

Spill Management and Response Plan (SMRP) Summary Guide – King Street

Gasoline Hazards



- Breathing gasoline vapors can irritate the eyes, nose, and throat, possibly causing headaches, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting
- Exposure to high levels can cause fainting and death. Gasoline is a carcinogen.
- Gasoline is highly flammable and there's a risk of explosion from damaged, overheated, or poorly maintained equipment

Diesel Hazards



- Diesel vapors can displace oxygen, which may lead to asphyxiation if accumulated in enclosed spaces.
- Prolonged exposure to diesel can cause skin irritation, dermatitis, or even chemical burns in severe cases.
- Diesel fumes or splashes can irritate the eyes.
- Flammable liquid and vapour.

Lubricating Oil Hazards



- Frequent contact with lubricating oil can cause dermatitis and other skin disorders.
- Respiratory exposure to lubricating oil can cause respiratory issues.
- Exposure to lubricating oil can lead to long-term health risks such as cancer and liver damage.

Hydraulic Oil Hazards



- Exposure to hydraulic oil can cause various health effects, ranging from skin irritation and burns to potential respiratory issues and even systemic problems.
- Prolonged or repeated exposure to hydraulic oil may cause dermatitis or oil acne. When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract.

Immediate Spill Control Procedures

Initial Response Actions (Discovering Employee)

- Assess if the area is safe and determine if there are any immediate hazards including:
 - Fire or smoke
 - Live accessible utility wires
 - Strong petroleum/chemical odours
- Stop operations
- Check for and eliminate potential sources of ignition (petroleum/chemical spills)
- Locate and stop the source of the release if safe to do so
- Barricade the spill area to prevent foot traffic and vehicles from entering area
- Call the SMRP Responsible Person

Response Procedures (petroleum/chemical spills)

- Call emergency services, 911 as applicable (Police, Fire, EMS)
- Secure and restrict access to the spill area
- Determine the level of response (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3)
- Mobilize deployment of necessary resources and equipment (SRT, External Response Contractor, Environmental Consultant)
- Complete initial spill reporting to all applicable agencies (MECP, Region)
- Response personnel to don appropriate personal protective equipment, if required
- Shut off source or neutralize the spill (if required and not completed during initial actions)
- Contain spilled material to the site using containment/collection tactics to limit environmental impacts (if safe to do so)
- Recover spilled material and assess residual impacts for future remediation
- Package and label waste cleanup materials for proper disposal
- Decontaminate resources and equipment, as necessary

Response tactics (petroleum/chemical spills)

- Containment
- Blocking
- Collection
- Manual activation of engineering controls
- Spill control
- Recovery
- Vapour suppression

Response Procedures (construction debris release)

- Secure and restrict access to the spill area
- Determine the level of response (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3)
- Mobilize deployment of necessary resources and equipment (SRT, External Response Contractor, Environmental Consultant)
- Complete initial spill reporting to all applicable agencies (MECP, Region)
- Response personnel to don appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g. cement related spill)
- Shut off source or neutralize the spill (if required and not completed during initial actions)
- Contain spilled material to the site using containment/collection tactics to limit environmental impacts
- Recover spilled material and assess residual impacts for future remediation
- Package and label waste cleanup materials for proper disposal
- Decontaminate resources and equipment, as necessary

Response tactics (construction debris release)

- Containment
- Blocking
- Spill control
- Recovery

**Prohibited Activities

The Site is within 100 metres of the William Street Municipal Groundwater Supply Well. The following activities are **prohibited** outside of designated areas:

- Storage of chemical, materials, or waste (any amount)
 - Fuel storage or generators
- Refuelling of vehicles or equipment
- Maintenance of vehicles or equipment
- Placement of excess soil stockpiles
- Placement of portable toilets

Site Key Features

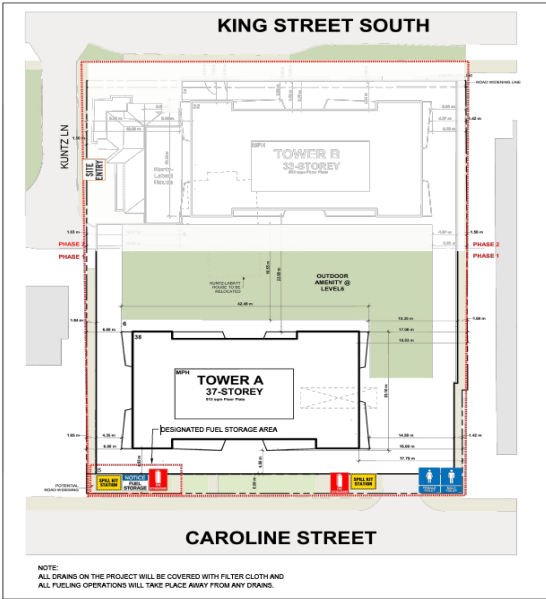


Figure 2a of SMRP Site Layout for Spill Response Actions

Key Emergency Contacts

Internal Contacts

- TBD – SMRP Responsible Person - TBD
- Tofic Mugadami - Health & Safety Manager - 647-832-0646

External Contacts

- Waterloo Fire Rescue – 911, 519-884-2121 (non-emergency)
- Waterloo Regional Police Service – 911, 519-570-9777 (non-emergency)

External Notifications (*to be made by SMRP Responsible Person ASAP)

- Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) Spills Action Centre – 800-268-6060
- Region of Waterloo Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services (EELS) – 519-650-8200 or 519-575-4400 (Service First Call Centre – after regular business hours)
- Region of Waterloo SCADA Desk – 519-571-6208

Acronyms and Definitions

Section 1: Introduction

(1.1) Background

(1.2) Objective and organization of the SMRP

(1.3) Special considerations

Section 2: Site overview

(2.1) Proposed development description

(2.2) Site history and surrounding properties

Section 3: SMRP responsibilities

(3.1) SMRP responsible person

Section 4: Prevention and preparedness measures

(4.1) Training

(4.2) Controls and prevention measures

Section 5: Critical spill response information

(5.1) Roles and responsibilities

(5.2) Levels of response

Section 6: Spill response procedures

(6.1) Initial response actions (discovering employee)

(6.2) Response procedures – petroleum/chemical spills

(6.3) Response procedures – construction debris release

VanMar – SMRP Quick Reference Guide

(6.4) Evacuation Procedure

(6.5) Response Resources

(6.6) Spill response records

Section 7: Notifications and communications

(7.1) Notification to the Public

(7.2) Notification of environmental incidents

Section 8: Recovery

(8.1) Restoring the natural environment

(8.2) Classification and disposal of wastes

Section 9: Plan administration

(9.1) Plan review and revision

(9.2) Plan distribution

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Site Plan and Drainage

Figure 3: Receptors at Risk - Environmental

Appendix A: SDSs

Appendix B: Technical Briefs

Appendix C: Contact Lists

Appendix D: Spill Kit Inventory

Appendix E: Acknowledge Form

**Special Reminders

- Contact the Region of Waterloo:** Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services to report all releases (spills) at 519-650-8200 or 519-575-4400 (Service First Call Centre – after regular business hours)



Spill Management and Response Plan

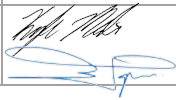
167-171 King Street South

VanMar Developments King Carol LP

July 30, 2025

➔ **The Power of Commitment**



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Appendix G	SMRP Acknowledge Form

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This Spill Management and Response Plan (SMRP/Plan) has been developed and implemented by VanMar Developments King Carol LP (VanMar) for the construction activities associated with the proposed mixed-use development to be constructed at 167 and 171 King Street South in Waterloo, Ontario (Development/Site).

This SMRP focuses on the activities at the Site that reasonably may result in an environmental incident (spill) and to provide reasonable contingency measures to deal with such an incident.

1.2 Objective and organization of the SMRP

The SMRP has been prepared to prevent, prepare for, and reduce the risk of spills into the natural environment that would reasonably be expected to occur at the Site and to prevent, eliminate, or mitigate the potential for adverse effects to the environment that may result from such spills. This SMRP was prepared in consultation with the Region of Waterloo's Hydrogeology and Water Programs Group and developed in accordance with the Region of Waterloo and Area Municipalities Design Guidelines and Supplemental Specifications for Municipal Services¹ (DGSSMS), which serve as a supplemental to the Ontario Provincial Standards (OPS), with reference to applicable environmental laws and best management practices including but not limited to:

- Ontario Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O., 1990, Chapter E.19 (EPA)
- Ontario Regulation 675/98 Classification and Exemptions of Spills and Reporting of Discharges (O. Reg. 675/98)
- Environmental Emergency Regulations made pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Protections Act, 1999 (CEPA)
- Federal Fisheries Act
- Technical Safety and Standards Authority (TSSA) Environmental Management Protocol for Fuel Handling Sites in Ontario
- TSSA Liquid Fuels Handling Code

1.3 Special considerations

Given the proximity of the proposed Development, the Region of Waterloo's (Region) William Street Municipal Groundwater Supply Well (Supply Well) is located within a 200-metre (m) radius of the property boundary. The Supply Well forms part of the Region's regulated drinking water system and is subject to source water protection policies under the Clean Water Act, 2006, (CWA), which imposes land use and activity restrictions within the associated Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA). As a result, the Development must comply with the requirements of the DGSSMS Sheet E-T3 Groundwater Protection for Construction Projects within 200m of a Municipal Supply Well Water Services Requirements (Sheet E-T3). The purpose of Sheet E-T3 is to ensure that that enhanced spill contingency plans and enhanced groundwater protection practices are in place during any construction work carried out close to (within 200 m) of Region of Waterloo municipal supply wells.

For any Site operations that may fall within 100 m of the Supply Well, VanMar shall consult with the DGSSMS Sheet E-T4 Standard Practices for Construction Work within 200m of a Municipal Supply Well Water Services Requirements (Sheet E-T4). Under the Sheet E-T4, the following construction-related activities are **prohibited** within 100 metres of a supply well:

- Storage of chemical, materials, or waste (any amount)
- Fuel storage or generators

¹ Region of Waterloo and Area Municipalities, Design Guidelines and Supplemental Specifications for Municipal Services, January 2025, Document Number: 4896195

- Refuelling of vehicles or equipment
- Maintenance of vehicles or equipment
- Placement of excess soil stockpiles
- Placement of portable toilets

Additionally, Sheet E-T4, has specific requirements for the SMRP, secondary containment structures, stormwater/excess water management plans, reporting requirements, notification requirements, and subsurface work requirements.

1.4 Scope and limitations

This Plan: has been prepared by GHD for VanMar Developments King Carol LP and may only be used and relied on by VanMar Developments King Carol LP for the purpose agreed between GHD and VanMar Developments King Carol LP

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than VanMar Developments King Carol LP arising in connection with this Plan. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this Plan were limited to those specifically detailed in the Plan and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the Plan.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this Plan are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the Plan. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the Plan was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this Plan are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this Plan. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

The SMRP is not intended to serve as an operations manual, a health and safety plan (HASP), or a job safety analysis (JSA) for any specific activities at the Site. Persons completing work and/or using the Site are responsible for the implementation of appropriate safe work procedures, task specific plans and spill prevention and reporting procedures.

Accessibility of documents

If this report is required to be accessible in any other format, this can be provided by GHD upon request and at an additional cost if necessary.

2. Site overview

This SMRP has been prepared for the Development site located at:

167 and 171 King Street South
Waterloo, Ontario
N2J 1P6

Northeast Corner: Latitude: 43.461067°, Longitude: -80.520748 °

The location of the proposed Development is presented on **Figure 1**. The general layout of the Development and proposed construction layout is presented on **Figure 2a**. The existing drainage layout is presented on **Figure 2b**.

An internal contact list for the Site is presented in **Appendix A**.

2.1 Proposed development description

The proposed Development will consist of constructing a mixed-use high-rise building consisting of multiple commercial units and a restaurant at grade with a parking podium, as well as two residential towers built above the commercial units with large amenity spaces. The heritage building currently at Site will be relocated and incorporated within the design of the Site.

The first construction phase of the Development is anticipated to be started in early 2027, with construction slated to be completed by late 2030.

2.1.1 Proposed development equipment

During construction activities, the following equipment may be at Site to facilitate excavation, material handling, structural assembly, and utility installations. This equipment will be at the Site for either the duration of construction or at various stages of the construction to support ongoing operations and ensure that all phases of development are executed efficiently and safely.

- Skid steers
- Telehandlers
- Hot rubber kettles
- Excavators
- Bulldozers
- Rollers
- Shoring rigs
- Small gas-powered equipment (e.g., generators, tampers, light stands, etc.)
- Concrete cement trucks
- Dump trucks
- Concrete pump trucks
- Mobile cranes
- Asphalt equipment
- Delivery trucks either straight trucks or tractor trailer – van
- Typical vehicles including pickups, cars, vans
- Lifts (scissor or hydraulic aerial lifts)

2.2 Site history and surrounding properties

The Site was historically operated by Erb & Good Family Funeral Home Ltd. and operated as a funeral home. The Facility is surrounded by mixed industrial, commercial and residential purpose property use with the following adjacent properties:

North: The Site is bounded to the northeast by a park and to the northwest by a multi-storey residential building.

East: The Site is bounded to the east King Street South with a commercial office building located further east of the Site. Railway tracks associated with the Region of Waterloo's ION Light Rail Transit (LRT) are also located east of the Site, along King Street West.

South: The Site is bounded to the south by a multi-storey residential building with Allen Street West located further south of the Site.

West: The Site is bounded to the west by Caroline Street South with residential dwellings located further west of the Site. Railway tracks associated with the Region of Waterloo's ION LRT are also located to the west of the Site, along Caroline Street South.

The nearest waterbody to the Site is Silver Lake located approximately 670 metres to the northwest of the Site.

An Environmental Receptors at Risk figure is presented in **Figure 3**, illustrating watercourse, water supply wells, sensitive habitats, and wetlands located within a 500-metre buffer of the facility.

3. SMRP responsibilities

At all times, VanMar will comply with this SMRP and will take reasonable steps to have others (including contractors) prevent spills and, where necessary, implement and assess the corrective actions taken in response to a spill at the Site.

VanMar and their associated contractors will comply with applicable environmental laws with respect to reporting a spill in connection with all activities or assets at the Site. Depending on the circumstances, VanMar will implement corrective measures, where needed, or assess the response to a spill caused by third parties (confirming that the spill has been reported to regulatory authorities as required under applicable environmental laws).

Depending on the nature of the work being conducted by a contractor, VanMar will require the contractor to implement appropriate training and to provide equipment or supplies to respond to spills at the Site. This obligation will either be incorporated into contracts or otherwise communicated to contractors performing work at the Site. Where contractors are doing work that involves a higher risk of environmental incidents or discharge (spill) potential, VanMar will meet with contractor(s) prior to and, if needed, during the work to ensure that contractor(s) have the appropriate equipment at Site to respond to an incident and are otherwise complying with the SMRP while undertaking such work at the Site.

As required and appropriate, VanMar may arrange for assistance from external response parties (such as consultants and/or response contractors) to complete the necessary corrective actions in response to a spill.

VanMar and their contractors working at the Site are responsible for conducting their work in a manner that is protective of the environment and that minimizes the risk of an environmental incident, including a spill. VanMar employees and their contractors will be required to comply with the following preventative measures:

- Ensure proper storage, handling, transportation, management and disposal of materials, including construction debris and waste
- Ensure that vehicles and equipment are in good working condition
- Ensure that personnel are properly trained with respect to spill prevention and response procedures
- Ensure appropriate access control measures are implemented
- Maintain appropriate spill response equipment
- Ensure required and appropriate Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and personal protective equipment (PPE) are available

Safe handling procedures and precautions regarding some of the common products that may be found at the Site are provided in the SDS presented in **Appendix B**.

Chemical specific hazardous information for common products that may present a spill-related hazard, including PPE selection guidelines, can be found in the technical briefs presented in **Appendix C**.

In the event a VanMar employee or a contractor (which includes a subcontractor) causes or permits a spill (including where a contractor is the owner or person in control of the pollutant that is spilled or is otherwise responsible for the release of the pollutant), corrective measures to control, contain and mitigate the spill are required. All required reporting and notifications shall also be completed in accordance with applicable environmental laws and this SMRP.

Prior to commencing work at the Site, contractors will be provided with a copy of this SMRP and will be required to make this SMRP and the following additional information available at their work sites:

- The names and telephone numbers of the contractor's representative(s) responsible for responding to a spill
- The names and telephone numbers of the representatives of VanMar to be notified in the event of a spill
- The telephone number of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Spills Action Centre and the Region of Waterloo Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services (EELS)

3.1 SMRP Responsible Person

VanMar will assign a SMRP Responsible Person who will ensure compliance with the requirements of the SMRP and will be responsible for executing all associated response protocols and procedures.

4. Prevention and preparedness measures

To help reduce the frequency and severity of spill incidents associated with the use and storage of materials at the Site, prevention and preparedness measures shall be implemented as described in the following sections. This section applies to VanMar and contractors working at the Site.

4.1 Training

Workers at the Site shall be trained in the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) as well as the contents of this SMRP to familiarize themselves with the responsibilities, key contact information, drainage features that may be near active work areas, and response and notification procedures in the event of a spill. This training is not intended to replace training to be completed by a contractor related to specific work completed at the Site. VanMar will be responsible for communicating the SMRP to the contractor's representative and the contractor will be responsible for training its workers at Site, unless otherwise noted.

Refresher training on the contents of the SMRP will be conducted annually for employees. Training requirements for work being completed at the Site will also be reviewed annually as part of the annual review of the SMRP.

Training records showing the names of personnel as well as dates of training will be maintained at the Site.

4.2 Controls and Prevention Measures

Appropriate controls for equipment, vehicles, and storage tanks being used at the Site need to be implemented in connection with activities being conducted. Controls designed to reduce the frequency and severity of spill events associated with the handling and storage of chemical and petroleum products and construction debris are identified in table below:

Table 4.1 Consequences of Control and Prevention Measures Failures

Control/ Prevention Measures	Consequence of Failure	Likelihood of Failure	Final Risk Level
Fuel storage and filling/fuelling operations (e.g. petroleum products including gasoline and diesel)			
Construction material	A construction material failure may include a breach of aboveground storage tanks (AST), related piping, and/or container system. If a catastrophic construction material failure were to occur, up to the worst-case scenario discharge could occur. Risk reduction measures: – ASTs and piping will be protected by concrete jersey barriers or an equivalent. – Any ASTs brought to Site for fuel storage will be inspected prior to being brought on Site and will be inspected on a monthly basis to ensure the integrity of the tank and piping. – Fuel storage tanks and fuelling operations will be completed at the furthest point of the site located as far as possible outside the 100m distance from the Supply Well.	Rare	Moderate

Control/ Prevention Measures	Consequence of Failure	Likelihood of Failure	Final Risk Level
Corrosion protection	Corrosion protection of bulk storage tanks and associated piping is achieved through either the application of rust inhibiting enamel or epoxy (paint) to the outer shell of above-grade tanks, and application of rust inhibiting enamel, epoxy paint, or galvanization of below-grade piping. Corrosion protection failure may result in the degradation of a tank or piping from the interior or exterior. A failure from either of these scenarios will result in a hole from the outside of the container through the secondary containment shell or from the interior of the container into the secondary containment. Risk reduction measures: Any ASTs brought to Site for fuel storage will be inspected prior to being brought on Site and will be inspected on a monthly basis to ensure the integrity of the tank and piping.	Rare	Low
Secondary containment	Double-walled ASTs will be the minimum requirement at Site and will contain the tank volume in the secondary containment shell in the event of internal failure of the primary tank shell. An exterior puncture that penetrates the exterior and internal shell will result in a discharge to the puncture level. Each compartment will be equipped with either interstitial gauge (vacuum or mechanical float) or an interstitial space monitoring port. These are used to indicate if there has been a breach from the primary tank to the secondary containment shell or from the exterior of the tank through the secondary tank shell. Additionally, Vanmar tanks will be equipped with spill trays. In the event of a failure of the secondary containment, a release to the environment would only be anticipated in the event that the interior (primary shell) has also occurred. Portable fuelling containers will be approved according to ULC/ORD-C30 and/or CSA B376 standards and will be clearly color coded. Only containers with a maximum capacity of 25 litres will be permitted for manual handling activities. Portable fuelling containers will be stored in well-ventilated secure areas and shall follow safe handling procedures, including grounding and bonding, as appropriate. Risk reduction measures: - Any ASTs brought to Site for fuel storage will be inspected prior to being brought on Site and will be inspected on a monthly basis to ensure the integrity of the tank and piping. - Portable fuelling containers and will be stored on secondary containment spill trays or equivalent secondary containment system	Rare	Low
Overfill protection	At the fuelling area, overfill protection is achieved through high level alarms, level indication and subsequence loading interlocks and/or the capture of material within spill boxes or spill trays, utilized for manual tank/container loading. Although unlikely, failure of either of these systems may result in the overfilling of the tank/container, causing a discharge of material from the top of the tank/container. Risk reduction measures: - Fuel storage tanks and filling operations will be completed at the furthest point of the site located as far as possible outside the 100m distance from the Supply Well. - Filling will be monitored during all filling operations. Employees responsible for filling operations will not leave the area until filling is completed and there is no potential for overfill to occur. - Secondary spill trays will be used for portable container filling. Drip trays, drip pans, refuelling pads/bibs may be used	Infrequent	Low

Control/ Prevention Measures	Consequence of Failure	Likelihood of Failure	Final Risk Level
Spill box	The ASTs will have spill boxes at the fill ports that are designed to prevent spilled product from reaching the ground surface during normal AST filling operations. Although unlikely, failure of this system may result in a discharge to the natural environment. Risk reduction measures: – Fuel storage tanks and filling operations will be completed at the furthest point of the site located as far as possible outside the 100m distance from the Supply Well. – Filling of the tanks and portable containers will be monitored during all filling operations. Employees responsible for filling operations will not leave the area until filling is completed and there is no potential for overfill to occur.	Infrequent	Low
Leak detection devices	ASTs will have leak detection monitoring ports to indicate if the integrity of the primary unit has been breached. Scheduled inspections monitor the gauge or port and identify leaks from piping and valves. Failure from this system could result in an undetected leak from the tank up to the worst-case scenario discharge. Risk reduction measures: – Any ASTs brought to Site for fuel storage will be inspected prior to being brought on Site and will be inspected on a monthly basis to ensure the integrity of the tank and piping. – Fuel storage tanks and fuelling operations will be completed at the furthest point of the site located as far as possible outside the 100m distance from the Supply Well.	Rare	Low
Vehicle operation petroleum and chemical products (e.g. gas, diesel, hydraulic fluids, lubricating oils, coolants, etc.)			
Vehicle operation best practices	Vehicles at site shall be operated in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Failure from vehicle operation (e.g., accident) could result in a leak from the vehicle resulting in a discharge to the natural environment. Risk reduction measures: – Vehicles should be operated in accordance with all Site-specific posted speed limits – Vehicle maintenance should not be completed at Site	Rare	
Heavy equipment operation and maintenance petroleum and chemical products (e.g. hydraulic fluids, lubricating oils, coolants, etc.)			
Heavy equipment best practices	Heavy equipment at site shall be designed, operated, and maintained as per manufacturers instruction. Failure from heavy equipment operation or maintenance could result in a leak from the heavy equipment resulting in a discharge to the natural environment. Risk reduction measures: – Heavy equipment to be inspected and maintained daily or as per manufacturer instruction – Maintenance to be only conducted in the designated fuelling area with appropriate spill response equipment available (e.g., spill kits)	Rare	Low
Container system storage best practices	A container material failure may include a breach of a container system. If a container material failure were to occur a minor discharge could occur. Due to the small container sizes and density of these chemicals, however, the impact area would likely be confined to a small area Risk reduction measures: – Containers to be placed in buildings/structures/secondary containment (e.g. spill trays), when possible – Containers to be placed in areas with minimal vehicular traffic and barriers put up in high traffic areas	Rare	Low

Control/ Prevention Measures	Consequence of Failure	Likelihood of Failure	Final Risk Level
	– Containers to be inspected prior to being received at Site		
Construction chemical products (e.g., paints, waterproof coatings, sprayfoams, concrete sealers and oiling, etc.)			
Container system storage best practices	A construction material failure may include a breach of a container system or application equipment (e.g., hot rubber kettle). If a catastrophic construction material failure were to occur, up to the worst-case scenario discharge could occur. Due to the small container sizes and density of these chemicals, however, the impact area would likely be confined to a small area Risk reduction measures: – Containers to be placed in buildings/structures/secondary containment (e.g., spill trays), when possible – Containers to be placed in areas with minimal vehicular traffic and barriers put up in high traffic areas – Containers to be inspected prior to being received at Site	Rare	Low
Construction debris (e.g. concrete washout water, erosion, etc.)			
Construction best practices	A construction debris scenario may involve the contact of the construction materials or debris with water causing the debris to become suspended in liquid that could result in environmental impacts. Risk reduction measures: – Construction storage and application best practices to be employed at all times at site – Priority will be to keep construction debris away from water sources – Weather will be monitored at the Site and activities at the Site will be planned accordingly. Precautions will be taken when heavy rains are forecasted	Rare	Moderate
Spill contingency measures (e.g. Spill kits, barriers, etc.)			
Spill equipment integrity best practices	Failures of equipment (e.g. secondary containment) or materials in the spill kits at the Site (i.e., absorbent pads and socks, personal protective equipment, disposal bags, etc.) will result in extended time to implement response tactics and increase risk of safety, environment, and property exposures. Risk reduction measures: – Spill equipment will be inspected prior to being brought on Site and will be inspected monthly to ensure the integrity of the equipment (e.g., secondary containment, spill kits)	Very rare	Low
Physical barrier integrity best practices	If physical barriers are unable to stop vehicles and equipment from contacting the storage tanks and piping installations or equipment storage areas, the results may include puncture or rupture causing material discharge. Risk reduction measures: – Physical barriers will be inspected monthly to ensure the integrity of the barriers and to identify if the barriers would appropriate to prevent a hazard and potential spill	Very rare	Low
Note: The identification of risk was completed by evaluating the risk on a qualitative basis.			

5. Critical spill response information

Immediate actions are required at the onset of a spill scenario to limit the extent of release; minimize the potential hazard/consequence to human health and the environment; and implement an effective response strategy. It is important to act decisively and immediately to create a professional working atmosphere among all stakeholders. This

section is intended to provide guidance for determining the appropriate response actions that should be carried out in the event of a release or spill at the Site.

Site personnel have the authority and obligation to terminate any operation in response to an abnormal, threatening, or hazardous situation.

5.1 Roles and responsibilities

VanMar has developed this SMRP to ensure that they are prepared for spills that may occur at the Site. The following chart outlines the roles and responsibilities that Site employees and external resources would take on in the activation of this SMRP.

Table 5.1 *Roles and responsibilities*

Role	Responsibility Description
SMRP Responsible Person	– Activates SMRP for all spill events – Determines the spill level (Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3) – Activates 911 assistance if there is a danger to life safety (Fire, Police, Ambulance) – Coordinates the orderly safe shutdown of site operations in the event of a spill, as required – Controls and coordinates site access and evacuation during a spill – Completes notifications to Agencies – Activates and manages the internal Site Response Team and/or external spill response resources and companies to support remedial activities and the return to service actions – Reviews and evaluates the effectiveness of the spill response measures – Ensures that the product release/spill has been cleaned up appropriately – Ensures that any additional remedial activities necessary are completed – Communicates with appropriate governmental agencies – After the cleanup is completed, ensure that the Incident Report is prepared within 24 hours. The report will indicate whether any release has impacted the soil or water – Ensures that any reporting requirements are completed and closed out – Completes any required documentation and lessons learned with personnel – Ensures that materials used for remedial activities (e.g. spill kits) are replenished
Discovering Employee	– Completes hazard assessment – Control access to the incident area – Reports the incident to the SMRP – Performs response tactics for product containment, and recovery for a Level 1 spill, as required – Packages and labels waste cleanup materials related to Level 1 spills only
Site Response Team (SRT)	– Performs response tactics for product containment, and recovery for Level 1 and Level 2 spills, as required – Completes containment and confinement tactics to stop and prevent further escape of materials, if possible – Packages and labels waste cleanup materials related to Level 1 and Level 2 spills – Assists and supports Level 1 (discovering employee) and Level 3 (external contractor) spills, as required – Ensures that the SMRP Responsible Person is aware of all aspects of the spill including spill characteristics, response activities, remedial activities, and recovery activities
External Response Contractor	– Performs response tactics for product containment, and recovery for Level 2 and Level 3 spills, as required – Completes containment and confinement tactics to stop and prevent further escape of materials, if possible – Packages and labels waste cleanup materials related to Level 2 and Level 3 spills – Ensures that the SMRP Responsible Person is aware of all aspects of the spill including spill characteristics, response activities, remedial activities, and recovery activities

Role	Responsibility Description
Environmental Consultant	- Responds to Level 3 spills (and as necessary for Level 1 and Level 2 spills) - Provides technical advice to the SMRP Responsible Person and as requested the Internal Response Team and/or External Response Contractors - Supports the SMRP Responsible Person throughout the spill, including but not limited to: - Communications with regulatory agencies, as required - Assess the appropriateness of corrective actions needed in response to a spill - Complete corrective actions in response to a spill, including identifying any additional third party response contractors, as needed - Tracking and reporting of response activities (e.g., photographs and notes) - Monitoring the natural environment including the collection of confirmatory samples (air, soil, sediment, and water) - Assisting with the disposal of any waste materials in accordance with regulatory requirements - Preparing reports to document activities

A contact list of both internal and external contacts is provided in **Appendix A**.

5.2 Levels of Response

Depending on the seriousness of the incident/spill, three levels of response have been identified for the Site.

Table 5.2 *Response Levels*

Level	Overview
Level 1	- Involves an accidental spill/release of small quantities of petroleum/chemical products at Site (less than 10 litres) - Judged as a minor release of petroleum/chemical products and/or construction debris that will not impact any surface water, groundwater, off-Site property, and/or manholes/catch basins - Can be easily contained and remediated with on-Site spill response materials - Isolated impacts to soil that are easily remediated using on-Site materials and/or equipment - Would only require the discovering person and/or the internal response team to complete response tactics
Level 2	- Involves an accidental spill/release of moderate quantities of petroleum/chemical products at Site (more than 10 litres but less than 50 litres) - Judged as a minor release of petroleum/chemical products and/or construction debris that has the potential to impact any surface water, groundwater, off-Site property, and/or manholes/catch basins - Can be easily contained and remediated with on-Site spill response materials - Larger stretches of impacts to soil that can be remediated using on-Site materials and/or equipment - Would require the internal SRT to complete response tactics and/or external response contractor, as required
Level 3	- Involves a major spill/release of moderate quantities of petroleum/chemical products at Site (more than 50 litres) - Judged as major release of petroleum/chemical products and/or construction debris that may cause imminent impact to or has already impacted surface water, groundwater, off-Site property, and/or manholes/catch basins - Would require mobilizing equipment and/or resources specialized for spill response - Would require the External Response Contractor to complete response tactics with possible support from the SRT

6. Spill response procedures

Product releases include any unplanned release of substance from a storage container, dispensing system or liquids that may come into contact with construction materials that may cause an adverse effect to people and/or the environment. It must be a priority to contain all spills to the Site and restrict any entry of spilled products into surface water and groundwater entry points. Considerations must be made for spills to ground, air, surface water, and groundwater from stationary, rotating, and transient equipment (vehicles or temporary storage) on the site. Additionally, off-site spills resulting from other emergency situations like fire water runoff or contaminated flood water should also be considered and evaluated.

6.1 Initial response actions (discovering employee)

The discovering employee shall perform the following actions (if safe to do so) upon discovering a spill:

Table 6.1 Response actions – discovering employee

Step	Response Action	Responsibility
1	Assess if the area is safe and determine if there are any immediate hazards including: – Fire or smoke – Live accessible utility wires – Strong petroleum/chemical odours	Discovering Employee
2	Stop operations	
3	Check for and eliminate potential sources of ignition (petroleum/chemical spills)	
4	Locate and stop the source of the release (if safe to do so)	
5	Barricade the spill area to prevent foot traffic and vehicles from entering the area	
6	Call the SMRP Responsible Person	

Once it is safe to do so, the discovering employee should notify the SMRP Responsible Person to activate the SMRP. When notifying the SMRP Responsible Person provide the following information to the extent practical from a safe distance:

- Your name and telephone number
- Location of incident
- The need for 911 assistance
- Time of incident
- Type and quantity of product released
- Cause of incident (if known)
- Details of any immediate action taken or action proposed to be taken

6.2 Response procedures – petroleum/chemical spills

In the event of a chemical/petroleum (i.e., gasoline, diesel, lubricating oil, paint, etc.) release (spill) the following actions (if safe to do so) should be taken:

Table 6.2 Response Actions – Petroleum/Chemical Spills

Step	Response Actions	Responsibility
1	Complete initial response actions (see Table 6.1)	Discovering Employee
2	Call emergency services, 911 as applicable (Police, Fire, EMS)	SMRP Responsible Person

Step	Response Actions	Responsibility
3	Secure and restrict access to the spill area	
4	Determine the level of response (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3)	
5	Mobilize deployment of necessary resources and equipment (SRT, External Response Contractor, Environmental Consultant)	
6	Complete initial spill reporting to all applicable agencies (MECP, Region)	
7	Response personnel to don appropriate personal protective equipment, if required	Discovering Employee (Level 1) SRT (Level 1 or 2) External Response Contractor (Level 2 or 3)
9	Shut off source or neutralize the spill (if required and not completed during initial actions)	
9	Contain spilled material to the site using containment/collection tactics to limit environmental impacts (if safe to do so)	
10	Recover spilled material and assess residual impacts for future remediation	
11	Package and label waste cleanup materials for proper disposal	
12	Decontaminate resources and equipment, as necessary	SMRP Responsible Person
13	Preserve the site so that a follow up investigation can be conducted	
14	Maintain a time and event log	
15	After the spill has been remedied, interview the person who identified the spill and identify the cause, effects, and steps taken to control the spill event, while "fresh" in your mind	
16	Ensure that the general incident report is followed, and an email is prepared and submitted within 24 hours to VanMar head office. The email should indicate whether any release has impacted the soil or water	
17	Ensure appropriate regulatory agencies are updated, as applicable	
18	Retain all documentation	

6.2.1 Response tactics – petroleum/chemical spills

Handling petroleum/chemical products poses an environmental threat, regardless of volume, if they are released outside of their container systems. The most probable occurrence of a product release at the site would likely result from the routine handling of containers, and/or through periodic maintenance activities. The most probable occurrence of a significant product release at the site would likely result from fuel delivery and during dispensing operations.

The following response tactics will be completed in the event of a petroleum/chemical spill.

Table 6.3 *Response tactics – petroleum/chemical spills*

Tactic	Description	Performed By
Confinement	<u>Plugging and Patching</u>: If the means of containment is damaged and there is a hole that compromises the integrity of the means of containment, the hole in the container can be plugged or patched by different methods. The methods used are selected based on compatibility with the product, pressure and means of containment. <u>Solidification</u>: Solidifiers are applied to alter the physical state of spilled product from a liquid to a solid (e.g., absorbents).	SRT and/or External Response Contractor
Confinement - Activation of Engineering Controls and Shutdown Systems	<u>Activation of emergency control systems</u> : Activate emergency shut-off or control systems that can be used to control or stop the release at the source.	Discovering employee, SRT, and/or External Response Contractor

Tactic	Description	Performed By
Containment	<u>Catch basin and drain cover deployment</u>: if chemicals or petroleum products are flowing towards a catch basin or drain, a catch basin cover should be deployed as necessary to contain the spillage and prevent environmental impact. <u>Collecting spills in portable containers</u>: Spill pools or garbage pails should be placed under leaking vehicles and/or equipment to limit a release. <u>Blocking</u>: Sewers, culverts, and drainage ditches in the path of the flow of the spilled liquid should be dammed, covered, or blocked to prevent containment of nearby waterways <u>Diversion</u>: Divert flowing materials away from waterways (isolated ditch or man-made depressions) that have the potential to go off-Site <u>Damming</u>: creation of dams using spill control materials or compatible earthen materials to stop the movement downgradient of the spill source. This is typically completed in a horseshoe or utilizes existing natural barriers <u>Boom deployment</u>: If petroleum products enter or threatens a waterway, oil absorbent boom should be deployed as quickly as possible and as far downstream of leading edge of the flow as necessary to contain the spillage and prevent environmental impact.	Discovering employee, SRT, and/or External Response Contractor
Vapour Suppression	<u>Absorbent or foam deployment</u> : Covering the surface of a fuel spill with fluorine free firefighting foam or granular absorbent will reduce the production of flammable vapours.	External Response Contractor
Neutralization	<u>Neutralization</u> : Neutralization of residual product using an opposing agent to produce to inert or less hazardous products (e.g. acids/bases)	External Response Contractor
Recovery	<u>Remove liquids from sumps, trenches, and diked areas</u>: Removal of spilled liquids limits the potential for contaminants to reach the groundwater. Liquids are transferred via pumps and/or vacuum trucks to impermeable and compatible containers. This may also be completed using spill absorbent materials from a spill kit. <u>Remove impacted soils</u>: Removal of impacted soils to prevent leaching or runoff. Containment of grossly impacted soils should be completed in lined roll-off boxes for off-site disposal and treatment. <u>Recover impacted areas</u>: Recover impacted areas (e.g. paved surfaces, grass, etc.) to prevent further leaching or runoff.	SRT and/or External Response Contractor

6.3 Response procedures – construction debris release

In the event of a construction debris release the following actions should be taken:

Table 6.4 Response actions –construction debris release

Step	Response Actions	Responsibility
1	Complete initial response actions (see Table 6.1)	Discovering Employee
2	Secure and restrict access to the spill area	SMRP Responsible Person
3	Determine the level of response (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3)	
4	Mobilize deployment of necessary resources and equipment (SRT, External Response Contractor, Environmental Consultant)	
5	Complete initial spill reporting to all applicable agencies (MECP, Region)	
6	Response personnel to don appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g. cement related spill)	Discovering Employee (Level 1)
7	Shut off source or neutralize the spill (if required and not completed during initial actions)	SRT (Level 1 or 2)

Step	Response Actions	Responsibility
8	Contain spilled material to the site using containment/collection tactics to limit environmental impacts	External Response Contractor (Level 2 or 3)
9	Recover spilled material and assess residual impacts for future remediation	
10	Package and label waste cleanup materials for proper disposal	
11	Decontaminate resources and equipment, as necessary	
12	Preserve the site so that a follow up investigation can be conducted	SMRP Responsible Person
13	Maintain a time and event log	
14	After the spill has been remedied, interview the person who identified the spill and Identify the cause, effects, and steps taken to control the spill event, while "fresh" in your mind	
15	Ensure that the general incident report is followed, and an email is prepared and submitted within 24 hours to VanMar head office. The email should indicate whether any release has impacted the soil or water	
16	Retain all documentation	

6.3.1 Response tactics –construction debris release

Immediate actions are required at the onset of a construction debris release to limit the extent of the release; minimize the potential hazard/consequence to the environment; and implement an effective response strategy. The most probable occurrence of a construction debris release at the site would likely result from the cement and/or erosion impacts from heavy rains at the Site.

The following response tactics will be completed in the event of a construction debris release.

Table 6.5 Response tactics –construction debris release

Tactic	Description	Performed By
Containment	<u>Catch basin and drain cover deployment</u>: if construction debris is flowing towards a catch basin or drain, a catch basin cover should be deployed as necessary to contain the material and prevent environmental impact. <u>Blocking</u>: Sewers, culverts, and drainage ditches in the path of the flow of the construction debris should be dammed, covered, or blocked to prevent containment of nearby waterways <u>Diversion</u>: Divert flowing materials away from waterways (isolated ditch or man-made depressions) that have the potential to go off-Site <u>Damming</u>: creation of dams using spill control materials or compatible earthen materials to stop the movement downgradient of the spill source. This is typically completed in a horseshoe or utilizes existing natural barriers	Discovering employee, SRT, and/or External Response Contractor
Recovery	<u>Remove construction debris from sumps, trenches, and diked areas</u>: Removal of construction debris limits the potential for the debris to reach the surface water sources. Liquids are transferred via pumps and/or vacuum trucks to impermeable and compatible containers or built Site structures (e.g. erosion control pond). <u>Recover impacted areas</u>: Recover impacted areas (e.g. paved surfaces, grass, water sources etc.) to prevent further runoff.	SRT and/or External Response Contractor

6.4 Evacuation procedures

In the event of a fire and/or a substance release that could lead to fire or explosion, the following actions should be taken to evacuate personnel:

Table 6.6 Evacuation actions

Step	Evacuation Action	Responsibility
1	Use a building telephone and/or cell phone to make notifications only if you are safe from the fire and/or substance release	All Personnel
2	While exiting, walk, do not run. Shut all doors behind you and alert those who have difficulty hearing that an emergency evacuation of the building is under way. Proceed along corridors and through exits in a quiet and orderly manner. Do not push or jostle.	
3	Assist persons requiring assistance to reach the nearest safe exit: – Try to keep exits clear by permitting others to pass. It may be necessary to hold persons requiring assistance in or near the exit and wait for Fire Department assistance.	
4	If you must use an escape route where there is smoke, stay as low as possible. Crawling lets you breathe the cleaner air near the floor as you move toward the exit.	
5	Before you open a closed door, feel it with the back of your hand. If it is hot, leave it closed and use your alternate escape route. If it feels normal, brace your body against the door and open it a crack be prepared to slam it shut if heat or smoke or a hazardous substance starts to rush in.	
6	If all exits are blocked by fire, smoke and/or a hazardous substance, enter a room preferably with an exterior window, and seal the cracks in the door with available materials to prevent smoke entering the room. Dial 911 to report your situation and attract the attention of someone outside the building by any possible means.	
7	When you have reached the outside of the building, move away from the exit allowing others behind you to emerge.	
8	Go to the muster point located to the east of the building – Do not attempt to drive your vehicle from the parking area.	
9	Do not enter the building again until permitted by a Fire Department officer.	
10	A head count will be completed to account for all employees, contractors, and visitors. If someone is identified to be missing information on the individual and their last know location will be shared with the Fire Department to initiate a search and rescue.	SMRP Responsible Person

How to assist persons requiring assistance

Persons requiring assistance may be transported using the extremities carry technique. The extremities carry is a two-person carry that is easy to do. The steps are as follows:

- One assistant stands at the head of the person requiring assistance, and the second stands at the feet.
- The assistant at the head kneels and slips the arms under the person requiring assistance arms and around the chest, grasping the person's wrists.
- The assistant at the feet kneels with feet together between the person requiring assistance legs. This assistant grasps the person under or just above the knees.
- The two assistants then stand and carry the person requiring assistance to a place of safety (remember to use your leg muscles when standing up).

6.5 Response resources

VanMar and its contractors own and maintain spill response equipment that will allow the Site to effectively respond to a small-scale all the way through to a large-scale spill on-Site. Based on the escalation of an event, additional

resources as well as additional equipment may be required. VanMar may also draw upon outside resources (third-party response contractors) for assistance.

A typical spill kit inventory for small-scale events to be used at Site is provided in **Appendix D**.

Additionally, depending on the stage of the Development, heavy equipment including, but not limited to, the following may be available at the Site to deal with large scale spill events.

- Excavators
- Bulldozers
- Dump trucks

6.6 Pollutant and adverse effects monitoring

In the event of a spill, adverse effects monitoring shall be performed by an external spill contractor and/or environmental consultant.

6.7 Spill Response Records

It is the obligation of the SMRP Responsible Person to keep accurate records of the spill and corrective actions completed to contain, recover, and remediate the spill. The following details regarding a spill, at a minimum, should be recorded by the SMRP Responsible Person:

- Date, time, location, duration (if known) of the spill
- Identity and quantity of the contaminant spilled
- Circumstance of the spill
- Corrective actions implemented
- Disposal or any materials resulting from the spill

When a spill has been declared, all records should be maintained by VanMar for a minimum of five years. The SMRP Responsible person must maintain and keep accurate and chronological records of key events, response measures, cause and effect analysis, and action plans related to each spill.

Additionally, the SMRP Responsible Person will be responsible for ensuring that records are kept, as applicable, to document that the measures as outlined in the SMRP have been implemented to respond to and recover from a spill including:

- Appropriate compliance notifications were made
- Relevant persons at the Site were notified of the spill
- The appropriate level of response to the spill, as detailed within the SMRP, was implemented
- Members of the public who may be directly affected by the spill, including any persons who may be considered a potential sensitive receptor, were notified of the spill, when applicable
- If an alarm system or other notification system is in place, it was operated/completed appropriately
- Appropriate equipment, material, and personnel were available to monitor the movement of pollutants and the potential adverse effects of the pollutants
- Appropriate equipment, material and personnel were available to immediately respond to the spill
- Wastes generated as a result of the spill and spill response activities were disposed of appropriately

An example of the Site's Spill Report Form, including completion guidance, is provided in **Appendix E**. Spill records will be made available for viewing, upon request.

7. Notifications and communications

7.1 Regulatory Notifications

As outlined in the provincial Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 c.E.19 “15 (1) Every person who discharges a contaminant or causes or permits the discharge of a contaminant into the natural environment shall forthwith notify the Ministry”. In the event of an incident involving a release of a contaminant to the environment, the regulatory authorities must be notified. The SMRP Manager will notify the following entities at the first reasonable opportunity:

- The MECP Spills Action Centre
- Region of Waterloo Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services
- Region of Waterloo Service First Call Centre (after regular business hours)
- Region of Waterloo SCADA Desk (if wells are still operating during construction)

Verbal Notifications

In the event of an emergency that involves a contaminant and may cause an adverse effect a verbal notification is to be made as soon as possible to the MECP.

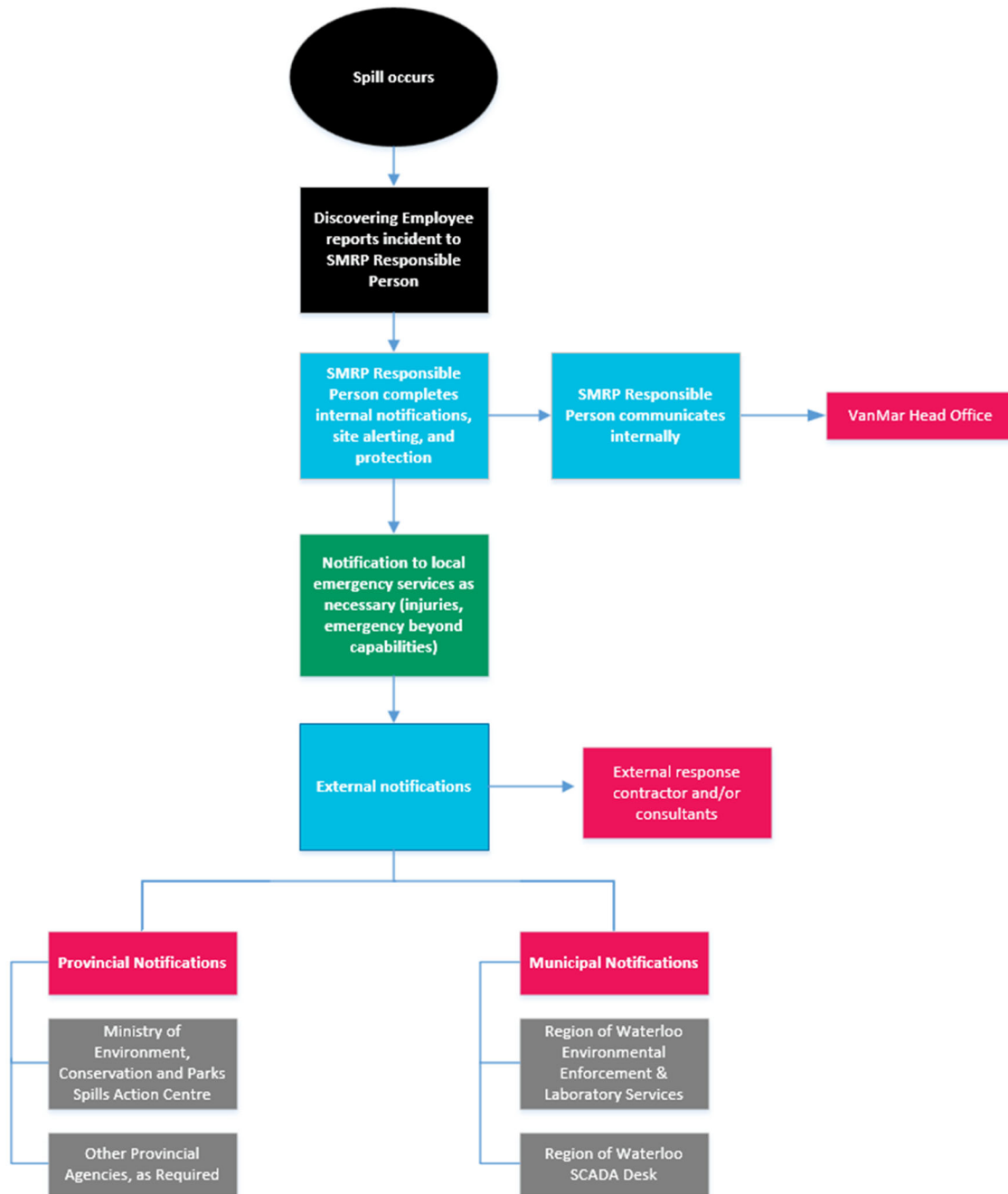
When making a verbal notification, the following information must be provided:

- Reporting person’s name, and the telephone number at which the person can be immediately reached
- Name and phone number of the person or company in control of the product spilled
- Date, time and location of the spill
- Duration of the spill (if known) and whether the spill is ongoing
- Type and quantity of pollutant spilled (including hazard level or toxicity information)
- Source of the spill and information on the cause
- Description of adverse effects
- Environmental conditions that may affect the spill (weather, traffic, etc.)
- Actions being taken to respond
- Other agencies and parties responding

The determination as to other external stakeholders that are required to be contacted will be left to the VanMar’s discretion. A notification process flowchart is provided in Diagram 7.1.

The Region of Waterloo – Report All Spills poster is included in **Appendix F**.

Diagram 7.1 Notification Flowchart



7.2 Communication to the public

The SMRP Responsible Person or designate will determine whether any neighbouring properties or others will be affected by the situation at the Site. If the incident is determined to have an off-site impact, the SMRP Responsible Person will notify the Police or Fire Department. The Police and Fire Departments would decide the most appropriate course of action (i.e., evacuation, shelter-in-place) for the community.

7.3 Public complaints response procedure

If a public complaint is received, as a result of Site operations, the SMRP Responsible Person shall be informed of the complaint and shall follow VanMar's policies in responding to public complaints. Personnel at the Site shall keep a

record of all public complaints received and all follow up items carried out in order to resolve the complaint. The record shall include at a minimum:

- The contact information of the person or company who submitted the complaint.
- The date the complaint was received.
- The name of the VanMar contact who received the complaint.
- All actions taken to resolve the complaint, including people or agencies contacted during the resolution of the complaint.
- The date the complaint was resolved.
- The date the complaint was informed that their complaint had been resolved.

8. Recovery

The purpose of the recovery efforts is to reduce impacts to the environment and minimize the amount of time that is required to recover from the spill. Recovery efforts will be managed by VanMar in consultation with all affected parties.

8.1 Restoring the natural environment

As required under section 93 of the EPA, the owner/controller of a spilled pollutant that causes or is likely to cause an adverse effect is responsible to "do everything practical to prevent, eliminate and ameliorate the adverse effect and to restore the natural environment".

Remediation and restoration of spills will be Site specific and will depend on the type and quantity of the substance discharged. Restoration will be conducted to the satisfaction of regulatory agencies, as applicable.

8.2 Classification and disposal of wastes

All spilled materials will be cleaned up and stored/contained in appropriate containers. These containers are located throughout the Site. Appropriate labels, placards, and signs shall be applied to identify materials. If possible, reuse of spilled materials will be considered. Used absorbents will be collected and deposited in appropriate containers. Waste labels and Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) labels will be placed on each container, as appropriate, and dated with the date the first material was placed in the container. The identification of the waste material shall also be placed on the label in accordance with Ontario Regulation 347/90: General – Waste Management (O.Reg. 347). Specific precautions and inherent dangers of the material shall also be noted on the label. Transportation and recycling or disposal of wastes and cleanup materials will be contracted to a firm specializing and operating in this service in compliance with all applicable provincial and federal regulations holding the appropriate licenses.

Waste disposal

1. Collect spent absorbent materials used in the clean-up, using non-sparking tools
2. Classify and label waste in accordance with O.Reg. 347 and the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation (TDGR), as applicable
3. Store material in waste designated storage containers in a secure area
4. The MECP Spills Action Centre may need to be consulted prior to the disposal of wastes

9. Plan administration

9.1 Plan review and revisions

The SMRP will be reviewed by the SMRP Responsible Person and updated based on the following, in order of occurrence:

- Annually
- Following any significant change to the activities at the Site that are not already accounted for in the SMRP
- Following a significant spill

VanMar will incorporate any required updates to the SMRP shortly after completing a review.

The annual review of the SMRP will include an evaluation of recent updates to the activities at the Site and risks associated with potential spills, and corrective actions that should be undertaken to reduce the risk and prevent future spills from occurring.

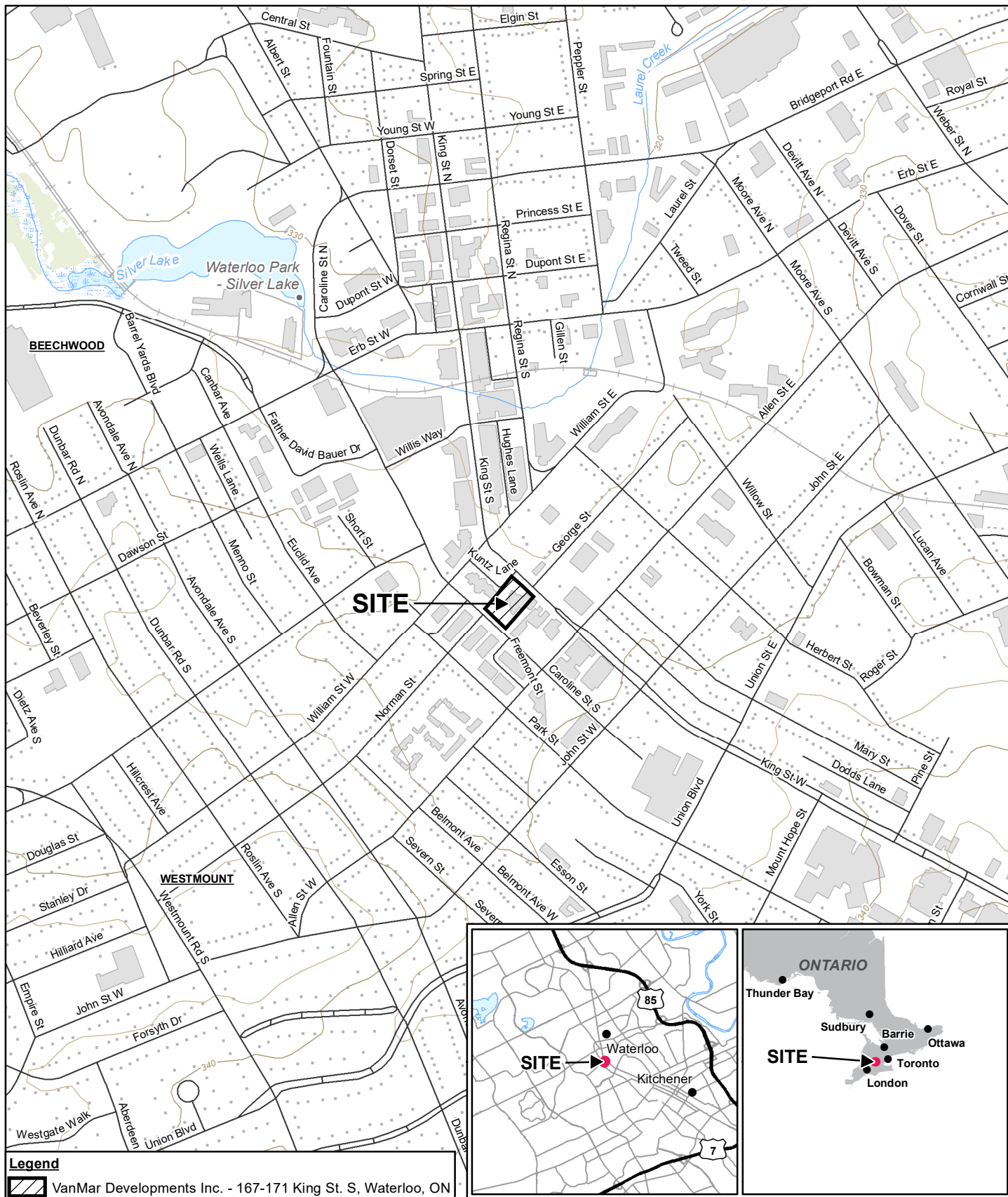
9.2 Plan distribution

VanMar employees on-Site will be provided access to the SMRP within the Site trailer and will be available digitally. Contractors working at the Site will be provided with a digital copy of the SMRP prior to conducting the work and will be required to have a copy of this SMRP accessible to them while working on Site.

An additional hardcopy will be kept at the VanMar head office and can be made available upon request.

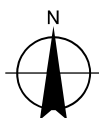
All Project team members are required to sign the acknowledge sheet presented in **Appendix G**, confirming their awareness of and commitment to adhering the measures and procedures outlined in the SMRP.

Figures



Paper Size ANSI A
0 50 100 150 200
Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: North American 1983
Grid: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N



VANMAR DEVELOPMENTS INC.
167-171 KING ST. S, WATERLOO, ON
SPILL MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE PLAN

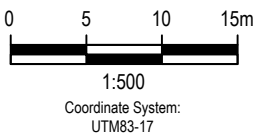
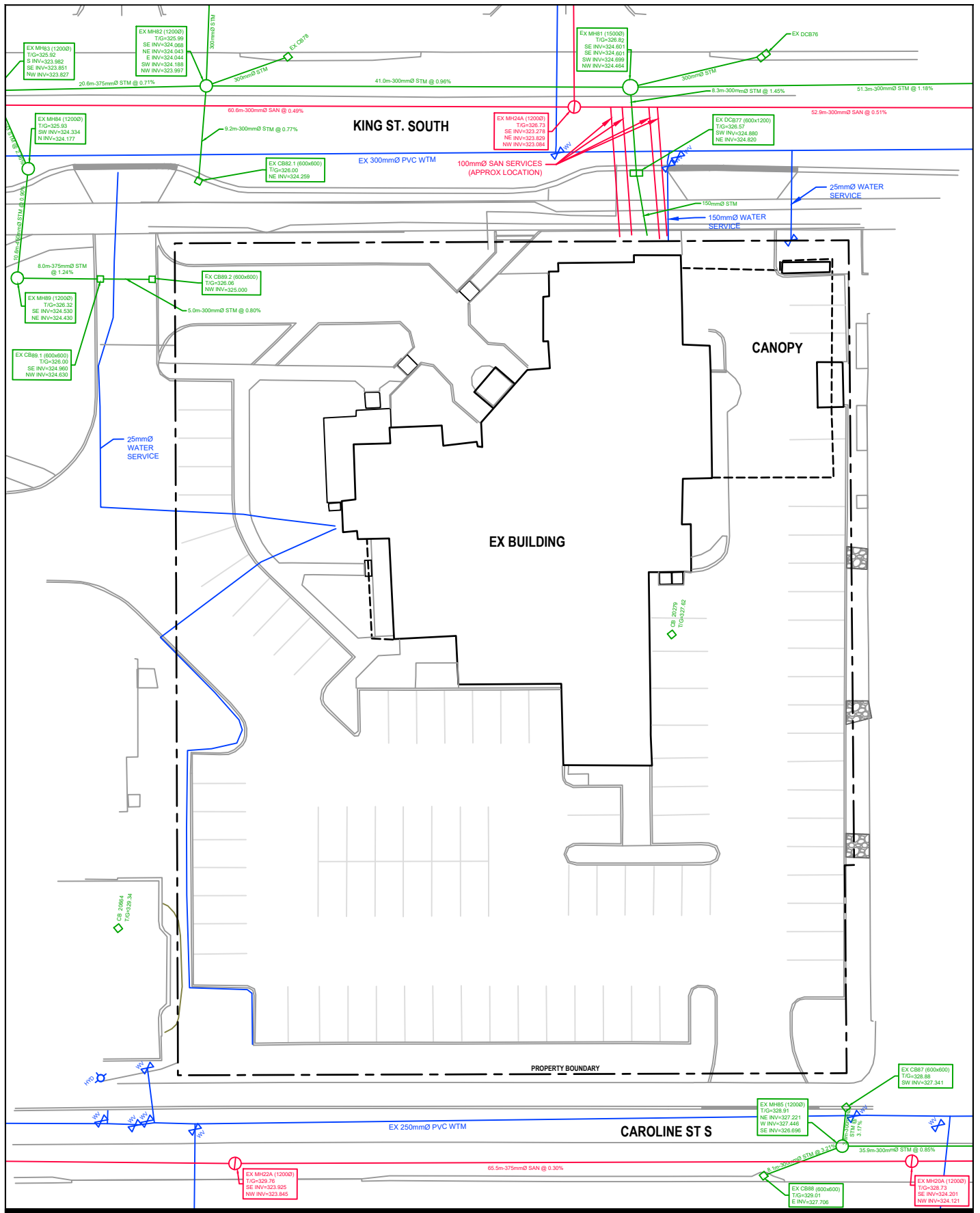
Project No. 12621509
Revision No. -
Date Apr 25, 2025

FACILITY LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

[illegible]

Data Source: Kirkor Architects and Planners, 167-171 King St. S., Waterloo,
Site Plan, Dwg. No. dA1.03, 2025-05-01.

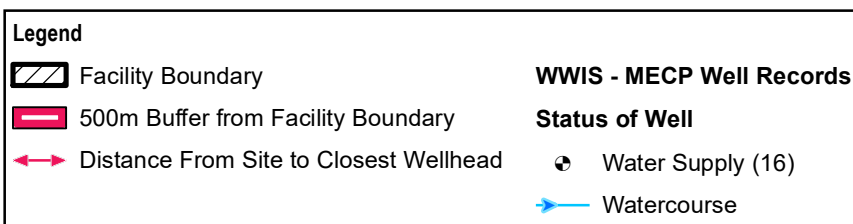
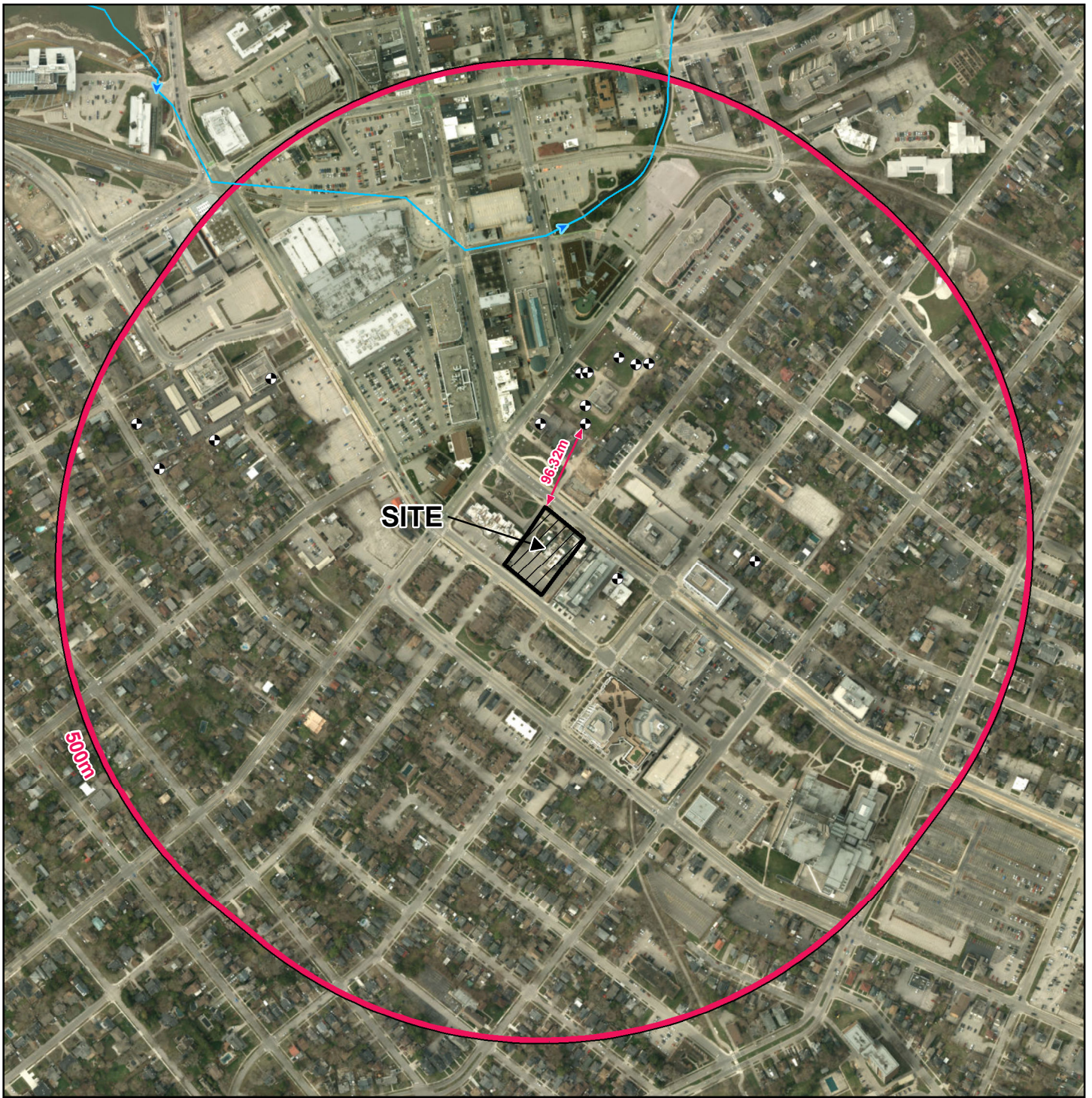


VANMAR DEVELOPMENTS INC.
167-171 KING ST. S., WATERLOO, ONTARIO
SPILL MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE PLAN

Project No. 1266802
Date June 2025

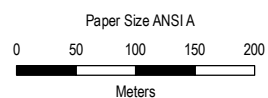
EXISTING DRAINAGE PLAN

FIGURE 2B

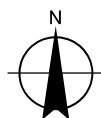


WWIS - MECP Well Records

Status of Well



Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: North American 1983
Grid: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



VANMAR DEVELOPMENTS INC.
167-171 KING ST. S, WATERLOO, ON
SPILL MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE PLAN

Project No. 12666802
Revision No. -
Date Jun 6, 2025

RECEPTORS AT RISK ENVIRONMENTAL

FIGURE 3

Appendices

Appendix A

Internal/External Contact List

Appendix A Internal/External Contact List

Internal Contacts

Name	Job Title	Role/Responsibility	Phone Number
VanMar Developments Inc.			
TBD	Site Supervisor	Spill Management and Response Plan (SMRP) Responsible Person	
TBD	Site Coordinator	Spill Response Team (SRT) Member	
TBD	Heavy Equipment Operator	Spill Response Team (SRT) Member	
TBD	Foreman	Spill Response Team (SRT) Member	
TBD	President/CEO	VanMar Head Office Contact	
Tofic Mugadami	Health & Safety Manager		Cell: 647-832-0646
Catheryne McCutcheon	Design & Approvals Associate	Designated Corporate Representative	Cell: 519-841-6184 Work: 519-740-6800, ext. 109

External Contacts

Company/Agency	Role/Responsibility	Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
Emergency Services			
Waterloo Regional Police Service	Police	911	519-570-9777
Waterloo Fire Rescue	Fire Department	911	519-884-2121
Grand River Hospital	Hospital	911	519-749-4300
Region of Waterloo Paramedic Services	EMS	911	
Ontario Poison Centre	Poison Information Centre	416-813-5900	
Utilities			
Enova Power	Electricity	226-896-2200	
Enbridge Gas	Natural gas	888-774-3111	
City of Waterloo	Municipal	519-886-1550	
Region of Waterloo	Municipal	519-575-4400	
Ontario One-Call	Public Utility Locates	800-400-2255	
TBD	Private Utility Locates		

Company/Agency	Role/Responsibility	Primary Contact	Secondary Contact
Regulators			
Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP) Spills Action Centre	Mandatory Provincial and Federal (ECCC) Spills Reporting	800-268-6060	
Region of Waterloo Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services (EELS)	Mandatory Spill Reporting	519-650-8200	519-575-4400 (Service First Call Centre – after regular business hours)
Region of Waterloo SCADA Desk	Mandatory Spill Reporting (Important if wells are still operating during construction)	519-571-6208	
Ontario Ministry of Labour, Training and Skills Development	Incident Notification	877-202-0008	
External Spill Response Contractors and Consultants			
GHD Contractors / GHD Limited	Response Contractor and Consultant	800-679-9082	519-884-0510
Contractors and Suppliers			
TBD			
Other Notifications			

Appendix B

Key Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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GASOLINE, UNLEADED

SDS Number: 000003000644

Version: 5.0

Revision Date: 2025/02/05

Print Date: 2025/02/13

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GASOLINE, UNLEADED

Product code : 11949, 11000, 10999, 10998, 10995, 10993, 10991, 10990, 10989, 10988, 10987, 10474, 10473, 10461, 10455, 10111, 10108, 10097, 10096, 10040, 10039

Other means of identification : LVB87, Regular, Unleaded Gasoline (US Grade), Mid-Grade, Plus, Super, Supreme, SuperClean, RegularClean, Plus-Clean, Premium, marked or dyed gasoline, BOB, Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending, Conventional Gasoline, RUL, MUL, SUL, PUL, Additive Denaturant, LVBU (low volatility blend ultra), LVBR (low volatility blend regular).

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Petro-Canada
Address : P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada, Telephone: 1-866-786-2671

Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (toll free) or +1 703-527-3887;
^CR^Suncor Energy: +1 403-296-3000

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Unleaded gasoline is used in spark ignition engines including motor vehicles, inboard and outboard boat engines, small engines such as chain saws and lawn mowers, and recreational vehicles.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable liquids : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Central nervous system)

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

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SDS Number: 000003000644

Version: 5.0

Revision Date: 2025/02/05

Print Date: 2025/02/13

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
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/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin 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/ hearing protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

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P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified	86290-81-5	80 - 100
toluene	toluene	108-88-3	<= 40
benzene	benzene	71-43-2	0.006 - 1.5
ethanol	ethanol	64-17-5	<= 0.3
methanol	methanol	67-56-1	<= 0.08

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Seek medical advice.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Seek medical advice.

In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Obtain medical attention.

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If swallowed	: Rinse mouth with water. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Respiratory, skin and eye irritation; nausea; cancer. Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Chronic exposure to benzene may result in increased risk of leukemia and other blood disorders.
An indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary	: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	: Dry chemical Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Water fog. Foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do NOT use water jet.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	: Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Hazardous combustion products	: Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
Further information	: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective wear. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with full face-piece.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: For personal protection see section 8. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Material can create slippery conditions. Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorized personnel. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.
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Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Contact the proper local authorities.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified	86290-81-5	TWA	300 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	20 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH

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benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA ON OEL
		TWAEV	0.5 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	2.5 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	0.5 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	2.5 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	0.02 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	0.1 ppm	ACGIH
ethanol	64-17-5	STEL	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEV	1,000 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	300 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	250 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	CA AB OEL
		STEL	250 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH

Engineering measures : Adequate ventilation to ensure that Occupational Exposure Limits are not exceeded.
Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Concentration in air determines protection needed.
Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type : A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection
Material : polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R). Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first

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	signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.
Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	: Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems.
Skin and body protection	: Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	: Clear liquid.
Color	: Clear to slightly yellow or green, undyed liquid. May be dyed red for taxation purposes.
Odor	: Gasoline
pH	: No data available
Melting point and freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point, or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 25 - 225 °C
Flash point	: -50 - -38 °C Method: Tagliabue.
Flammability	: Extremely flammable in presence of open flames and sparks. May accumulate static electrical charge. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: 7.6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 1.3 %(V)
Vapor pressure	: < 802.5 mmHg (20 °C)
Relative vapor density	: 3

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Relative density	:	0.685 - 0.8
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	257 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Reactive with oxidising agents, acids and interhalogens.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	May release COx, NOx, phenols, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes, ketones, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact

Acute toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/L Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Calculation method

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Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Gasoline; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 13,600 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 3,750 mg/kg

toluene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,580 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 12,125 mg/kg

benzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,990 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 13700 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 8,240 mg/kg

ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 7,060 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 32380 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

methanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,600 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :
aquatic invertebrates Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic :
plants Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

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SDS Number: 000003000644

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Waste must be classified and labeled prior to recycling or disposal.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
Dispose of as hazardous waste in compliance with local and national regulations.
Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.
- Contaminated packaging : Contact local or business unit authorities for guidance on disposal of product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

- UN/ID No. : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : Gasoline
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 364

IMDG-Code

- UN number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

TDG

- UN number : UN 1203
Proper shipping name : GASOLINE
Class : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : yes

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Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NPRI Components : toluene
benzene
ethanol
methanol
xylene
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy; Low boiling point
hydrogen treated naphtha
ethylbenzene
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — un-
specified
naphthalene
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

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

DSL : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

Canadian lists

No substances are subject to a Significant New Activity Notification.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL : Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL : Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-borne contaminants
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit
CA AB OEL / TWA : Time weighted average
CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : 15-minute occupational exposure limit
CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
CA BC OEL / STEL : short-term exposure limit
CA ON OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)
CA ON OEL / STEL : Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL)
CA QC OEL / TWA EV : Time-weighted average exposure value

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CA QC OEL / STEV : Short-term exposure value

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; 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); 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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

Revision Date : 2025/02/05

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET



DIESEL FUEL

SDS Number: 000003000395

Version: 8.1

Revision Date: 2025/03/13

Print Date: 2025/03/14

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

- Product name : DIESEL FUEL
- Product code : 12163, 12162, 12161, 12160, 10582, 11803, 11802, 11798, 12016, 11958, 11796, 11771, 11770, 11769, 11768, 11767, 11766, 11612, 11560, 11558, 11555, 11437, 11302, 10979, 10978, 10977, 10976, 10975, 10974, 10973, 10972, 10971, 10970, 10969, 10968, 10966, 10965, 10964, 10786, 10785, 10784, 10783, 10690, 10689, 10687, 10636, 10635, 10626, 10621, 10616, 10610, 10601, 10600, 10598, 10595, 10427, 10041
- Other means of identification : Seasonal Diesel, #2 Diesel, #1 Diesel, #2 Heating Oil, #1 Heating Oil, OSX, D50, Arctic Diesel, Farm Diesel, Marine Diesel, Low Sulphur Diesel, LSD, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULSD, Mining Diesel, Naval Distillate, Dyed Diesel, Marked Diesel, Coloured Diesel, Furnace special, Biodiesel blend (BX where X is representative of volume %), Renewable Diesel blend (RX where X is represent ative of volume %), Diesel Low Cloud (LC), Marine Gas Oil, Marine Gas Oil Dyed, Type A Diesel, Type B Diesel.

Manufacturer or supplier's details

- Company name of supplier : Petro-Canada
- Address : P.O. Box 2844, 150 - 6th Avenue South-West
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3
Canada, Telephone: 1-866-786-2671
- Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (toll free) or +1 703-527-3887;
Suncor Energy: +1 403-296-3000

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

- Recommended use : Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type.
Mining diesels, marine diesels, marine diesel oil, marine gas oil and naval distillates may have a higher flash point requirement.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

- Flammable liquids : Category 3
- Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

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Skin irritation	: Category 2
Eye irritation	: Category 2B
Carcinogenicity	: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	: Category 2 (Liver, thymus, Bone)
Aspiration hazard	: Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 + H320 Causes skin and eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, thymus, Bone) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
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/ lighting/ equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air

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and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
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.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Fuels, diesel; Gasoil — unspecified	Fuels, diesel; Gasoil — unspecified	68334-30-5	25 - 100
Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	928771-01-1	<= 75
Fatty acids, C14-18 and C14-18-unsatd., Me esters	Fatty acids, C14-18 and C14-18-unsatd., Me esters	129756-24-7	<= 20
Fuel oil No. 2	Fuel oil No. 2	68476-30-2	<= 0.2

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.
Seek medical advice.

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In case of skin contact	: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Wash clothing before reuse. Seek medical advice.
In case of eye contact	: Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	: Rinse mouth with water. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical advice.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: Harmful if inhaled. Respiratory, skin and eye irritation; nausea; cancer.
An indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary	: Treat symptomatically. For specialist advice physicians should contact the Poisons Information Service.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	: Dry chemical Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Water fog. Foam
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do NOT use water jet.
Specific hazards during fire fighting	: Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Hazardous combustion products	: Carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulphur oxides (SO _x), smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion.
Further information	: Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: For personal protection see section 8. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
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Material can create slippery conditions.
Mark the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorized personnel.
Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.

Environmental precautions : If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Contact the proper local authorities.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Do not ingest.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Keep container closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Keep in properly labeled containers.
To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight.
Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Fuels, diesel; Gasoil — unspecified	68334-30-5	TWA	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA AB OEL
		TWA (inhal-)	100 mg/m ³	CA BC OEL

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		able fraction and vapour)	(total hydrocarbons)	
		TWAEV (inhalable fraction and vapour)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	ACGIH
Fuel oil No. 2	68476-30-2	TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA AB OEL
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	CA ON OEL
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	100 mg/m ³ (total hydrocarbons)	ACGIH

Engineering measures : Adequate ventilation to ensure that Occupational Exposure Limits are not exceeded.
Use only in well-ventilated areas.
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Concentration in air determines protection needed.
Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Filter type : organic vapour cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection
Material : neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), Viton(R). Consult your PPE provider for breakthrough times and the specific glove that is best for you based on your use patterns. It should be realized that eventually any material regardless of

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their imperviousness, will get permeated by chemicals. Therefore, protective gloves should be regularly checked for wear and tear. At the first signs of hardening and cracks, they should be changed.

Remarks	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.
Eye protection	: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. Wear face-shield if splashing hazard is likely. Chemical splash goggles and a full-face shield should be worn when handling this material.
Skin and body protection	: Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.
Protective measures	: Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and wash contaminated clothing and gloves, including the inside, before re-use. Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	: Bright oily liquid.
Color	: Clear to yellow (This product may be dyed red for taxation purposes)
Odor	: Mild petroleum oil like.
pH	: No data available
Melting point and freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point, or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 150 - 371 °C
Flash point	: > 40 °C Method: closed cup Marine Gas Oil/Naval Distillate: 60°C min Mining Diesel: 52°C min All other Diesel fuels: 40°C min
Flammability	: Flammable liquid
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: 6 %(V)

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Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 0.7 %(V)
Vapor pressure	: 7.5 mmHg (20 °C)
Relative vapor density	: 4.5
Relative density	: 0.8 - 0.88
Density	: No data available
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: No data available
Autoignition temperature	: 204 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.3 - 4.1 cSt (40 °C)
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	: Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Stable at normal ambient temperature and pressure.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive with oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May release COx, NOx, SOx, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Eye contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin contact

Acute toxicity

Harmful if inhaled.

Product:

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Acute oral toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/L Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Components:

Fuels, diesel; Gasoil — unspecified:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 7,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 4.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 24,500 mg/kg

Fuel oil No. 2:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 12,000 mg/kg
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Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Liver, thymus, Bone) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: No data available

Toxicity to microorganisms : Remarks: No data available

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.
Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.
Waste must be classified and labeled prior to recycling or disposal.
Send to a licensed waste management company.
Dispose of as hazardous waste in compliance with local and national regulations.
Dispose of product residue in accordance with the instructions of the person responsible for waste disposal.

Contaminated packaging : Contact local or business unit authorities for guidance on disposal of product.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : Diesel fuel
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

TDG

UN number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : DIESEL FUEL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : yes

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NPRI Components : Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.; Kerosine — unspecified
naphthalene
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
toluene
propan-2-ol
methanol

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

DSL : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

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Canadian lists

No substances are subject to a Significant New Activity Notification.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
CA AB OEL	:	Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
CA BC OEL	:	Canada. British Columbia OEL
CA ON OEL	:	Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
CA QC OEL	:	Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA AB OEL / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA BC OEL / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA ON OEL / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
CA QC OEL / TWAEV	:	Time-weighted average exposure value

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; 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); 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; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recom-

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mendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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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

Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chevron Way Lubricant 32, 68, 220

Product Use: Industrial Oil

Product Number(s): 273110, 273111, 277315

Company Identification

Chevron Products Company
a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America
www.chevronlubricants.com

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

email : lubemsds@chevron.com

Product Information: 1 (800) 582-3835, LUBETEK@chevron.com

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

Not classified as hazardous according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012).

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	Mixture	70 - 99 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: No specific first aid measures are required. Do not induce vomiting. As a precaution, get medical advice.

Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: High-Pressure Equipment Information: Accidental high-velocity injection under the skin of materials of this type may result in serious injury. Seek medical attention at once should an accident like this occur. The initial wound at the injection site may not appear to be serious at first; but, if left untreated, could result in disfigurement or amputation of the affected part.

Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. May cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects following prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at airborne levels above the recommended mineral oil mist exposure limit. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: Not classified

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to Physicians: In an accident involving high-pressure equipment, this product may be injected under the skin. Such an accident may result in a small, sometimes bloodless, puncture wound.

However, because of its driving force, material injected into a fingertip can be deposited into the palm of the hand. Within 24 hours, there is usually a great deal of swelling, discoloration, and intense throbbing pain. Immediate treatment at a surgical emergency center is recommended.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unusual Fire Hazards: Leaks/ruptures in high pressure system using materials of this type can create a fire hazard when in the vicinity of ignition sources (eg. open flame, pilot lights, sparks, or electric arcs).

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. See Section 7 for proper handling and storage. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: DO NOT USE IN HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEMS in the vicinity of flames, sparks and hot surfaces. Use only in well ventilated areas. Keep container closed. Keep out of the reach of children.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use in a well-ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced. Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	120

Nitrile	0.8	240
Viton Butyl	0.3	240

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is normally required.

If user operations generate an oil mist, determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for mineral oil mist. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from the measured concentrations of this material. For air-purifying respirators use a particulate cartridge.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	ACGIH	--	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	--	--
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	OSHA Z-1	--	5 mg/m3	--	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Brown

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: No data available

Vapor Density (Air = 1): No data available

Initial Boiling Point: No data available

Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water

Freezing Point: No data available

Melting Point: No data available

Density: 0.86 kg/l - 0.885 kg/l @ 15°C (59°F) (Typical)

Viscosity: 32 mm2/s - 209 mm2/s @ 40°C (104°F) (Minimum)

Evaporation Rate: No data available

Decomposition temperature: No data available

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flammability (solid, gas): No Data Available

Flashpoint: (Cleveland Open Cup) 200 °C (392 °F) (Minimum)

Autoignition: No data available

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: Not Applicable Upper: Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The material is not considered an eye irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The material is not considered a skin irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The material is not considered a skin sensitizer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The material is not considered a dermal toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The material is not considered an oral toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The material is not considered an inhalation toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: The material is not considered a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Reproductive Toxicity: The material is not considered a reproductive toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (single exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (repeated exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: The material is not considered an aspiration hazard.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains petroleum base oils which may be refined by various processes including severe solvent extraction, severe hydrocracking, or severe hydrotreating. None of the oils requires a cancer warning under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). These oils have not been listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report nor have they been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as; carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A), or possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

These oils have not been classified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as: confirmed human carcinogen (A1), suspected human carcinogen (A2), or confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (A3).

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. Oil collection services are available for used oil recycling or disposal. Place contaminated materials in containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact your sales representative or local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL UNDER 49 CFR

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ICAO

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

Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES: Not applicable

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

No components of this material were found on the regulatory lists above.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: ENCS (Japan).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:

Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: PETROLEUM OIL (Lubricating oil)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Target Organ(s) information was modified.

SECTION 08 - Eye/Face Protection information was modified.

SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.

SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment List information was deleted.

SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment information was added.

SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.

Revision Date: April 18, 2023

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control

and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Clarity Hydraulic Oil AW 32, 46, 68

Product Use: Hydraulic Oil

Product Number(s): 219612, 230340, 230341, 230342, 278022, 278023, 278024

Synonyms: Clarity Hydraulic Oil AW 32 ISOCLEAN Certified; Clarity Hydraulic Oil AW 46 ISOCLEAN Certified; Clarity Hydraulic Oil AW 68 ISOCLEAN Certified

Company Identification

Chevron Products Company
a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
5001 Executive Parkway
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America
www.chevronlubricants.com

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

email : lubemsds@chevron.com

Product Information: 1 (800) 582-3835, LUBETEK@chevron.com

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

Not classified as hazardous according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012).

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7	70 - 99 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing

and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: No specific first aid measures are required. Do not induce vomiting. As a precaution, get medical advice.

Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: High-Pressure Equipment Information: Accidental high-velocity injection under the skin of materials of this type may result in serious injury. Seek medical attention at once should an accident like this occur. The initial wound at the injection site may not appear to be serious at first; but, if left untreated, could result in disfigurement or amputation of the affected part.

Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. May cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects following prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at airborne levels above the recommended mineral oil mist exposure limit. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS: Not classified

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to Physicians: In an accident involving high-pressure equipment, this product may be injected under the skin. Such an accident may result in a small, sometimes bloodless, puncture wound.

However, because of its driving force, material injected into a fingertip can be deposited into the palm of the hand. Within 24 hours, there is usually a great deal of swelling, discoloration, and intense throbbing pain. Immediate treatment at a surgical emergency center is recommended.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unusual Fire Hazards: Leaks/ruptures in high pressure system using materials of this type can create a fire hazard when in the vicinity of ignition sources (eg. open flame, pilot lights, sparks, or electric arcs).

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. See Section 7 for proper handling and storage. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Persons entering the contaminated area to correct the problem or to determine whether it is safe to resume normal activities must comply with all instructions in the Exposure Controls/Personal Protection section.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: DO NOT USE IN HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEMS in the vicinity of flames, sparks and hot surfaces. Use only in well ventilated areas. Keep container closed.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use in a well-ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and

complete facial protection. **Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced.** Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	120
Nitrile	0.8	240
Viton Butyl	0.3	240

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is normally required.

If user operations generate an oil mist, determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for mineral oil mist. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from the measured concentrations of this material. For air-purifying respirators use a particulate cartridge.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	ACGIH	--	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	--	--
Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	ACGIH	Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m3	--	--	--
Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	OSHA Z-1	--	5 mg/m3	--	--	--
Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	OSHA Z-1	Mist	5 mg/m3	--	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Brown to yellow

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: No data available

Relative Vapor Density: No data available

Initial Boiling Point: No data available

Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water

Freezing Point: Not Applicable

Melting Point: No data available

Particle Characteristics: Not applicable

Density: 0.856 kg/l - 0.8671 kg/l @ 15°C (59°F) (Typical)

Kinematic Viscosity: 28.8 mm2/s - 74.8 mm2/s @ 40°C (104°F)

Evaporation Rate: No data available

Decomposition temperature: No data available

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flashpoint: (Cleveland Open Cup) 200 °C (392 °F) (Minimum)

Autoignition: No data available

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: Not Applicable Upper: Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The material is not considered an eye irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The material is not considered a skin irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The material is not considered a skin sensitizer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The material is not considered a dermal toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The material is not considered an oral toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The material is not considered an inhalation toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: The material is not considered a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Reproductive Toxicity: The material is not considered a reproductive toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (single exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (repeated exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: The material is not considered an aspiration hazard.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains petroleum base oils which may be refined by various processes including severe solvent extraction, severe hydrocracking, or severe hydrotreating. None of the oils requires a cancer warning under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). These oils have not been listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report nor have they been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as; carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A), or possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

These oils have not been classified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as: confirmed human carcinogen (A1), suspected human carcinogen (A2), or confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (A3).

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. Oil collection services are available for used oil recycling or disposal. Place contaminated materials in containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact your sales representative or local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL UNDER 49 CFR

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ICAO

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

Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES: Not applicable

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Distillates, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic 05, 06, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States).

One or more components is listed on ELINCS (European Union). All other components are listed or exempted from listing on EINECS.

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:

Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: PETROLEUM OIL (Hydraulic oil)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 0* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT:

SECTION 01 - Company SDS Address information was modified.
SECTION 01 - Product Code(s) information was modified.
SECTION 01 - Product Identifier information was modified.
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Pictogram information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was deleted.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.

SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Reproductive Toxicity information was modified.
 SECTION 06 - Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures information was modified.
 SECTION 07 - Precautionary Measures information was modified.
 SECTION 08 - Engineering Control Measures information was modified.
 SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
 SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment information was modified.
 SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.
 SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
 SECTION 11 - Reproductive Toxicity information was modified.
 SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was modified.
 SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was added.
 SECTION 15 - SARA 311 EPCRA Score information was added.
 SECTION 15 - SARA 311 EPCRA Score information was deleted.

Revision Date: August 21, 2024

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron.

The information in this SDS is based on the knowledge, information, and belief of Chevron and its affiliates as of the publication date. It is not a quality specification, and no warranty, express or implied, is given. We assume no responsibility or liability for the results of using this material. The information presented here pertains only to the listed product. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, it is the user's responsibility to determine the conditions for safe use of this product and assess its suitability for their application. Users should seek additional guidance if necessary.

Appendix C

Key Technical Briefs

Appendix C Key Chemical Technical Briefs

Gasoline

Gasoline has a strong petroleum/solvent odour with an odour threshold of approximately 0.25 parts per million (ppm). Inhalation exposure to gasoline can cause nose and throat irritation followed by drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, numbness, and potentially death at high concentrations. Injection and ingestion are not considered to be likely routes of exposure. Although unlikely, high-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Direct exposure by contact can cause sensitivity and irritation to the skin, eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Gasoline contains benzene, which has both acute and chronic health effects to humans. Benzene is a confirmed A1 human carcinogen.

The health risks associated with an exposure to gasoline during a spill incident may include, but are not limited to:

- Heat related injuries associated with fire
- Irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes
- Potential to cause dizziness, light-headedness, unconsciousness, and death
- Potential respiratory conditions including chemical pneumonitis at high concentrations
- Potential to cause blood cancers if prolonged exposure at high concentrations

Due to the density of gasoline vapours, gasoline will collect in low-lying areas such as ditches and subgrade infrastructure. Gasoline vapours are flammable and may be ignited if an ignition source is present in the area, such as an operating vehicle or personnel smoking.

Gasoline is classified as a flammable liquid under the Transportation and Dangerous Goods Act. If fire hazards are likely, firefighting bunker gear (including self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA]) provides adequate protection for heat related concerns but will not provide chemical contact protection. If exposure occurs, remove, isolate, and thoroughly decontaminate the individual(s).

Flammable mixtures of gasoline vapours in the atmosphere (1.4 to 7.6%) can be ignited by many forms of energy (heat, sparks, etc.). Gasoline is also highly reactive to strong oxidizers. Suitable extinguishing agents for a fire involving gasoline include water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Water spray as a fire fighting extinguishing agent may not be effective.

Gasoline can be hazardous to aquatic life in high concentrations and may be hazardous if it enters water bodies. Local health and wildlife authorities, as well as water intake operators in the vicinity should be notified in the event of releases to water bodies (i.e., storm sewers that discharge to streams, creeks, rivers, ponds, etc.). Increased dissolved phase hazards should be considered for ethanol blended gasolines.

PRODUCT NAME TDGR SHIPPING NAME		GASOLINE PETROL			
UN PIN	UN 1203	CAS#	86290-81-5	SOLUBILITY in WATER	Negligible
CLASS	3			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.69 – 0.75 at 15°C
PG	II			CORROSIVE Pp	N/A
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Substance presents itself as a clear liquid that may be dyed with odour of petroleum/solvent. Flash point greater than -40°C. Due to the vapour density of unleaded gasoline, it will spread along the ground and collect in low and confined areas. Material may accumulate static charges, which may cause an ignition. Vapours may release that readily form flammable mixtures; accumulation could flash or explode if ignited.				
NFPA RATING		1	3	0	
GENERAL HAZARDS					
HEALTH HAZARDS					
Gasoline contains benzene. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Exposure may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, skin, and lungs, and may cause depression to the central nervous system (CNS). Benzene is carcinogenic and is associated with acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome, damage to blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders. Target organs: eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, and kidneys.					
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS					
Inhalation: Nose and throat irritation have been reported after exposure to 900 ppm for 1 hour. Drowsiness, dizziness, nausea, and numbness may occur at 1,000 ppm after 15 minutes exposure. In animal studies, death occurred after 30,000 ppm for 5 minutes. Skin: May cause itching and burning of the skin and after a longer exposure, redness and blistering. Eyes: Moderate irritation of the eye has been reported after 1 hour exposure to 500 ppm. Mild irritation has been reported after an 8 hours exposure to 140 ppm. Ingestion: Gasoline causes a burning sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, and intoxication may follow. As little as 3 to 4 ounces may be fatal. Inhalation of liquid gasoline into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may result in pulmonary edema (an accumulation of fluid in the lungs and a medical emergency that can be delayed for several hours), rapid breathing, or death.					
SAFETY HAZARDS					
DANGER: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Acute and long-term hazard to aquatic environments.					
INCOMPATIBILITIES & CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY					
Material is stable under normal conditions. May form explosive mixture with air. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. Avoid alkalies, halogens, strong acids, and strong oxidizers. Additionally, hazardous polymerization will not occur and will not decompose at ambient temperatures. Strong oxidizers may cause fire and explosions. Incompatible with nitric acid. May accumulate static electrical charges, and may cause ignition of its vapors.					
OCCUPATIONAL LIMITS					
ODOUR THRESHOLD	<0.25 ppm	TWAEV	300 ppm (Gasoline) 0.5 ppm (Benzene)	IDLH	N/D (Gasoline)
VAPOUR PRESSURE	>26.6 kPa at 20°C 76-103 kPa at 38°C	VAPOUR DENSITY	3.2 at 101 kPa	SKIN NOTATION	N/A
GAS EXPANSION RATIO	N/A				

FLAMMABLE LIMITS			
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL)	1.4 %	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL)	7.6 %
FLASH POINT	-40°C	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE	246°C to 280°C
IMMEDIATE FIRE RESPONSE			
BURN RATE	4 mm/min	COMBUSTION RATE	N/A
FIRE BEHAVIOR			
Easily ignitable by heat, sparks, or flames. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air and may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger.			
EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS			
Use: – Water fog, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Don't Use: – Straight streams of water			
INITIAL EXTINGUISHING TECHNIQUES			
Small Fire: – Dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray, regular foam Large Fire: – Water spray, fog, or regular foam – Do not use straight streams – Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: – Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles – Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out – Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank – ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire – For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn Spill/Leak: – ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) – All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded – Do not touch or walk through spilled material – Stop leak if you can do it without risk – Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas – A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors – Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers – Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material Large Spill/Leak: – Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal – Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces NOTE: Has low flash point; using water spray for fire fighting may be inefficient. For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.			

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT										
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	SCBA	X	SAR	X	APR		NONE	X		
	>1,400 ppm		>1,400 ppm		<1,500 ppm		<300 ppm			
	MATERIAL				BREAK THROUGH TIME					
GLOVE SELECTION	Nitrile, neoprene, or rubber gloves									
BOOT SELECTION	Chemical resistant									
CLOTHING/ SUIT SELECTION	Flame-resistant clothing, chemical protective clothing									
EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield									
PPE ENSEMBLES	LEVEL A		LEVEL B ENCAPSULATED		LEVEL B		LEVEL C		LEVEL D	
	N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire		N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire		Depending on specific hazards, suitable for respiratory protection		Depending on specific hazards, suitable for resisting liquid splashes		Fire protection equipment with applicable respiratory protection	
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTATION										
Catalytic bead or infrared (combustible gas indicator; flammability). Photoionization detector (IP = 10.6 eV Lamp) to identify if gasoline or benzene (IE = 9.25 eV) is present.										
ISOLATION SAFETY ZONE										
IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE	Large Spill:									
	– Consider initial downwind evacuation at least 300 meters (1,000 feet).									
IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE	Fire:									
	– If tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; and									
IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE	– Also consider initial evacuation for 8,000 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.									

Diesel

Diesel is a straw-yellow to dark-colored liquid with a petroleum-like odor. It is a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced through the distillation of crude oil. Diesel is widely used as fuel in engines, particularly for transportation and industrial machinery. It is less volatile than gasoline and has a higher energy density.

The health risks associated with an exposure to diesel during a spill incident may include, but are not limited to:

- Diesel vapors can displace oxygen, which may lead to asphyxiation if accumulated in enclosed spaces.
- Prolonged exposure to diesel can cause skin irritation, dermatitis, or even chemical burns in severe cases.
- Diesel fumes or splashes can irritate the eyes.

PRODUCT NAME		LIGHT DISTILLATE (Diesel Fuel)			
TDGR SHIPPING NAME		DIESEL FUEL; GAS OIL; or HEATING OIL, LIGHT			
UN PIN	UN 1202	CAS#	68334-30-5	Solubility in water	Negligible
CLASS	3			Specific Gravity	0.85 at 15°C
PG	III			Corrosive pH	N/A
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		Diesel is a straw-yellow to dark-colored liquid with a petroleum-like odor. The lowest temperature at which diesel can ignite, is typically around 61°C.			
NFPA RATING		1	2	0	
GENERAL HAZARDS					
HEALTH HAZARDS					
Prolonged exposure can cause skin irritation, dermatitis, or even chemical burns in severe cases					
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS					
Exposure to diesel exhaust can cause a range of symptoms, from short-term irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat to long-term respiratory problems and increased risk of cancer.					
SAFETY HAZARDS					
DANGER: Flammable liquid. May lead to asphyxiation if accumulated in enclosed spaces. Can cause skin irritation, dermatitis, or even chemical burns. Fumes or splashes can irritate the eyes					
INCOMPATIBILITIES & CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY					
Avoid strong oxidizers like nitric and sulfuric acids. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.					
OCCUPATIONAL LIMITS					
ODOUR THRESHOLD	0.1 – 1 ppm	TWAEV	15 ppm	IDLH	N/A
VAPOUR PRESSURE	0.2 – 0.7 kPa at 38°C	VAPOUR DENSITY	Typically around 3 to 5	SKIN NOTATION	N/A
GAS EXPANSION RATIO	N/A				
FLAMMABLE LIMITS					
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL)		1.3%	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL)		6.0 - 7.5%
FLASH POINT		52 - 96°C	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE		210°C

IMMEDIATE FIRE RESPONSE			
BURN RATE	N/A	COMBUSTION RATE	N/A
FIRE BEHAVIOR			
Combustible and can catch fire, especially when exposed to high temperatures or ignition sources.			
EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS			
Use: Foam Dry chemical Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Don't Use: Straight streams of water			
INITIAL EXTINGUISHING TECHNIQUES			
Small Fire: – Dry chemical; CO₂; water spray; or regular foam. If regular foam is ineffective or unavailable, use alcohol-resistant foam. Large Fire: – Water spray, fog or regular foam. If regular foam is ineffective or unavailable, use alcohol-resistant foam. – Avoid aiming straight or solid streams directly onto the product. – If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire. – Fire Involving Tanks, Rail Tank Cars or Highway Tanks: – Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. – Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. – For petroleum crude oil, do not spray water directly into a breached tank car. This can lead to a dangerous boil over. • Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. – ALWAYS stay away from tanks in direct contact with flames. – For massive fire, use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Spill/Leak: – ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) – All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded – Do not touch or walk through spilled material – Stop leak if you can do it without risk – Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas – A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors – Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers – Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Large Spill/Leak: – Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal – Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces NOTE: Product has low flash point; using water spray for fire fighting may be inefficient. For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.			

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT								
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	SCBA	X	SAR	X	APR		NONE	X
	>1,300 ppm		>1,300 ppm		< 750 ppm		<15 ppm	
	MATERIAL				BREAK THROUGH TIME			
GLOVE SELECTION	Nitrile, neoprene, or PVC gloves							
BOOT SELECTION	Chemical resistant							
CLOTHING/ SUIT SELECTION	Flame-resistant clothing, chemical protective clothing							
EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield							
PPE ENSEMBLES	LEVEL A	LEVEL B ENCAPSULATED		LEVEL B	LEVEL C		LEVEL D	
	N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire	N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire		N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire	N/A Danger using polymer-based suits with likelihood of fire		Fire protection equipment with applicable respiratory protection	
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTATION								
Catalytic bead or infrared, (combustible gas indicator; flammability); Photoionization detector (IP – ~10.6) may be used but may give an indication of relative concentrations, may not be quantitative.								
ISOLATION SAFETY ZONE								
IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE	Immediate precautionary measure: Isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Large Spill: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1,000 feet). Fire: If tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; and Also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.							

Lubricating Oil

Lubricating oil has an amber colour appearance. Repeated exposure to lubricating oil may cause skin dryness or cracking. When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs). Individuals with pre-existing respiratory tract, eye, and/or skin disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure. Lubricating oil may be harmful if swallowed.

Lubricating oil can be harmful to aquatic life.

PRODUCT NAME		LUBRICATING OIL			
UN PIN	NA	CAS#	NA	SOLUBILITY in WATER	Insoluble
CLASS	IIIB			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.87
PG	NA			CORROSIVE pH	N/A
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Substance presents itself as an amber liquid.				
GENERAL HAZARDS					
HEALTH HAZARDS					
Repeated exposure to lubricating oil may cause skin dryness or cracking. When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs). May be harmful if swallowed.					
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS					
<i>Inhalation:</i> When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs).					
<i>Skin:</i> May cause skin dryness or cracking.					
<i>Ingestion:</i> May be harmful.					
SAFETY HAZARDS					
Negligible fire hazard. "Empty" containers may retain residue and can be dangerous. Product is not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.					
INCOMPATIBILITIES & CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY					
Avoid oxidizing agents, acids and reactive halogens.					
OCCUPATIONAL LIMITS					
ODOUR THRESHOLD	NA	TWAEV	NA	IDLH	NA
VAPOUR PRESSURE	<0.1 mmHg	VAPOUR DENSITY	NA	SKIN NOTATION	NA
GAS EXPANSION RATIO	N/A				
FLAMMABLE LIMITS					
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL)		NA	UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL)		NA
FLASH POINT		NA	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE		NA
IMMEDIATE FIRE RESPONSE					
BURN RATE		NA	COMBUSTION RATE		NA
EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS					
Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog. Water or foam may cause frothing.					

INITIAL EXTINGUISHING TECHNIQUES								
Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Stay away from the ends of tanks. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry.								
Remove all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled product. Stop leak if you can do it without risk.								
Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapor or mist. Contain spill away from surface water and sewers. Contain spill as a liquid for possible recovery, or sorb with compatible sorbent material and shovel with a clean, spark proof tool into a sealable container for disposal.								
Additionally, for large spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for collection and later disposal.								
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT								
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	SCBA		SAR		APR		NONE	X
							disposable respirators as an option	
	MATERIAL				BREAK THROUGH TIME			
GLOVE SELECTION	Protective gloves							
BOOT SELECTION	Closed-toe shoes, safety boots							
CLOTHING/ SUIT SELECTION	Chemical-resistant clothing, aprons							
EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield							
PPE ENSEMBLES	LEVEL A	LEVEL B ENCAPSULATED		LEVEL B		LEVEL C		LEVEL D
	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A, unless there is a significant risk of splashes, spills, or inhalation
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTATION								
Catalytic bead or infrared (combustible gas indicator; flammability). Photoionization detector (IP = 10.6 eV Lamp) to identify if gasoline or benzene (IE = 9.25 eV) is present.								
PPE REQUIREMENT								
A positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full-body protective equipment are required for fire-related emergencies.								

Hydraulic Oil

Hydraulic oil can be a variety of colors, but red is the most common for mineral-based oils. Other colors, like green, yellow, blue, purple, and pink, can indicate specific types of hydraulic fluids or applications.

Exposure to hydraulic oil can cause various health effects, ranging from skin irritation and burns to potential respiratory issues and even systemic problems depending on the type and duration of exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure to hydraulic oil may cause dermatitis or oil acne. When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs). Individuals with pre-existing respiratory tract, eye, and/or skin disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure. Hydraulic oil may be harmful if swallowed.

Hydraulic oil can be harmful to aquatic life.

PRODUCT NAME		HYDRAULIC OIL			
UN PIN	NA	CAS#	NA	SOLUBILITY in WATER	Insoluble
CLASS	IIIB			SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.86
PG	NA			CORROSIVE pH	N/A
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		Hydraulic oil can be a variety of colors.			
NFPA RATING		0	1	0	
GENERAL HAZARDS					
HEALTH HAZARDS					
Exposure to hydraulic oil can cause various health effects, ranging from skin irritation and burns to potential respiratory issues and even systemic problems depending on the type and duration of exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure to hydraulic oil may cause dermatitis or oil acne. When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs).					
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS					
Inhalation: When aerosolizing, misting, or heating these products, high concentrations of generated vapor or mist may irritate the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs).					
Skin: May cause dermatitis or oil acne.					
Ingestion: May be harmful.					
SAFETY HAZARDS					
Hydraulic oil, while having a relatively high ignition temperature, poses a significant fire hazard due to its ability to atomize under pressure, creating a flammable mist that can easily ignite and spread fire.					
INCOMPATIBILITIES & CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY					
Avoid acids and alkalis, and chlorinated solvents.					
OCCUPATIONAL LIMITS					
ODOUR THRESHOLD	NA	TWAEV	NA	IDLH	NA
VAPOUR PRESSURE	N/A	VAPOUR DENSITY	NA	SKIN NOTATION	NA
GAS EXPANSION RATIO	N/A				

FLAMMABLE LIMITS							
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL)	NA		UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (UEL)		NA		
FLASH POINT	NA		AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE		NA		
IMMEDIATE FIRE RESPONSE							
BURN RATE	NA		COMBUSTION RATE		NA		
EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS							
Carbon dioxide, regular foam, and dry chemical.							
INITIAL EXTINGUISHING TECHNIQUES							
Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Stay away from the ends of tanks. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Remove all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled product. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapor or mist. Contain spill away from surface water and sewers. Contain spill as a liquid for possible recovery, or sorb with compatible sorbent material and shovel with a clean, spark proof tool into a sealable container for disposal. Additionally, for large spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for collection and later disposal.							
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT							
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION	SCBA		SAR		APR		NONE X
							disposable respirators as an option
	MATERIAL				BREAK THROUGH TIME		
GLOVE SELECTION	Protective gloves						
BOOT SELECTION	Closed-toe shoes, safety boots						
CLOTHING/ SUIT SELECTION	Chemical-resistant clothing, aprons						
EYE PROTECTION	Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield						
PPE ENSEMBLES	LEVEL A	LEVEL B ENCAPSULATED		LEVEL B	LEVEL C	LEVEL D	
	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A, unless there is a significant risk of splashes, spills, or inhalation	
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTATION							
Catalytic bead or infrared (combustible gas indicator; flammability). Photoionization detector (IP = 10.6 eV Lamp) to identify if gasoline or benzene (IE = 9.25 eV) is present.							
PPE REQUIREMENT							
A positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full-body protective equipment are required for fire-related emergencies.							

Appendix D

Typical Spill Kit Inventory

Appendix D Typical Spill Kit Inventory

The following presents a list of typical spill kits available to site users in case of a product release (spill). The location of the spill kits is identified on the Site Plan attached as Figure 2A.

Typical Items	Quantity	Unit
15 x 19" Pads	25	ea
3" x 12' Socks	6	ea
18 x 18" Pillows	6	ea
Nitrile Gloves	1	pair
Emergency Response Handbook	1	ea
Goggles	1	pair
Disposal Bags	3	ea
Drain cover	1	ea

Appendix E

Spill Reporting Form

Appendix E Spill Reporting Form

Section 1: Location and Spill Event Details				
Site address				
Location of event (at the site)				
Date event started (dd/mm/yy)		Time event started		☐ AM ☐ PM
Type of Incident		☐ Spill ☐ Emergency ☐ Other:		
Media affected		☐ Soil/Ground ☐ Surface Water ☐ Paved Area ☐ Air Quality ☐ Other (Describe):		
Weather conditions (wind direction, humidity, temperature) at time of event				
Material and amount spilled/released		☐ Estimated ☐ Measured		
Has the spill gone off-Site or have the potential to leave site?		☐ Yes ☐ No	Where has it gone or where could it potentially go?	
Duration of incident		Source of spill identified		☐ Yes ☐ No
Samples taken		☐ Yes ☐ No	Type of samples	
Date event ended (dd/mm/yy)		Time event ended		☐ AM ☐ PM
Section 2: Notifications and Reporting (Internal)				
Personnel		Advised (Yes/No)		Date/Time Advised:
SMRP Responsible Person		☐ Yes ☐ No		
Owner		☐ Yes ☐ No		
Other		☐ Yes ☐ No		
Other		☐ Yes ☐ No		
Section 3: Notifications and Reporting (External)				
SMRP Responsible Person and Owner notifying the following parties (as applicable)			SAC Incident #	
Date & Time MECP ¹ Notified				
Date & Time Municipality ² notified (EELS)				
Date & Time Municipality ³ notified (SCADA Desk)				
Date & Time Municipal Fire Department notified				
Date & Time Police Department notified				
Date & Time Hospital/Ambulance notified				
Date & Time Ministry of Labour notified				
MECP Personnel Notified		Method		

¹ Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks
² Region of Waterloo Environmental Enforcement & Laboratory Services
³ Region of Waterloo SCADA Desk

MECP notified at the end of the event?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Date/Time	
Section 4: If a Spill Event Occurred			
Spill Classification	☐ Level 1 ☐ Level 2 ☐ Level 3	Type of vehicle/container	
Are there any manholes/catch basins nearby? Have these catch basins been covered?		☐ Yes ☐ No	
Note: If reported to the MECP Spills Action Centre 1-800-268-6060 ("reportable spill"), document the time of call, who you talked to, what was discussed and the Incident Reference Number in the "Comments" section.			
Section 5: Describe spill (include the description of surroundings, cause/source if known, location of spill, media affected, material spilled, age and material of construction of equipment involved in incident, personnel involved and witnesses) <i>(attach photo(s) at the end of the report):</i>			
Section 6: Assessment (describe the nature and extent of impact(s) of the release to the environment, human health, etc., if entered to natural environment, including soil and groundwater, surface water, storm drain or other natural features.)			
Section 7 Measures/actions taken (to control or remediate event (include equipment, materials, etc.))			
Section 8: Actions to be taken to prevent a reoccurrence (if applicable)			Person responsible
1			
2			
3			
4			
Section 9: Clean-up/Waste Disposal			
Clean-up and Disposal Company/Personnel (if any)		Type	☐ Liquid ☐ Solid
Spill Kit Used		Clean-up Procedure Used	
Location of Clean-Up Material		Estimated Quantity	
Section 10: Comments			
Report Prepared By:		Date:	Time:
Reviewed By:		Submitted by:	

Photo Log (photos and/or videos can be provided to the owner via email)

Photos	
Caption:	Captions:
Caption:	Caption:
Caption:	Caption:

Appendix F

Region of Waterloo - Report All Spills Poster

Report all spills



When a spill occurs, follow your spills response plan and report all spills immediately to Region of Waterloo at **519-650-8200**; Deaf and hard of hearing (TTY): **519-575-4608**

Provide:

- **Name of company** or individual responsible
- **Location** of the spill
- **Your name** and **phone number**
- **Time** of the spill
- **Type and quantity** of material discharged and any associated hazards
- **Status**, including corrective actions being taken to control the spill

Where applicable, notify the Ministry's Spills Action Centre:
1-800-268-6060; Deaf and hard of hearing (TTY): **1-855-889-5775**.

Examples of pollutants include:

- Liquid industrial or hazardous waste, sewage, food or manure
- Oil and gasoline
- Chemicals, paint and concrete
- Chlorinated pool water



regionofwaterloo.ca/spills



Appendix G

SMRP Acknowledge Form

Appendix G SMRP Acknowledgement Form

Each project team member must sign, print their name, and date the acknowledgment form, confirming they have received and read the Spill Management and Response Plan (SMRP) Summary Guide. Managerial staff (VanMar and all applicable contractors) are responsible for reviewing and acknowledging the SMRP in its entirety. VanMar will be responsible for maintaining copies of this form at Site at all times.

Print Name	Signature	Company	Position	Date



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