

Hazard Communication Plan (HAZCOM)

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FLYERS WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION:

The management of the Company is committed to preventing accidents and ensuring the safety and health of our team members and our guests. We will comply with all applicable federal and state health and safety rules. Under this program, team members are informed of the contents of the OSHA Hazardous Communication standard, the hazardous properties of chemicals with which they may come in contact with, and the safe handling procedures and measures to protect themselves from these chemicals. The chemicals may be physical or health-related.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), oversees the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) 29 CFR Section 1910.1200. The purpose of the HCS is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified and that information concerning the classified hazards is transmitted to employers and their team members. The requirements of this section are intended to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazardous communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, safety data sheets (SDS), and team member training.

This (OSHA) standard is intended to address comprehensively issue of classifying the potential hazards of chemicals, communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to team members, and to preempt any legislative or regulatory enactments of a state, or political subdivision of a state, pertaining to this subject. Classifying the potential hazards of chemicals and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to team members, may include, but is not limited to:

- Developing and maintaining a written hazard communication program for the workplace
- Including lists of hazardous chemicals present
- Labeling of containers of chemicals in the workplace, as well as of containers of chemicals being shipped to other workplaces; preparation and distribution of safety data sheets (SDS) to team members and downstream companies
- Development and implementation of team member training programs regarding hazards of chemicals and protective measures.

Please also refer to other departmental specific documents such as the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC). These are managed by the Environmental Department (Workplace Plan Administrator). They can be contacted at 530.885.0401 or environmental@4flyers.com

PLAN ADMINISTRATORS:

The **Workplace Plan Administrator** in your workplace is the Environmental Department. They can be contacted at 530.885.0401 or environmental@4flyers.com. All questions or inquiries regarding the Plan or chemicals in your workplace should be directed to the Workplace Plan Administrator.

If the Workplace Plan Administrator is not available, contact the **Company Plan Administrator** (Human Resources) at 530-885-0401 or HR@4flyers.com.

This written hazardous communication plan is available at the Company's main office is located at 2360 Lindbergh Street, Auburn, CA 95602.

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POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS and LABELING:

This section applies to any chemical that is known to be present in the workplace in such a manner that team members may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. Please reference the “Definitions” section of this document for additional information and explanation.

In storage areas, where similar chemical products are stored, the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) will post signs or placards to identify the material and transmit the required information in lieu of individual container labels.

If any materials are to be transferred from a storage tank or container through pipes, labels with the required information will be affixed to the line at the discharge point (dispenser, plastic refillable bottles). These labels will be supplied by the Company or applicable party.

All team members shall ensure that labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced. Team members should promptly notify the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) of missing or defaced labels. In addition, Team members should not transfer a hazardous chemical from a labeled container to an unlabeled container (pail, bottle, can, etc.) unless the unlabeled container will be under the team member’s exclusive control during the team member’s work shift. The chemical should not be left in the unlabeled container after the team member ends their shift without notifying their supervisor or another team member. Team members should not use chemicals they find in unlabeled containers.

The Company will provide team members with information and training in to the extent necessary to protect them in the event of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical from a sealed container. Please reference the “Team Member Training” section of this document for additional information.

Workplace Labeling:

- Under this Hazardous Communication Plan, team members will be provided with specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical(s). Information such as words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals in conjunction with the other information.
- Signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials in lieu of affixing labels to individual stationary process containers, may be used as long as the alternative method identifies the containers to which it is applicable and conveys the information required. The Company shall ensure the written materials are readily accessible to the team members in their work area throughout each work shift.
- The Company is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers and which are intended only for the immediate use of the team member who performs the transfer.
- Team members shall not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information
- Team members shall ensure that the workplace labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each shift.

Labels on shipped containers:

The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked. Hazards not otherwise classified do not have to be addressed on the container. Where the chemical manufacturer or importer is required to label, tag, or mark the following shall be provided:

- Product identifier

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- Signal word
- Hazard Statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)
- Precautionary statement(s)
- Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that the information, provided in this section above, for each hazard class and associated hazard category for the hazardous chemical, prominently displayed, and in English (other languages may also be included if appropriate).

Solid Materials

- For solid metal (such as steel beam or metal casting), solid wood, or plastic items that are not exempted as articles due to their downstream use, the required label may be transmitted to the customer at the time of the initial shipment, and need not be included with subsequent shipments to the same employer unless the information on the label changes
- The label may be transmitted with the initial shipment itself, or with the safety data sheet (SDS) that is to be provided prior to or at the time of the first shipment
- This exception to requiring labels on every container of hazardous chemicals is only for the solid material itself and does not apply to hazardous chemicals used in conjunction with, or known to be present with, the material and to which team members handling the items in transit may be exposed.

The following do not require labeling:

- Any pesticide as such term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.), when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency;
- Any chemical substance or mixture as such terms are defined in the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency;
- Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, cosmetic, or medical or veterinary device or product, including materials intended for use as ingredients in such products (e.g. flavors and fragrances), as such terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) or the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of 1913 (21 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), and regulations issued under those Acts, when they are subject to the labeling requirements under those Acts by either the Food and Drug Administration or the Department of Agriculture;
- Any distilled spirits (beverage alcohols), wine, or malt beverage intended for non-industrial use, as such terms are defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act, when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;
- Any consumer product or hazardous substance as those terms are defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) and Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) respectively, when subject to a consumer product safety standard or labeling requirement of those Acts, or regulations issued under those Acts by the Consumer Product Safety Commission; and,
- Agricultural or vegetable seed treated with pesticides and labeled in accordance with the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551 et seq.) and the labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Department of Agriculture.
- Any hazardous waste as such term is defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), when subject to regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency;
- Any hazardous substance as such term is defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) when the

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hazardous substance is the focus of remedial or removal action being conducted under CERCLA in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations.

- Tobacco or tobacco products;
- Wood or wood products, including lumber which will not be processed, where the chemical manufacturer or importer can establish that the only hazard they pose to team members is the potential for flammability or combustibility (wood or wood products which have been treated with a hazardous chemical covered by this standard, and wood which may be subsequently sawed or cut, generating dust, are not exempted);
- Articles (as that term is defined in paragraph (c) of this section);
- Food or alcoholic beverages which are sold, used, or prepared in a retail establishment (such as a grocery store, restaurant, or drinking place), and foods intended for personal consumption by team members while in the workplace;
- Any drug, as that term is defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), when it is in solid, final form for direct administration to the patient (e.g., tablets or pills); drugs which are packaged by the chemical manufacturer for sale to consumers in a retail establishment (e.g., over-the-counter drugs); and drugs intended for personal consumption by team members while in the workplace (e.g., first aid supplies);
- Cosmetics which are packaged for sale to consumers in a retail establishment, and cosmetics intended for personal consumption by team members while in the workplace;
- Any consumer product or hazardous substance, as those terms are defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) and Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) respectively, where the employer can show that it is used in the workplace for the purpose intended by the chemical manufacturer or importer of the product, and the use results in a duration and frequency of exposure which is not greater than the range of exposures that could reasonably be experienced by consumers when used for the purpose intended;
- Nuisance particulates where the chemical manufacturer or importer can establish that they do not pose any physical or health hazard covered under this section;
- Ionizing and nonionizing radiation; and,
- Biological hazards.

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SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS):

The Company maintains safety data sheets (SDS) and ensures that these SDS are readily accessible and available. SDS will be obtained as soon as possible for sealed containers of hazardous chemicals received without an SDS.

The Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) will obtain SDS from all suppliers of chemical products used at the facility. This system includes:

- Sending form letters to suppliers requesting SDS
- Ensuring SDS are received and kept current
- Maintaining SDS files that would be available to team members and to local jurisdictional authorities and health or medical officers as required by the HCS regulations.
- A purchase requisition noting that the proper labels are either to be (1) attached to all containers received, or (2) to be sent with the order
- That the supplier certifies that all SDS and labels comply with the HCS.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) include at least the following:

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) identification
- Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients
- Section 4: First-Aid measures
- Section 5: Fire-fighting measures
- Section 6: Accidental release measures
- Section 7: Handling and storage
- Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protections
- Section 9: Physical and chemical properties
- Section 10: Stability and reactivity
- Section 11: Toxicological information
- Section 12: Ecological information
- Section 13: Disposal consideration
- Section 14: Transport information
- Section 15: Regulatory information
- Section 16: Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Where complex mixtures have similar hazards and contents (i.e. the chemical ingredients are essentially the same, but the specific composition varies from the mixture), the chemical manufacturer, importer or employer may prepare one safety data sheet (SDS) to apply to all these similar mixtures.

The chemical manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the safety data sheet (SDS) shall ensure that the information provided accurately reflects the scientific evidence used in making the hazard classification. If the chemical manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the safety data sheet (SDS) becomes newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical, or ways to protect against the hazards, this new information shall be added to the safety data sheet (SDS) within three months. If the chemical is not currently being produced or imported the chemical manufacturer or importer shall add the information to the safety data sheet (SDS) before the chemical is introduced into the workplace again.

If the safety data sheet (SDS) is not provided with a shipment that has been labeled as a hazardous chemical, the distributor or the Company shall obtain one from the chemical manufacturer or importer as soon as possible. The chemical manufacturer or importer shall also provide distributors or employers with a safety data sheet (SDS) upon request.

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Retail distributors (or the Company) selling hazardous chemicals to employers having a commercial account shall provide a safety data sheet (SDS) to such employers upon request, and shall post a sign or otherwise inform them that a safety data sheet (SDS) is available.

Wholesale distributors (or the Company) selling hazardous chemicals to employers over-the-counter may also provide safety data sheets (SDS) upon the request of the employer at the time of the over-the-counter purchase, and shall post a sign or otherwise inform such employers that a safety data sheet (SDS) is available.

If an employer without a commercial account purchases a hazardous chemical from a retail distributor not required to have safety data sheets (SDS) on file (i.e. the retail distributor does not have commercial accounts and does not use the materials), the retail distributor shall provide the employer, upon request, with the name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor from which a safety data sheet can be obtained.

The Company does not produce or manufacture chemicals, but team members may use or be exposed or potentially exposed to chemicals the Company purchased or otherwise obtained for sale or internal use. For each chemical that is hazardous, the Company will keep on file a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in a binder at each location.

The Company does not prepare SDS for the chemicals purchased or obtained. The chemical manufacturers or suppliers, from whom the Company obtains chemicals, prepare them. While the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) is responsible for making sure that the SDS is complete, the Company relies on the chemical manufacturers and suppliers to provide accurate and updated SDS.

The Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) is responsible for obtaining the necessary SDS from the appropriate chemical manufacturers, suppliers, or distributors and for reviewing them to make certain they are complete. The Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) is also responsible for updating the SDS when the supplier provides new and significant health information.

The Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) will contact manufacturers and suppliers to obtain SDS that are not provided to the Company. The Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) may call or fax the manufacturer or supplier for SDS, and then follow-up with a written request. Copies of all written requests will be kept on file at the Company's headquarters in Auburn, CA. If within 30 days after making the request for an SDS, the SDS is not obtained, the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) may request support of the Company Plan Administrator (or designee) or the assistance of the regional office of OSHA.

The Company will maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets (SDS) for each hazardous chemical, and will ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to team members when they are in their work area(s). This will be done in the form of a safety data sheet (SDS) binder. The binder will be divided into two sections; fuels and cleaning supplies. The binder will be updated as SDS are updated and previous/outdated SDS will be removed.

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TEAM MEMBER TRAINING:

Team members will be provided training on hazardous chemicals that they may be exposed to in their work area, at the time of their initial hire, whenever a chemical hazard is introduced into their work area, and other periodic trainings; may be monthly, quarterly, or other designated period. Trainings may be designed to cover categories of hazards (i.e. flammability, carcinogenicity, etc) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets (SDS). Team members will be informed of:

- Any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present
- The location and availability of written hazard communication program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and safety data sheets (SDS)
- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area
- The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals in the work area
- The measures team members can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the Company has implemented to protect team members from exposure to hazardous chemicals. This includes, but is not limited to, appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used
- The details of the hazard communication program developed by the Company, including the explanation of the labels received on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used by the Company.

Team members are also recommended to review and reference the Company Injury Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP). Trainings will be held in the form of monthly and quarterly safety meetings, toolbox meetings, and safety topic updates (emails, newsletters, handouts, etc.). Team members will sign in at all trainings and sign acknowledgement documents as applicable for the trainings they receive. Records of these trainings will be stored in the Company main office.

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS:

Independent Contractors, who are retained by the Company to work in one of its facilities, will be informed by the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee), prior to the commencement of their work, of the presence and hazardous chemicals known to be in work areas where the independent contractor will be working. In addition, the Workplace Plan Administrator (or designee) will request the independent contractor to provide to the Company with safety data sheets (SDS) for any and all hazardous chemicals the independent contractor will bring into the workplace. If the independent contractor introduces a new chemical hazard into the workplace, team members, in work areas where the new chemical hazard is used or stored, will receive the required training and information as outlined in the "Team Member Training" section of this Written Hazard Communication Plan.

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURE and PHONE NUMBERS:

If any hazardous chemicals are released in an uncontrolled manner:

1. Determine what the chemical is
2. Block the spill area off
3. Determine if electrical power should be shut off
4. Determine how to clean up chemical via the SDS
5. If proper equipment is available, follow the SDS and clean up spill
6. If proper equipment is not available, contact your immediate supervisor for directions and further instructions.
7. In extreme situations contact the Fire Department or Police prior to contacting your immediate supervisor
8. In all cases, your safety and the safety of our guests is first and foremost.
9. Your immediate supervisor will notify the Company's main office of all hazardous spills.

PRIORITY PHONE NUMBERS:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| ▪ Workplace Plan Administrator (Environmental Department) | 530.885.0401 |
| ▪ Company Plan Administrator (Human Resources Department) | 530.885.0401 |
| ▪ TRANSPORTATION ONLY – Safety Compliance Manager | 707.888.5544 |

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS INVENTORY LIST:

As part of the Company's Written Hazard Communication Plan, it is necessary to develop and maintain a list of all of the hazardous chemicals "known to be present" in each of our facilities. The compilation of the hazardous chemicals inventory are accomplished by:

- Reviewing the safety data sheets (SDS) on hand
- Using purchase invoices
- Assessing physical inventory, including reading warning labels

The master hazardous chemicals inventory list will be kept in the Environmental department. The list and updates will also be stored in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) binders for access of all team members.

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DEFINITIONS:

- **"Article"** means a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (1) which is formed to a specified shape or design during manufacture; (2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; (3) which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities (minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical, and (4) does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to team members.
- **"Chemical"** means any substance or mixture substances
- **"Chemical manufacturer"** means an employer with a workplace where chemical(s) are produced for use or distribution
- **"Chemical name"** means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or the name that will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.
- **"Classification"** means to identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical; and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this section. In addition, classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.
- **"Common name"** means any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, and brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.
- **"Container"** means any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of this section, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuels tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.
- **"Exposure or exposed"** means that a team member is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard, and includes potential (i.e. accidental or possible) exposure. "Subjected" in terms of health hazards includes any route of entry (i.e. inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption).
- **"Foreseeable emergency"** means any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment that could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.
- **"Hazard category"** means the division of criteria within each hazard class, (e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally).
- **"Hazard class"** means the nature of the physical or health hazards, (e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, and oral acute toxicity).
- **"Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)"** means an adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in this section. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity Category 5).
- **"Hazard statement"** means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.
- **"Hazardous chemical"** means any chemical that is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.
- **"Health hazard"** means a chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity;

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reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to §1910.1200 -- Health Hazard Criteria.

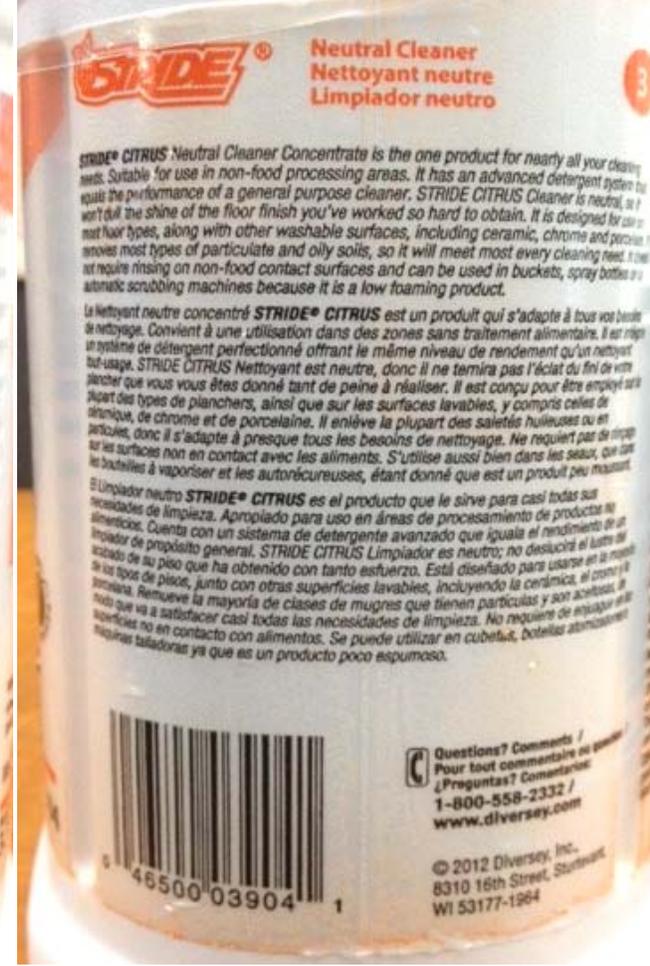
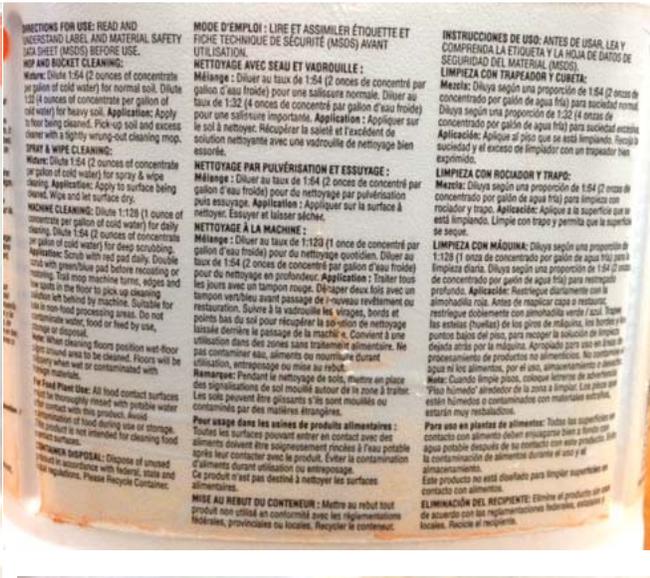
- **"Immediate use"** means that the hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.
- **"Importer"** means the first business with team members within the Customs Territory of the United States that receives hazardous chemicals produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the United States.
- **"Label"** means an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.
- **"Label elements"** means that the specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.
- **"Mixture"** means a combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.
- **"Physical hazard"** means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; or in contact with water emits flammable gas. See Appendix B of §1910.1200 -- Physical Hazard Criteria.
- **"Pictogram"** means a composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.
- **"Precautionary statement"** means a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.
- **"Product identifier"** means the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS.
- **"Produce"** means to manufacture, process, formulate, blend, extract, generate, emit, or repackage.
- **"Pyrophoric gas"** means a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below.
- **"Responsible party"** means someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.
- **"Safety data sheet (SDS)"** means written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.
- **"Signal word"** means a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.
- **"Simple asphyxiant"** means a substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.
- **"Specific chemical identity"** means the chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance.
- **"Substance"** means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.
- **"Use"** means to package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer.

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- **"Work area"** means a room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where team members are present.
- **"Workplace"** means an establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.

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SAMPLE MANUFACTURER'S LABEL:



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SAMPLE SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS):

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier: No. 2 Diesel Fuel
Other means of identification: #2DSL UL-S (All Grades); #2DSL HS (All Grades); #2DSL LS (All Grades); CARB DSL (All Grades); DIST CARB-Diesel (All Grades); Distillate Diesel (All Grades); Gas Oil (All Grades); Hydrodewaxer Diesel (All Grades); Diesel Fuel (All Grades); EPA Diesel Fuel (All Grades); No. 2 Diesel (All Grades); No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oil (All Grades); No. 2 Distillate; No. 2 Diesel with Renewable Diesel (All Grades); Super Diesel Fuel (All Grades); Distillate Blend Stock; Fuels, Diesel, Virgin Diesel Fuel, PCR - HOD - Heating Oil Distillate
SDS Number: 001847
MARPOL Annex I Category: Gas Oils, Including Ship's Bunkers
Relevant identified uses: Fuel
Uses Advised Against: All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
 CANUTEC 613-996-6866
 CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531
Manufacturer/Supplier: Phillips 66 Company
 P.O. Box 4428
 Houston, Texas 77210
SDS Information:
 Phone: 800-782-0942
 Email: SDS@P66.com
 URL: www.Phillips66.com

SECTION 2: Hazard Identification

Classified Hazards
 H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3
 H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
 H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
 H332 -- Acute toxicity, inhalation -- Category 4
 H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2
 H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2
 H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Other Hazards
 Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations

Label Elements	
	DANGER Flammable liquid and vapor Causes skin irritation May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
	Harmful if inhaled May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure Suspected of causing cancer Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	95-100
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash 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. (see Note to Physician)

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Notes to Physician: When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
 1 (Slight)
 2 (Moderate)
 3 (Serious)
 4 (Severe)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for firefighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8902).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

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Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids", National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity", and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents".

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	TWA: 100 mg/m ³ Skin	---	100 mg/m ³ TWA8hr 50 mg/m ³ TWA12hr 13 ppm TWA8hr 6.5 ppm TWA12hr (Phillips 66 Guidelines)

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Naphthalene	STEL: 15 ppm TWA: 10 ppm 10 ppm TWA; skin; A3 - confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; TLV basis: upper respiratory tract irritation Skin	TWA: 10 ppm : 50 mg/m ³	---
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Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Straw colored to dyed red	Flash Point: 125 - 180 °F / 52 - 82 °C
Physical Form: Liquid	Test Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Odor: Diesel fuel	Initial Boiling Point/Range: 300 - 690 °F / 149 - 366 °C
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: 0.40 mm Hg
pH: Not applicable	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): > 3	Melting/Freezing Point: No data
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 10.0	Auto-ignition Temperature: 500 °F / 260 °C
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 0.3	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): <1	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.81-0.88 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: 7.08 lbs/gal
Percent Volatile: Negligible @ ambient conditions	Viscosity: N/D
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable	Solubility in Water: Negligible

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

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Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Acute Toxicity			
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		4.65 mg/L (mist)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		>2 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: Diesel engine exhaust has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a carcinogen.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Naphthalene

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Toxicity: Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

Bioaccumulative Potential: Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

Mobility in Soil: Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

- EPA Waste Number(s)
- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: UN1202
UN proper shipping name: Diesel fuel
Transport hazard class(es): 3 or Combustible liquid
Packing Group: III
Environmental Hazards: Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous
Special precautions for user: Combustible liquid classification is dependent on a flash point of >60° C (140° F) and <93° C (200° F).

**NA1993 may be used instead of UN1202 for domestic land transportation.
If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex 1.

Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(i)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPOs (in pounds):
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

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Acute Health Hazard: Yes
Chronic Health Hazard: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration*	de minimis
Naphthalene	<1	0.1%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Chemical Name	Type of Toxicity
Naphthalene	Cancer

Diesel engine exhaust is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

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

WHMIS Hazard Class:

- B3 - Combustible liquid
- D1B - Toxic materials
- D2A - Very toxic materials
- D2B - Toxic materials

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA. All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

SECTION 16: Other information

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Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Technical Information (Section 1); Identified Hazards (Section 2); Environmental hazards (Section 12); Shipping information (Section 14)

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

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