	Total # of Readings Above Action Level	Maximum Airborne Concentration
VOCs	510	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
Chlorine	510	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
H2S	510	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
LEL	510	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Styrene	510	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm

Unit ID: 292-504503

Location Description: AreaRAE South ~200m from Site

Monitoring Period: OP1

Parameter	Monitoring Period Summary		Detected Measurements Summary			
	Total # of Readings	TWA Concentration	Total # of Detections	Average Concentration of Detections	Total # of Readings Above Action Level	Maximum Airborne Concentration
VOCs	526	0.00 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
Chlorine	526	0.00 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
H2S	526	0.00 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
LEL	526	0 %	0	0%	0	0%
Styrene	526	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm

Attachment 2

Unit ID: 292-504504

Location Description: AreaRAE West ~ 200m from Site

Monitoring Period: OP1

Parameter	Monitoring Period Summary		Detected Measurements Summary			
	Total # of Readings	TWA Concentration	Total # of Detections	Average Concentration of Detections	Total # of Readings Above Action Level	Maximum Airborne Concentration
VOCs	498	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
Chlorine	498	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
H2S	498	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
LEL	498	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Styrene	498	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm

Unit ID: W01A00000457

Location Description: AreaRAE East ~ 200m from Site

Monitoring Period: OP1

Parameter	Monitoring Period Summary		Detected Measurements Summary			
	Total # of Readings	TWA Concentration	Total # of Detections	Average Concentration of Detections	Total # of Readings Above Action Level	Maximum Airborne Concentration
VOCs	519	0.3 ppm	94	0.3 ppm	0	1.9 ppm
Chlorine	519	0.00 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
H2S	519	0.00 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
LEL	519	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Styrene	519	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm

Attachment 2

Unit ID: 292-504502

Location Description: AreaRAE at the work Site

Monitoring Period: OP1

Parameter	Monitoring Period Summary		Detected Measurements Summary			
	Total # of Readings	TWA Concentration	Total # of Detections	Average Concentration of Detections	Total # of Readings Above Action Level	Maximum Airborne Concentration
VOCs	467	1.7 ppm	411	1.7 ppm	8	29.9 ppm
CO	467	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0 ppm
H2S	467	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm	0	0.0 ppm
LEL	467	0%	0	0%	0	0%