

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: (see Section 16 for Synonyms) **LIGHT DISTILLATE**
Product Description: Petroleum Distillates
MSDS Number: 8529
Product Code: 10102015
Intended Use: Fuel/solvent/blend stock

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: Imperial Oil Products Division
 240 4th Avenue
 Calgary, ALBERTA. T2P 3M9 Canada
24 Hour Environmental / Health Emergency Telephone: 1-866-232-9563
Transportation Emergency Phone Number: 1-866-232-9563
Product Technical Information: 1-800-268-3183
Supplier General Contact: 1-800-567-3776

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Acute Toxicity
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN	8008-20-6	0 - 100%	None
LIGHT ATMOSPHERIC GAS OIL	64741-44-2	0 - 100%	None
LIGHT HYDROCRACKED DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM)	64741-77-1	0 - 100%	None

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

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	Acute Toxicity
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	< 1%	Dermal Lethality: LD50 > 2500 mg/kg (Rat); Inhalation Lethality: LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 622 mg/kg (Mouse)

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

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL EFFECTS

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

HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to skin. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache,

nausea and loss of co-ordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage.

Target Organs: Skin |

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health: 2	Flammability: 2	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health: 2*	Flammability: 2	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 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. 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.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, 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.

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

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. 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: Combustible. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

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

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: 40°C (104°F) [ASTM D-93]

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.

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: 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
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HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact. 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).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: ND

Transport Temperature: N/D

Transport Pressure: N/D

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator.

STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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. 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.

Storage Temperature: N/D

Storage Pressure: N/D

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
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Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m3			Supplier
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN	Vapour.	TWA	200 mg/m3			Supplier
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN [as total hydrocarbon vapor]	Non-Aerosol	TWA	200 mg/m3		Skin	ACGIH
LIGHT ATMOSPHERIC GAS OIL	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m3			Supplier
LIGHT ATMOSPHERIC GAS OIL	Vapour.	TWA	200 mg/m3			Supplier
LIGHT HYDROCRACKED DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM)	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m3			Supplier
LIGHT HYDROCRACKED DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM)	Vapour.	TWA	200 mg/m3			Supplier
NAPHTHALENE		STEL	15 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
NAPHTHALENE		TWA	10 ppm		Skin	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:

No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

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.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields 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
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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: Pale Yellow

Odour: Petroleum/Solvent

Odour Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.85
 Flash Point [Method]: 40°C (104°F) [ASTM D-93]
 Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: N/D UEL: N/D
 Autoignition Temperature: N/D
 Boiling Point / Range: 180°C (356°F) - 320°C (608°F) [Estimated]
 Vapour Density (Air = 1): N/D
 Vapour Pressure: [N/D at 20 °C] | < 1 kPa (7.5 mm Hg) at 38°C
 Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): < 1
 pH: N/A
 Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
 Solubility in Water: Negligible
 Viscosity: 1.7 cSt (1.7 mm²/sec) at 40°C
 Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
 Melting Point: N/A
 Pour Point: -39°C (-38°F)
 Decomposition Temperature: N/D

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.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

<u>Route of Exposure</u>	<u>Conclusion / Remarks</u>
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 5000 mg/m ³	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
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. Based on assessment of the components.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	Moderately irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS

For the product itself:

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. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Contains:

KEROSENE: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Lifetime skin painting tests produced tumours, but the mechanism is due to repeated cycles of skin damage and restorative hyperplasia. This mechanism is considered unlikely in humans where such prolonged skin irritation would not be tolerated. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes and some reduction in lung function. Non-sensitizing in animal tests. **MIDDLE DISTILLATES WITH CRACKED STOCKS:** Carcinogenic in animal tests. Caused mutations in-vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function. **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.

CMR Status:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
KEROSENE, STRAIGHT RUN	8008-20-6	4
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	3, 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 available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

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.

High molecular wt. 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:

Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

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: FUEL OIL (Kerosene)

Hazard Class & Division: 3

UN Number: 1202

Packing Group: III

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Footnote: Marine Pollutant designation is applicable only if shipped over water.

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL

Hazard Class & Division: 3

ID Number: 1993
Packing Group: III
ERG Number: 128
Label(s): None
Transport Document Name: UN1993, DIESEL FUEL, 3, PG III

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 38°C/100°F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This material is not regulated under 49 CFR in a container of 450 litre/119 gallon capacity or less when transported solely by land, as long as the material is not a hazardous waste, a marine pollutant, or specifically listed as a hazardous substance.

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: HEATING OIL, LIGHT
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1202, HEATING OIL, LIGHT, 3, PG III, (40°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: HEATING OIL, LIGHT
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1202, HEATING OIL, LIGHT, 3, PG III

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

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

CEPA: All components of this material are either on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL), exempt, or have been notified under CEPA.

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements DSL, TSCA
Special Cases:

Inventory	Status
AICS	Not determined
ENCS	Not determined
IECSC	Not determined
KECI	Not determined
PICCS	Not determined

The Following Ingredients are Cited on the Lists Below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	5

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

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

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Revision Changes:

- Section 06: Protective Measures was modified.
- Section 09: Phys/Chem Properties Note was modified.
- Section 09: Boiling Point C(F) was modified.
- Section 09: Pour Point C(F) was modified.
- Section 08: Comply with applicable regulations phrase was modified.
- Section 09: VAPOUR PRESSURE was modified.
- Section 09: Vapour Pressure was modified.
- Section 11: Inhalation Irritation Test Data was modified.
- Section 06: Accidental Release-Spill Management-Land was modified.
- Section 06: Accidental Release- Spill Management- Water was modified.
- Section 09: Relative Density - Header was modified.
- Section 09: Flash Point C(F) was modified.
- Section 09 Viscosity was modified.
- Section 04: First Aid Pre-existing Medical Conditions was modified.
- Section 08: Respiratory Protection was modified.
- Section 14: Transport Document Name was modified.
- Section 14: Label(s) was modified.
- Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing - Header was modified.
- Section 11: Additional Health Information was modified.
- Section 14: DOT Footnote was modified.
- Section 15: Special Cases Table was modified.
- Composition: Component table was modified.
- Composition: Component table was modified.
- Section 08: Exposure Limits Table was modified.
- Section 16: Land Spill was modified.
- Section 16: Water Spill was modified.
- Section 15: Canadian List Citations Table was modified.
- Section 01: Company Contact Methods Sorted by Priority was modified.
- Section 11: Tox List Cited Table was modified.
- Section 09: Decomposition Temperature was added.
- Section 09: Decomposition Temp - Header was added.

Section 01: Product Code was added.

Section 01: Product Code - Header was added.

SYNONYMS: AUTOMOTIVE (ON-ROAD) DIESEL FUEL, DIESEL ARCTIC, DIESEL FUEL, DIESEL LOW SULPHUR LIGHT, DIESEL LOW SULPHUR LIGHT DYED, DIESEL LOW SULPHUR LIGHT RAIL, DIESEL REGULAR SULPHUR LIGHT DYED, FURNACE FUEL LIGHT, FURNACE FUEL LIGHT DYED, MC SOLVENT, STOVE OIL, STOVE OIL DYED

PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT:

WHMIS Classification: Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

HEALTH HAZARDS

Irritating to skin. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage.

Target Organs: Skin |

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid all personal contact. Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

FIRST AID

Eye: Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Oral: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin: Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. 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.

FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA

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

SPILL/LEAK

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. Report spills as required to appropriate authorities. 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.

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