Ranger
Construction
Industries, Inc.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Please revise

August 1, 1991

Alexander Padua, Waste Program Administrator
Florida Department of Environmental Regulations
Southeast District
1900 S. Congress Avenue., Suite A
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is our "Revised" Contingency Plan for the asphalt plant site located at 95th Avenue North, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Please review the enclosed plan and advise of any changes necessary.

Very truly yours,

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

Art Fowler
Vice President Plants

AF/me

Enclosure

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1991
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL REG.
WEST PALM BEACH

101 Sansbury's Way at Southern Blvd., P.O. Box 15065, West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5065, Telephone (407) 793-9400

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Asphalt Plants 125 & 129
95th Avenue North
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

Telephone (407) 793-9400

May, 1991

Under authority of 40 CFR 265 Subpart D, Subpart C, 265.16.

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

K E Y S U M M A R Y D A T A

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION:

(1) Facility Name: Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

(2) Plant Location: Numbers 125 & 129

(3) Plant Location: 95th Avenue North 1/3 Mile North of Southern Boulevard
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

(4) Office Address: 101 Sansbury's Way
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

(5) Mailing Address: P.O. Box 15065
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

(6) Telephone: (407) 793-9400

(7) EPA I.D. #: FLD 981866858
6

EPA Region: Southeast Region 4

EMERGENCY COORDINATORS:

Primary	Charles Purvis	(407) 793-5570	793-9400 ext. 386	197 Salzedo Street Royal Palm Beach
Secondary	Art Fowler	(407) 686-1570	793-9400 ext. 329	5940 Flatrock Road West Palm Beach
Special				

Note: The Emergency Coordinator or Alternate(s) are on the premises at all times or on call and are available to respond to an emergency. During normal working hours the facility can be reached by the Emergency Personnel within a short period of time.

TYPE OF FACILITY:

Asphalt manufacturing plant. Two plants on site. One designated as Plant 125, another as Plant 129.

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Contingency Plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosives, or other unplanned sudden or long-term release of hazardous constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

The provisions of the Plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of materials that could threaten human health or the environment.

B. CONTENT OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Contingency Plan describes the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, or other unplanned sudden or long-term releases to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

The Plan describes arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services.

The Plan lists current names, addresses, and phone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator. The Plan lists the primary emergency coordinator and those persons selected to act in his absence.

The Plan includes a list of all emergency equipment at the facility, the location where it is stored, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

The Plan includes an evacuation plan for facility personnel which describes the evacuation warning signal to be used and the routes to be taken for likely emergencies.

The Plan must be updated to reflect current regulations, changes in the nature of the facility and its potential hazards, key personnel changes, safety equipment changes, etc.

C. COPIES OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

An up-to-date Contingency Plan must be:

(1) Maintained at the facility
(2) Fully understood by emergency coordinators and others directly affected by it.
(3) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, Florida DER, and local emergency response teams that may be called upon for emergency services.

D. EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

As outlined in 40 CFR 265.55, the Emergency Coordinator(s) are thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's Contingency Plan and have intimate knowledge of facility operations, equipment, personnel, characteristics of hazardous materials and wastes, locations of records, and facility layout.

An Emergency Coordinator(s) is on call and able to respond to an emergency at all times. An alternate Emergency Coordinator is available to substitute for the Primary Emergency Coordinator.

The Emergency Coordinator has authority to commit resources necessary to carry out the Contingency Plan.

The Emergency Coordinators in the order they will assume responsibility are as follows:

(1) Charles Purvis Home Telephone (407) 793-5570

(2) Art Fowler Home Telephone (407) 686-1570

(3) _____ Home Telephone _____

F. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must immediately:

(1) Notify key facility personnel,
(2) Take steps to safeguard employees, and consider evacuating the facility,
(3) Notify State or local agencies and emergency response teams as appropriate,
(4) Assess the character, source, quantity, and potential impact of the emergency,
(5) Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release of hazardous materials or waste, including the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may occur, or the effects of damage to surface or underground water that may occur from run-offs,
(6) Take reasonable measure to ensure that fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous materials,
(7) Provide for treating,storing, or disposing of recovered hazardous materials or waste, contaminated soil or surface water, and other waste.

Before resuming operations after a reportable hazardous material or waste spill occurred, the Facility owner or operator must inform the Regional EPA Administrator and local and State authorities that all waste was properly disposed, safety and emergency equipment is available to meet future emergencies, and the facility is ready for operation.

G. REPORTING & RECORD KEEPING

The owner or operator must keep a complete record of events when implementing the Contingency Plan. A written report must be submitted to the aforementioned agencies when a hazardous material or waste is released, noting the following information:

(1) Name, address, and telephone of the owner or operator,
(2) Name, address, and telephone of the facility,
(3) Date, time, and type of incident (fire, explosion, etc.),
(4) Description and quantity of material(s) involved,
(5) Extent of injuries,
(6) Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment,
(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material.

H. ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In accordance with 40 CFR 265.52(c), the following agencies have been notified of Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., operations, materials handled, and the potential needs for their services in an emergency situation:

(1) Fire Department
Royal Palm Beach Fire Department Telephone: 911
Royal Palm Beach, Florida
Administration (407) 790-5141
(The Contingency Plan was mailed to:
Fire Marshall's Office
1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard
Royal Palm Beach, Florida 33411
Attn: Chief Karl Combs

(2) Police Department
Royal Palm Beach, Florida Telephone: 911

(3) Hospital - Primary
Palms West
13001 SR-80
Loxahatchee, Florida 33470 (407) 798-3300

(4) Hospital - Secondary
Wellington Regional Medical Center
10101 Forest Hill Boulevard
West Palm Beach, Florida 33414 (407) 798-8500

The fire department has been familiarized with the Plan and the facility layout including emergency exits, and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are dry chemical type and rated for Class A, B, and C fires. The facility layout, (Exhibit A), shows chemical storage areas, the main electrical panel, locations of fire extinguishers, evacuation routes, and safety gear.

The primary fire-rescue and emergency services units would be responding from Emergency Medical Services, Telephone 911.

The Royal Palm Beach Police Department or the Fire Department will oversee evacuation of the facility. If an evacuation is deemed necessary by the Emergency Coordinator(s) at the Plant before the Fire or Police Departments arrive on the premises, all Plant Personnel will evacuate through the Main South Gate to 95th Avenue. The Emergency Coordinator(s) will tell all employees to travel towards S.R. 7 or S.R. 80 to complete the evacuation.

The hospitals have been informed that the nature of Ranger Construction Industries operations are such that the hospital should anticipate burns and respiratory irritation due to inhalation of smoke or vapors.

I. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

In accordance with 40 CFR 265.52(E), a current list of Emergency Equipment is maintained at the facility. Exhibit B shows the equipment maintained for emergencies.

J. EMERGENCY RESPONSE - SPILLS AFFECTING WATER

Cherokee Groundwater Services, Inc., of Hollywood, Florida will be the primary contact for emergency response for clean-up of spills on the highway and major spills at the facility.

In compliance with federal law as set forth by EPA and DOT, the following procedures will be followed regarding spills and other unintentional releases, (incidents), of products and materials handled by Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

For releases at the facility, the Emergency Coordinator will be immediately notified and all available personnel will take action to halt the spill and remove to the extent practicable any dangers to human health and the environment.

The Emergency Coordinator will implement measures described previously in the Contingency Plan.

For information about cleaning up chemical spills, call Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

To determine if the spill is a reportable incident, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, West Palm Beach, telephone (407) ~~964-9668~~. 407/433-2650

Any release into surface or groundwater of a substance designated as hazardous by 40 CFR, part 117, table 117.3, in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity in any 24 hour period must be immediately reported by telephone to the National Response Center (of the U.S. Coast Guard) at 800-424-8802.
USCG - 305/350-5276

Exhibit C is a list of substances handled by Ranger Construction Industries. The list includes the average quantity on hand and estimated storage period.

K. EMERGENCY RESPONSE - SPILLS NOT AFFECTING WATER

An unintentional release of a hazardous material or hazardous waste during loading, unloading or transporting, (49 CFR 171.16), must be reported on DOT Form 5800.1 and submitted within 15 days of the incident to the Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Regulation, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

All spills or discharges of chemicals at Ranger Construction Industries must be reported immediately to the Executive Vice President, Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

EMERGENCY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT LIST
FOR PLANT 125

Plant 125 is located on the south end of Ranger's plant facilities. The following is a list of fire extinguishers and their locations.

Office - One 5 lb. Halon fire extinguisher inside office.
One 10 lb. ABC fire extinguisher outside office door.

Silo's - One 10 lb. ABC fire extinguisher on west leg of silo's by hot oil heater.

Control Tower - One 5 lb. Halon fire extinguisher.

Compressor Room - One 10 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Shop - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher located on west wall at entry to tool room.

Tool Room - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher located on tool cage wall.

Electrical Service Vault - Located under control tower on north side of shop building. One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Asphalt Tank Unloading Area - Located west of four black storage tanks by guardrail. One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Lab - Located on west end of main shop building. One 10 lb. ABC fire extinguisher inside north entry door.

Welding Shop - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Oil Storage Shed - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel Tank Unloading Area - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

No. 5 Burner Fuel Tank Unloading Area - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

One 125 lb. ABC fire extinguisher on rubber wheels, located under the control tower to be moved where needed.

EXHIBIT A

EMERGENCY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT LIST
FOR PLANT 129

Plant 129 is located on the north end of Ranger's plant facilities. The following is a list of fire extinguishers and their locations.

South End of Dryer Frame - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Electrical Vault on Baghouse Trailer - One 10 lb ABC fire extinguisher.

Silo's East Side of Scales - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Asphalt Tank - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher located on west retention wall.

Asphalt Tank Unloading Area - One 10 lb ABC fire extinguisher.

No. 5 Burner Fuel Tank Unloading Area - One 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher.

Control Tower - One 5 lb. Halon fire extinguisher.

One 50 lb. ABC fire extinguisher on rubber wheels, located under control tower to be moved where needed.

EXHIBIT A

Safety Features of Containment Facilities

Containment area for light oils of Plants 125 and 129

Containment areas for No. 2 Fuel, No. 5 Industrial Fuel and heat transfer oils are enclosed in an 8" thick concrete block wall with voids in blocks being filled with concrete to make a solid wall. The wall is installed on a solid concrete floor in each containment area. There is a sump pump in each containment area which will pump any spillage from a tank into an 8,000 gallon spare tank.

Containment area for Liquid Asphalt

Containment area for liquid asphalt at plant No. 125 is enclosed in an 8" thick concrete block wall with voids in blocks being filled with concrete to make a solid wall. This is a heavy liquid and will not penetrate into the ground. When this material cools, it becomes a solid material.

EXHIBIT A

Trichloroethylene is recycled through a solvent reclaimer on site and re-used as a solvent.

Any incidental waste from lab processes or the distilling of trichloroethylene is stored in approved D.O.T. labpacks for shipment to proper disposal facilities.

EXHIBIT B

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

	Location	Quantity	Type
Fire Alarm	Facility	1	Horn
Fire extinguishers	Facility (Exh. A)	21 units=210 lbs.	ABC
Fire extinguishers	Portable on Wheels (Exh.A)	1-125 & 1-50 lb.	ABC
Gas mask	Shop-Parts Room	2	Disposable Cartridge
Spill Pads	Shop-Parts Room	2 Rolls	Absorbent
Oil Dry	Shop-Parts Room	6 Bags	
17H Open Top Drums	Facility	4 - 12	17H
Safety Suit	Facility	3	Tyvac Suits

A rubber tire front end loader and a scissors lift will be available on site as needed.

Fine aggregate stockpiled on site will be used to contain flow of any liquid before entering the Lake Worth Drainage District L-4 Canal south of this property.

Weekly meetings are held with all plant employees to discuss and to be instructed in the use of Safety Equipment, to go over M.S.D.S. and all other areas of this Contingency Plan to make them knowledgeable and familiar with its implementation.

Key employees have attended seminars on Hazardous Waste Laws provided by outside companies and will attend future seminars to update their knowledge and to keep informed of any new laws.

EXHIBIT C

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
MATERIALS STORED ON SITE

[Product]	[Storage Days]	[Average Quantity On] [Hand Per Plant]
#5 Burner Fuel	Continuous stock	8,000 gallons plant 129
#5 Burner Fuel	Continuous stock	10,000 gallons plant 125
#2 Diesel Fuel	Continuous stock	10,000 gallons plant 125
#2 Diesel Fuel	Continuous stock	200 gallons plant 129
Liquid Asphalt	Continuous stock	30,000 gallons plant 125. Two tanks.
Liquid Asphalt	Continuous stock	25,000 gallons plant 129. One tank.
Heat Transfer Oil	Continuous stock	1,200 gallons in plant 125.
Heat Transfer Oil	Continuous stock	600 gallons in plant 129.
Trichloroethylene	Continuous stock	50 gallons plant 125.
Oils and Lubricants	Continuous stock	200 gallons central location.

M.S.D.S. have been incorporated in this plan to explain the hazards of the raw materials used in the manufacture of Bituminous Asphalt Concrete. All personnel have been trained as to the hazards of these materials and have access to M.S.D.S. for any product that may pose a hazard to their health or the environment.

STAR Enterprise

Date Issued: 12/05/90
Supercedes: 09/06/89

TEXACO
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOTE: Read and understand Material Safety Data Sheet before handling or disposing of product

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL IDENTITY

Product Code and Name:
00456 TEXACO DIESEL 2

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description:
Diesel Fuel

Manufacturer's Name and Address:
STAR ENTERPRISE
12700 Northborough Houston, Texas 77067

Telephone Numbers:
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400 CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
HEALTH EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400
GENERAL MSDS ASSISTANCE (914) 838-7204
TECHNICAL INFORMATION Fuels: (914) 838-7336; Lubricants/Antifreezes: (914) 838-7509
Chemicals: (512) 459-6543

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product and/or Component(s) Carcinogenic According to:	OSHA	IARC	NTP	OTHER	NONE
	_	_	_	X	_

Composition:

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Exposure Limit	Range in %
* A complex mixture of hydrocarbons produced by crude oil distillation. Consists predominantly of hydrocarbons ranging from C-9 to C-20, and boiling in the range of 325-675F. The hydrotreated or hydrodesulfurized product also contains some hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from catalytic cracking. The latter materials contain bicyclic and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.	N.A.	None Established	100.00

Product is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200).
* Component(s) is hazardous according to OSHA or one or more state Right-to-Know laws.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance and Odor: Clear and bright liquid

WARNING STATEMENT

DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS
HARMFUL IF INHALED
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED--CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
USE ONLY AS A FUEL

ATTENTION! POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD
CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATES WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER
BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

HMIS				NFPA			
Health:	3	Reactivity:	0	Health:	2	Reactivity:	0
Flammability:	2	Special:	-	Flammability:	2	Special:	-

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

1-7-91

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

	EYE	SKIN	INHALATION	INGESTION
Primary Route of Exposure:	X	X	X	-

Effects of Overexposure

Acute

Eyes:
May cause irritation, experienced as mild discomfort and seen as slight excess redness of the eye.

Skin:
Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.

Causes severe irritation with pain, severe excess redness and swelling with chemical burns, blister formation, and possible tissue destruction.

Inhalation:
Vapors or mist may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, euphoria, loss of coordination, and disorientation. In poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, unconsciousness and asphyxiation may result.

Ingestion:
If more than several mouthfuls are swallowed, abdominal discomfort, nausea, and diarrhea may occur. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting resulting in lung damage.

Sensitization Properties:
Unknown.

Chronic:
NIOSH has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as a potential occupational carcinogen, based on findings of carcinogenic responses in laboratory animals exposed to whole diesel exhaust. The excess cancer risk for workers exposed to diesel exhaust nas not been calculated; the probability of developing cancer should be decreased by minimizing exposure to the lowest feasible limits.

Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Because of its irritating properties, skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition).

Other Remarks:
None

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes:
Flush eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

Skin:
Immediately flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy non-resistant footwear.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. ONLY induce vomiting as directed by a doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Other Instructions:
Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering. Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Ignition Temp. Degrees F.: 500 Flash Point Degrees F. (Method): 160 F (PM)
Flammable Limits (%) Lower: 0.52 Upper: 4.10

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents And Special Procedures:
According to NFPA Guide, use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop the leak.

Unusual or Explosive Hazards:
None

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Transportation Spills Call: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300)

Procedures in Case of Accidental Release, Breakage or Leakage:
Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapor. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air for large spills or confined areas. Contain spill if possible. Wipe up or absorb on suitable material and shovel up. Prevent entry into sewers and waterways. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:
Store away from heat and open flame. A placard is required only when material is contained in packaging or container that exceeds 110 gallons, or in tank car or tank truck. Transport, handle, and store in accordance with OSHA Regulation 1910.106 and applicable DOT Regulations.

Eye wash and safety shower should be available nearby when this product is handled or used.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protective Equipment (Type)
Eye/Face Protection:
Chemical-type goggles or face shield recommended to prevent eye contact.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

Skin Protection:
Protective clothing such as uniforms, coveralls or lab coats must be worn. Launder or dry-clean when soiled. Gloves resistant to chemicals and petroleum distillates required. When handling large quantities, impervious suits, gloves, and rubber boots must be worn.

Respiratory Protection:
Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, mist or dust is generated, use respirator approved by MSHA or NIOSH as appropriate. Supplied air respiratory protection should be used for cleaning large spills or upon entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces. See below for applicable permissible concentrations.

Ventilation:
Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust, or mist. If exhaust ventilation is not available or inadequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator as appropriate.

Exposure Limit for Total Product:
None established.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Clear and bright liquid
Boiling Point (Degrees F.): 650 — Percent VOC: 100
Specific Gravity: .8521 (H20=1) — Vapor Density: N.D. — Air=1
pH of undiluted product: N.A. — Solubility in Water: Nil
Vapor Pressure: low mmhg
Viscosity: 3.0 cSt @ 100 F — Other: -

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This Material Reacts Violently With: (If others is checked below, see comments for details)

Air	Water	Heat	Strong Oxidizers	Others	None of These
-	-	-	Y	-	-

Comments:
None

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion:
Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.

	OCCUR	DO NOT OCCUR
Hazardous Polymerizations:	-	X

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION(ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA)
Median Lethal Dose (LD50 LC50) (Species)
Oral: Similar product 9.0 ml/kg (rat); practically non-toxic
Inhalation: N.D.
Dermal: Similar product >5 g/kg (rabbit); practically non-toxic
Irritation Index, Estimation of Irritation (Species)
Skin: Similar product 6.9/8.0 (rabbit); extremely irritating
Eyes: Similar product <15/110 (rabbit); no appreciable effect
Sensitization: N.D.
Other:
Middle distillates have caused skin irritation and skin cancer in laboratory animals when repeatedly applied and left in place between applications. Studies to further evaluate the carcinogenic potential of middle distillates are currently underway. Kidney damage has also been observed in laboratory animals exposed to middle distillates.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

This product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may render the resulting materials hazardous.

REMARKS

None

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION

DOT: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Fuel Oil, No. 2
HAZARD CLASS: Combustible liquid NA1993
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: N.D.
LABEL REQUIRED: N.D.

IMDG: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

IATA: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

TDG: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

A. SARA TITLE III

Title III Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance:

Component	CAS No.	Percent	RQ (lbs)	TPQ (lbs)
NONE				

CERCLA Section 102(a) Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No.	Percent	RQ (lbs)
NONE			

Title III Section 311 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive	Not Applicable
X	X	X	-	-	-

Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

Component	CAS No.	Percent
NONE		

B. WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

NA

C. MICHIGAN CRITICAL MATERIALS

No critical materials present.

15. OTHER INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED FOR USE AS A MOTOR FUEL ONLY.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN SPACE HEATERS. DO NOT USE IN AGRICULTURAL SPRAYS.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN SPRAY APPLICATIONS.

Texaco recommends that all exposures to this product be minimized by strictly adhering to recommended occupational controls procedures to avoid any potential adverse health effects.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

15. OTHER INFORMATION (CONT)

OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT FOR PURPOSE OF HAZARD COMMUNICATION AS PART OF TEXACO'S PRODUCT SAFETY PROGRAM. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRODUCT. NO EXPRESS WARRANTY, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILTIY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS. YOU ARE URGED TO OBTAIN DATA SHEETS FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS YOU BUY, PROCESS, USE OR DISTRIBUTE AND YOU ARE ENCOURAGED AND REQUESTED TO ADVISE THOSE WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PRODUCTS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

TO DETERMINE APPLICABILITY OR EFFECT OF ANY LAW OR REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT, USER SHOULD CONSULT HIS LEGAL ADVISOR OR THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY. TEXACO DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO FURNISH ADVICE ON SUCH MATTERS.

Date: 12-05-90 _ New X Revised, Supersedes: 09-06-89
Date Printed: 01-07-91

Inquiries regarding MSDS should be directed to:
Texaco Inc.
Manager, Product Safety
P.O. Box 509
Beacon, N.Y. 12508

PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRODUCT LABEL

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

16. PRODUCT LABEL

READ AND UNDERSTAND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE HANDLING OR DISPOSING OF PRODUCT

00456 TEXACO DIESEL 2

WARNING STATEMENT

DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS
HARMFUL IF INHALED
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED--CAN ENTER
LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
USE ONLY AS A FUEL

ATTENTION! POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD
CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATES WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER
BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING
AVOID PROLONGED BREATHING OF MIST OR VAPOR
KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED
USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION
WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING
KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND FLAME
NEVER SYPHON BY MOUTH

FIRST AID

INGESTION:
If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. ONLY induce vomiting as directed by a doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

INHALATION:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:
Flush eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:
Immediately flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy non-resistant footwear.

NOTE TO DOCTOR:
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.

FIRE

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical, or CO2. Use water spray to keep containers cool.

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Range in %
* A complex mixture of hydrocarbons produced by crude oil distillation. Consists predominantly of hydrocarbons ranging from C-9 to C-20, and boiling in the range of 325-675F. The hydrotreated or hydrodesulfurized product also contains some hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from catalytic cracking. The latter materials contain bicyclic and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.	N.A.	100.00

Product is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200).
* Component(s) is hazardous according to OSHA or one or more state Right-to-Know laws.

HMIS
Health : 3 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 2 Special : -

National Fire Protection Association
Health : 2 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 2 Special : -

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

16. PRODUCT LABEL (CONT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Fuel Oil, No. 2
DOT Hazardous Class : Combustible liquid NA1993

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

Manufacturer's Name: STAR ENTERPRISE
12700 Northborough Houston, Texas 77067

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

HEALTH EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

The Coastal Corporation

Coastal Oil New York, Inc.
Coastal Oil New England, Inc.
Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
Coastal Mobile Refining Company
Coastal Derby Refining Company
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Company
Coastal Mart, Inc.
Coastal Refining & Marketing, Inc.
Coastal States Crude Gathering Co.
Coastal States Trading, Inc.
Coastal Unilube, Inc.
Coscol Marine Corporation
Coscol Petroleum Corporation
Pacific Refining Company
Western Fuel Oil Company
Coastal Fuel Terminals, Inc.

Address: 9 Greenway Plaza
Houston, TX 77046

Info Phone: (713) 877-1400
Emergency Phone: (713) 877-1400

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Asphalt **Date Revised:** 01-11-91

Synonyms: AC 2.5, AC 3.0, AC 3.5, AC 5 (with latex), AC 7, AC 7.5, AC 9, AC 10 (with latex), 20-30 pen. asphalt, AC 20, AC 30, AC 40, 60-70 pen. asphalt, 85-100 pen. asphalt, 120-150 pen. asphalt, 200-300 pen. asphalt, recycle agent, RA asphalt, asphalt flux, emulsion flux.

Chemical Name and/or Family Description: A mixture of paraffinic and aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen.

DOT Hazard Class: Not Available; NA 1999.

COMPOSITION

			Occupational Exposure Limits*			
Product	CAS Number	%, Wt	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	Units
Asphalt	8052-42-4	100	N.A.	5	5C NIOSH**	mg/m³
Ingredient(s):						
Polyamine Additives	N.A.	0-3	N.A.	N.A.		

CAUTION: Under certain circumstances sulfur compounds in hot product may form hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). Cooling product may continue to emit traces of H_2S temporarily from entrapped or dissolved gases.

* = 8-Hr. TWA unless otherwise specified.
** = As mineral oil mist
C = NIOSH recommended ceiling
N.A. = Not Available.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point 760 mmHg:	600-1100°F	Melting Point:	100-200°F
Vapor Pressure mmHg @ 20C:	N.A.	Vapor Density (Air=1):	N.A.
Solubility in H20 %:	Insoluble	pH:	N.A.
Specific Gravity 60/60F:	0.90-1.05	Evaporation Rate	N.A.
% Volatile by Volume:	<2	Odor:	Petroleum odor
Viscosity (method, temp.):	N.A.		

Appearance: Black solid or black viscous liquid when heated

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: 450° F (CC)
Flammable Limits in Air % by Vol. Lower: 0.9 Upper: 7.0
Autoignition Temperature: 905° F
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.
Special Fire Fighting Procedure: Do not use water on asphalt fire in tank or other containers since it may cause violent eruption and spreading of burning asphalt. Material will not burn unless preheated. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazard: This product will ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Thoroughly wash and clean tanks or vessels and then check for combustible vapors, prior to, and during, welding or torch cutting operations on tanks or vessels.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Conditions to Avoid/Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents. Do not allow molten product to contact water or liquids as this can cause violent eruptions. Hydrogen sulfide from the product can react with the iron in an asphalt storage tank to form ferrous sulfide, a pyrophobic (a material that ignites spontaneously in air below 130°F) material.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and hydrocarbons.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

NOTE: This product has not been tested by Coastal Corporation to determine its specific health hazards. Therefore, the information provided in this section includes health hazard information on the product components.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP	IARC Monographs	OSHA Regulated
Asphalt	No	No	No

Occupational Exposure Limits: See Composition section
Effects of Overexposure
Acute:
Eyes: Highly irritating; a significant thermal hazard under normal usage due to the high temperatures required for application. The polyamine additive will cause severe irritation and possible permanent eye injury.

Skin: Moderately irritating; hot asphalt will cause severe burns. May lead to cracking and drying of the skin. Overexposure to the polyamine additive can result in irritation, rash, and possibly skin burns and blistering of the skin.

Inhalation: Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms of intoxication, such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination. Hydrogen sulfide can cause headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and/or death.

Ingestion: Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing hot asphalt may cause thermal burns as well as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of the polyamine additive will cause severe irritation, burns, blistering and possible convulsions.

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated skin contact to asphalt may cause dermatitis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt decomposition products, when left on the skin for long periods of time, may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone. Oxygenate, a component of the polyamine additive, has caused an increased incidence of chromosomal aberrations in laboratory animals.

Additional Medical and Toxicological Information: May aggravate pre-existing dermatitis.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids. Contact a physician immediately, preferably an Ophthalmologist. Speed and thoroughness in rinsing eyes are important to avoid permanent injury.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Immerse affected area in cool water to minimize severity of thermal burn. Asphalt adhered to the skin should be removed by applying mineral oil. Seek medical attention immediately for treatment of burns.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting occurs hold the victim's head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Eye Protection: Remove contact lenses and wear chemical safety glasses or goggles where contact with asphalt may occur.

Skin Protection: When skin contact is possible with hot asphalt, close collars and wear insulated gloves, apron, long sleeves with cuffs buttoned, boots and face shield. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking and smoking.

Inhalation: Use approved respiratory protective equipment for cleaning large spills or entry into large tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces or in applications where airborne concentrations may exceed occupational exposure levels.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation: (1) to meet occupational exposure limits, (2) to prevent the formation of explosive atmospheres and (3) to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres, especially in confined spaces.

SPILL OR LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill Procedures: Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean-up spill but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and wear approved respirator if conditions warrant.

Waste Disposal: Dispose through a licensed waste disposal company. Follow federal, state and local regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

Storage Requirements: Store away from incompatible materials and sources of ignition. Do not heat by direct flame application. Do not heat above 400° F. Do not permit contact with water as violent frothing and eruption of tank will occur. Small containers should be stored tightly closed, and should not be heated without first opening the lid. Heat only in a well ventilated area. Empty containers may contain residue (liquid/vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition without thoroughly flushing to remove all petroleum residues; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Additional Storage Warning: Hydrogen sulfide and other relatively low flash point substances may accumulate in the vapor space of hot asphalt tanks and bulk transport compartments. This condition not only poses an additional physical (e.g. vapor flammability) hazard but a potentially serious health hazard (e.g. the toxicity of hydrogen sulfide) as well. For further information on the safe storage and handling of hot asphalt, see Asphalt Institute Publication IS-180.

EPA SARA TITLE III INFORMATION

Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive
X	X			

SARA Hazardous Substances

Ingredient	CAS No.	%, wt	Sec 313	Sec 302	RQ, lb	TPQ, lb

None Identified

Key: Sec 313 = Toxic Chemicals, Section 313
Sec 302 = Extremely Hazardous Substances(EHS), Section 302
RQ = Reportable Quantity of EHS
TPQ = Threshold Planning Quantity of EHS

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm may be found in crude oil and petroleum products. Although it is possible to sufficiently refine a crude oil or its end products to remove the potential for cancer, we are advising that one or more of the listed chemicals may be present in some detectable quantities. Read and follow directions and use care when handling crude oil and petroleum products.

Industrial Hygiene Review: Delno D. Malzahn, CIH
Date Prepared: 11/21/85

SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOTE: NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN. SEE PAGE 7 FOR CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DATA ARE FURNISHED.

Trade Name and Synonyms
00701 REGAL OIL R&O 46

Manufacturer's Name
Texaco

Emergency Telephone No.
(914) 831-3400 ext. 204

Address
P.O. Box 509 Beacon, NY 12508

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description
Turbine Oils

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS: X NOT HAZARDOUS:

_____ HAZARDOUS BY DEFINITION NO.(S) _____ ON ATTACHED EXPLANATION SHEETS

WARNING STATEMENT:
NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

Protective Equipment (Type)

Eyes: Chemical type goggles or face shield optional.

Skin: Exposed employes should exercise reasonable personal cleanliness; this includes cleansing exposed skin areas several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing at least weekly.

Inhalation: None required if exposures are within permissible concentrations; see below.

Ventilation: Adequate to meet component permissible concentrations.

Permissible Concentrations:

Air: None established for product; refer to page 4 for component permissible concentrations.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

First Aid

Eyes: As with most foreign materials, should eye contact occur, flush eyes with plenty of water.

Skin: Wash exposed areas with soap and water.

Ingestion: None considered necessary.

Inhalation: None considered necessary.

Other Instructions: None.

N.D. - Not Determined
< - Less Than
N.A. - Not Applicable
> - Greater Than

5/26/89

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Code No. 00701

Effects of Exposure

Acute:

Eyes: Causes minimal eye irritation. Transient minor irritation may be noted following initial contact.

Skin: Effects of dermal contact slight, if any.

Respiratory System: Believed to be minimally irritating if not in excess of permissible concentrations; see page 1.

Chronic: N.D.

Other: -

Sensitization Properties:

Skin: Yes ___ No ___ Unknown X Respiratory: Yes ___ No ___ Unknown X

Median Lethal Dose (LD_{50} LC_{50})(Species)

Oral: Believed to be >10 g/kg (rat); practically non-toxic

Inhalation: N.D.

Dermal: Believed to be >8 g/kg (rabbit); practically non-toxic

Other: N. D.

Irritation Index, Estimation of Irritation (Species)

Skin: Believed to be 0.13/8.0 (rabbit); minimally irritating

Eyes: Believed to be 2.33/110 (rabbit); slightly irritating

Symptoms of Exposure: See above

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ignition Temp. °F. N.D. Flash Point °F. (Method) 400° F (COC)

Flammable Limits (%). Lower N.D. Upper N.D.

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes and ketones, combustion products of nitrogen and sulfur.

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents And Special Procedures:
According to the National Fire Protection Association Guide, use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide.
Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop the leak.

Unusual or Explosive Hazards:
None.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Code No. 00701

Waste Disposal Method: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of products to determine, at the time of disposal, whether product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixture, processes, etc. may render the resulting material hazardous. (See Remarks for Waste Classification.)

Procedures in Case of Breakage or Leakage: (Transportation Spills Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300) Contain spill if possible. Wipe up or absorb on suitable material and shovel up.

Remarks: Waste Classification: Product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form.

PRECAUTIONS

NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY

Requirements for Transportation, Handling and Storage: Minimum feasible handling temperatures should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.

DOT Proper Shipping Name: N.A.

DOT Hazard Class (if applicable): N.A.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (°F) N.D. Vapor Pressure N.D. (mmHg).

Specific Gravity .8735 (H_2O=1) Vapor Density N.D. (Air=1)

Appearance and Odor light pale

pH of undiluted product N.A. Solubility N.D.

Percent Volatile by Volume N.D. Evaporation N.D. ( )=1

Viscosity 44.3 cSt @ 40 °C Other -

Hazardous Polymerizations ____ Occur X Do not occur

The Material Reacts Violently With: (If others is checked below, see additional comments on page 6 for futher details)

Air	Water	Heat	Strong Oxidizers	Others	None of These
			X		

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable

< - Less Than > - Greater Than

COMPOSITION

Code No. 00701

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Exposure Limit	Range in %
Solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates	64742650	5mg/m3 ACGIH (MIST) 5mg/m3 OSHA (MIST) 10mg/m3 STEL (MIST)	95.00 - 99.9

To the best of our knowledge, none of the above listed components is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200) or one or more state Right-To-Know lists.

SARA TITLE III

I. Title III Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No.	%	RQ (Lbs)	TPQ (Lbs)
NONE				

II. CERCLA Section 102(a) Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No.	%	RQ (Lbs)
NONE			

III. Title III Section 311 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive	Not Applicable
					X

IV. Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

Component	CAS No.	%
NONE		

PRODUCT SHIPPING LABEL | Code No. 00701

00701 REGAL OIL R&O 46

NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Range in %
Solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates	64742650	95.00 - 99.99

To the best of our knowledge, none of the above listed components is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200) or one or more state Right-To-Know lists.
Not classified as a hazardous material by DOT definition.

HMIS

Health : 0 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 1 Special : -

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

HEALTH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: (914) 831-3400 (EXT. 204)

Texaco
2000 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, New York 10650

For Additional Information Concerning:

Fuels/Lubricants/Antifreezes
call (914) 831-3400 (EXT.204)
Chemicals
call (512) 459-6543
Transportation Spills
call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS :	Code No. 00701

STATE OF MICHIGAN CRITICAL MATERIALS ACT (REVISED 1988)
No critical materials present.

WHMIS Classification: Not Regulated

To determine applicability or effect of any law or regulation with respect to the product, users should consult his legal advisor or the appropriate government agency. Texaco does not undertake to furnish advice on such matters.

By M. J. Von Allmen Title Mgr. Product Safety Programs

Date 05-22-89 ☐ New ☒ Revised, Supersedes 04-19-88

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT AS PART OF TEXACO'S PRODUCT SAFETY PROGRAM. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRODUCT. NO EXPRESS WARRANTY, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS. YOU ARE URGED TO OBTAIN DATA SHEETS FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS YOU BUY, PROCESS, USE OR DISTRIBUTE AND YOU ARE ENCOURAGED AND REQUESTED TO ADVISE THOSE WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PRODUCTS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

EXPLANATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, TOXICOLOGY, AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Trade Name and Synonyms

Refer to the code number and name under which the product is marketed and the common commercial name of the product.

Manufacturer's Name and Address Self explanatory.

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description

Refer to chemical, generic, or descriptive name of single elements and compounds.

For purposes of this form, a product is defined as hazardous if it possesses one or more of the following characteristics: (1) has a flash-point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, closed cup or subject to spontaneous heating; (2) has a threshold limit value as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygenists and/or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (with exception to petroleum oil mist). (3) a single dose oral LD50 below 500 mg/kg; (4) causes burns to the skin in the short-term exposure or is systemically toxic by skin contact; (5) has been demonstrated to be a skin or eye irritant or causes respiratory irritation; (6) may cause skin or respiratory sensitization; (7) has teratogenic, mutagenic or other toxic effects; (8) may cause asphyxia or pneumoconiosis; (9) in the course of normal operations may produce dusts, gases, fumes, vapor, mist, or smoke which have one or more of the above characteristics; (10) contains a component which may be carcinogenic according to NTP (National Toxicology Program), IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer), OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and/or NCI (National Cancer Institute.); (11) has a median LC50 (RATS) in air of 200 ppm or less by volume of gas or vapor or 2.0 mg/l or less of mist, fume or dust when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour; (12) is a hazard as identified in the Product Shipping Label on page 5.

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

(Consult your Industrial Hygienist or Occupational Health Specialist.)

Protective Equipment

Type of protective equiment that is necessary for the safe handling and use of this product.

Ventilation

Normal means adequate to maintain permissible concentrations.
Ventilation type, i.e. local exhaust, mechanical, etc.

Permissible Concentrations

Indicates worker exposure limits, such as the Threshol Limit Value (TLV) as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists or standards, promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (e.g., PEL).

TLV-Time Weighted Average (TWA) is the concentrati in air averaged over an 8 hour daily exposure.

TLV-Ceiling (C) is the ceiling limit on concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working day.

"Skin" Notation (ACGIH) indicates that dermal absorption can contribute to overall exposure following direct contact or exposure to airborne material.

Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) is the time weighted concentration in air averaged over an 8 hour daily exposure.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Administer first aid and emergency procedures in case of eye and/or skin contact, ingestion and inhalation.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Exposures (Eye, Skin, Respiratory System)

Refers to the most common effects that would be expected to occur from direct contact with the product.

Chronic

Refers to the effects that are most likely to occur from repeated or prolonged exposure.

Sensitizer

Means a substance which will cause on or in normal living tissue, through an allergic or photodynamic process, a hypersensitivity which becomes evident on reapplication of, or exposure to, the same substance.

Median Lethal Dose or Concentration (LD50,LC50)

Refers to that dose or concentration of the material which will produce death in 50 per cent of the animals. For inhalation, exposure time is indicated.

Irritation Index

Refers to an empirical score (Draize Method) for eye and skin irritation when tested by the method described. If numbers are not available, an estimated score indicates whether or not the material is an irritant.

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ignition Temperature

Refers to the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite and burn continuously for 5 seconds.

Flash Point (Method used)

Refers to the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite.

Flammable Limits

Refers to the range of gas or vapor concentration (percent by volume in air) which will burn or explode if an ignition source is present. Lower means the lower flammable limit and upper means the upper flammable limit given in percent.

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion

The products evolved when this material is subjected to heat or combustion. Includes temperature at which oxidation or other forms of degradation occurs.

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents and Special Procedures

Specifies the fire fighting agents that should be used to extinguish fires. If unusual fire hazards are involved or special procedures indicated, this is specified.

Unusual Fire or Explosive Hazards

Specifies hazards to personnel in case of fire, explosive danger.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Specifies how this product may be disposed.

Indicates precautions necessary in the event that leakage or breakage occurs. Included are (a) clean-up procedures, (b) personal protective equipment if necessary, (c) hazards that may be created, i.e. fire, explosion, etc.

PRECAUTIONS

Label that is required or recommended.

Requirements for Transportation, Handling and Storage

Specifies handling and storage procedures. Gives ICC, DOT, or other regulations related to safety and health for transportation.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (or Range)

In degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius Boiling Point at 760 mmHg.

Vapor Pressure

Pressure exerted when a solid or liquid is in equilibrium with its own vapor.

Specific Gravity

The ratio of the density of the product to the density of water.

Vapor Density

The ratio of the density of the vapor at saturation concentration (20 degrees Celsius or 68 degrees Fahrenheit) to the density of air at 760 mmHg.

Appearance and Odor

Refers to the general characterization of the material, e.g. powder, colorless liquid, aromatic odor, etc.

pH

Refers to the degree of acidity or basicity of the material in a specific concentration.

pH1-5 - STRONGLY ACIDIC
pH5-7 - WEAKLY ACIDIC
pH7-9 - WEAKLY BASIC
pH9-14 - STRONGLY BASIC

Solubility

Refers to the solubility of a material by weight in water at room temperature. The term negligible, less than 0.1 %; slight, 0.1 to 1%; moderate, 1 to 10%; appreciable, 10% or greater. Gives solubility in organic solvents where appropriate.

Percent Volatile By Volume

Refers to the amount volatilized at 20 degrees Celsius or 68 degrees Fahrenheit when allowed to evaporate.

Evaporation

Gives the rate of evaporation compared to a standard

Viscosity

Measure of flow characteristics in Kinematic viscosity in Centistokes.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization is that reaction which takes place at a rate which produces large amounts of energy. Indicates whether it may or may not occur and under what storage conditions.

Does the Material React Violently

Indicates whether the material will react violently, releasing large amounts of energy when exposed under conditions listed.

Composition

Components of the product as required by OSHA (1910.1200) and one or more state Right to Know laws.

Texaco Inc.
2000 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, New York 10650

Appendix A

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
TELEPHONE REPORT OF INCIDENT

Format:

This is (Your Name) of Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., Asphalt Plant at 95th Avenue North, West Palm Beach, Florida (407) 793-9400.

We have had a (Describe Incident) of (Name of Chemical) at (Time).

Minor

We are involved in the process of assessing the quantity involved.

Major

We believe the Contingency Plan for this site must be implemented by (Describe Action Needed: Fire, Evacuation, Ambulance, etc.)

(Describe Injuries, if any).

(Describe possible hazard to human health outside the facility).

(Describe potential impact upon environment).

APPENDIX B

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
LOCAL AUTHORITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

Date

Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 15Ø65
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

Re: Receipt of Contingency Plan

Attention: Emergency Coordinator

Dear Sir:

I have received a copy of the Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., Contingency Plan and have taken the following action:

_____ I read the Plan and will forward comments later.

_____ I read the Plan and enclose the following comments.

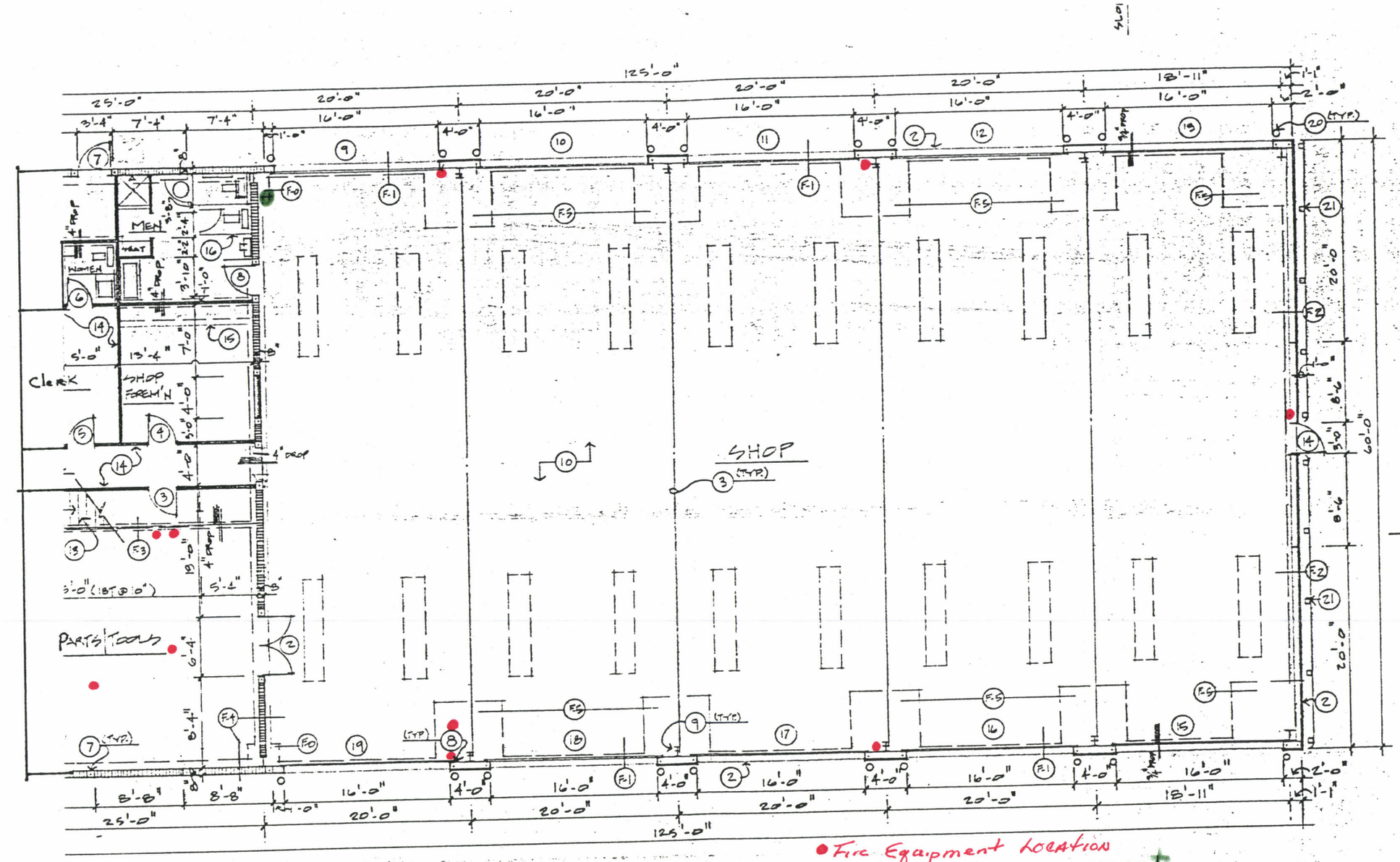
_____ I have read the Plan and have no comments about it.

Very truly yours,

_____
Signature

_____
Title

EXHIBIT C



FLOOR PLAN

Shop Layout

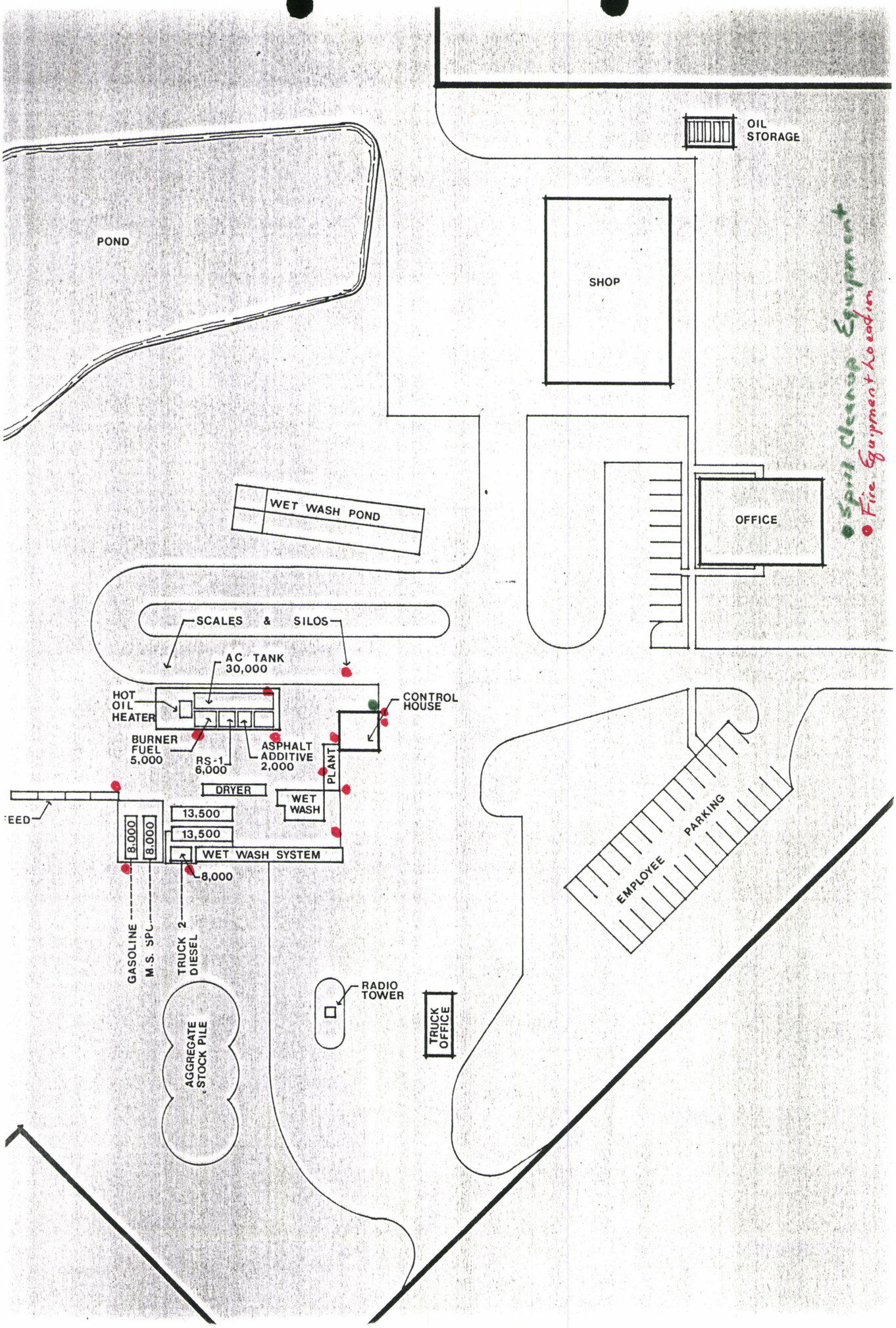

OIL STORAGE
POND
SHOP
Spill Cleanup Equipment
Fire Equipment Location
WET WASH POND
OFFICE
SCALES & SILOS
AC TANK 30,000
HOT OIL HEATER
CONTROL HOUSE
BURNER FUEL 5,000
RS-1 6,000
ASPHALT ADDITIVE 2,000
PLANT
DRYER
WET WASH
13,500
13,500
8,000
8,000
WET WASH SYSTEM
8,000
GASOLINE
M.S. SPL.
TRUCK 2 DIESEL
AGGREGATE STOCK PILE
RADIO TOWER
TRUCK OFFICE
EMPLOYEE PARKING

EXHIBIT C

Ranger
Construction
Industries, Inc.

October 10, 1991

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
1900 South Congress Avenue, Suite A
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Attention: Alexander Padva, Ph.D.
Waste Programs Administrator

Dear Mr. Padva:

Enclosed is a copy of our contingency plan. You recently approved the plan from our West Palm Beach facility. Please advise as soon as possible so we can send the approved plan to the local fire department, sheriff and hospital.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

J. Kelly Crick
Vice President/General Manager

JKC:ljp

Enclosure

4510 Glades Cut-Off Rd., P.O. Box 3265, Ft. Pierce, FL 34948, Phone (407) 464-6460, Fax (407) 466-9559

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Asphalt Plants 14 & Maintenance Shop
4510 Glades Cut-Off Road
Ft.Pierce, Florida 34948

Telephone (407) 464-6460

October, 1991

Under authority of 40 CFR 265 Subpart D, Subpart C, 265.16.

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

K E Y S U M M A R Y D A T A

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION:

(1) Facility Name: Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

(2) Plant Location: Number 14

(3) Plant Location: 4510 Glades Cut-Off Road
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34948

(4) Office Address: 4510 Glades Cut-Off Road
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34948

(5) Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3265
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34948

(6) Telephone: (407) 464-6460

(7) EPA I.D. #: FLD 984183970

EPA Region: Southeast Region 4

EMERGENCY COORDINATORS:

Primary	James Bessey	(407) 466-8269	464-6460	4899 Ralls Road Ft.Pierce 34984
Secondary	A.E. Pearson	(407) 878-6436	464-6460	552 SE Norsman Dr. Pt.St.Lucie, Fl.
Special				

Note: The Emergency Coordinator or Alternate(s) are on the premises at all times or on call and are available to respond to an emergency. During normal working hours the facility can be reached by the Emergency Personnel within a short period of time.

TYPE OF FACILITY:

Asphalt manufacturing plant and equipment maintenance facility.

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Contingency Plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosives, or other unplanned sudden or long-term release of hazardous constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

The provisions of the Plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of materials that could threaten human health or the environment.

B. CONTENT OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Contingency Plan describes the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, or other unplanned sudden or long-term releases to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

The Plan describes arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services.

The Plan lists current names, addresses, and phone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator. The Plan lists the primary emergency coordinator and those persons selected to act in his absence.

The Plan includes a list of all emergency equipment at the facility, the location where it is stored, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

The Plan includes an evacuation plan for facility personnel which describes the evacuation warning signal to be used and the routes to be taken for likely emergencies.

The Plan must be updated to reflect current regulations, changes in the nature of the facility and its potential hazards, key personnel changes, safety equipment changes, etc.

C. COPIES OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

An up-to-date Contingency Plan must be:

(1) Maintained at the facility
(2) Fully understood by emergency coordinators and others directly affected by it.
(3) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, Florida DER, and local emergency response teams that may be called upon for emergency services.

D. EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

As outlined in 40 CFR 265.55, the Emergency Coordinator(s) are thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's Contingency Plan and have intimate knowledge of facility operations, equipment, personnel, characteristics of hazardous materials and wastes, locations of records, and facility layout.

An Emergency Coordinator(s) is on call and able to respond to an emergency at all times. An alternate Emergency Coordinator is available to substitute for the Primary Emergency Coordinator.

The Emergency Coordinator has authority to commit resources necessary to carry out the Contingency Plan.

The Emergency Coordinators in the order they will assume responsibility are as follows:

(1) James Bessey Home Telephone (407) 466-8269

(2) A.E. Pearson Home Telephone (407) 878-6436

(3) Zack Meyers Home Telephone (407) 286-6487

F. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must immediately:

(1) Notify key facility personnel,
(2) Take steps to safeguard employees, and consider evacuating the facility,
(3) Notify State or local agencies and emergency response teams as appropriate,
(4) Assess the character, source, quantity, and potential impact of the emergency,
(5) Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release of hazardous materials or waste, including the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may occur, or the effects of damage to surface or underground water that may occur from run-offs,
(6) Take reasonable measure to ensure that fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous materials,
(7) Provide for treating,storing, or disposing of recovered hazardous materials or waste, contaminated soil or surface water, and other waste.

Before resuming operations after a reportable hazardous material or waste spill occurred, the Facility owner or operator must inform the Regional EPA Administrator and local and State authorities that all waste was properly disposed, safety and emergency equipment is available to meet future emergencies, and the facility is ready for operation.

G. REPORTING & RECORD KEEPING

The owner or operator must keep a complete record of events when implementing the Contingency Plan. A written report must be submitted to the aforementioned agencies when a hazardous material or waste is released, noting the following information:

(1) Name, address, and telephone of the owner or operator,
(2) Name, address, and telephone of the facility,
(3) Date, time, and type of incident (fire, explosion, etc.),
(4) Description and quantity of material(s) involved,
(5) Extent of injuries,
(6) Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment,
(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material.

H. ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In accordance with 40 CFR 265.52(c), the following agencies have been notified of Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., operations, materials handled, and the potential needs for their services in an emergency situation:

(1) Fire Department
2400 Rhode Island Avenue — Telephone: 911
Ft.Pierce, Florida
Administration — (407) 464-1001
(The Contingency Plan was mailed to:
Fire Prevention Bureau
2400 Rhode Island Avenue
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34948

(2) St.Lucie Sheriff Department
131 N. 2nd Street, Ft.Pierce — Telephone: 911

(3) Hospital -
Lawnwood Regional Medical Center
1700 S. 23rd Street
Ft. Pierce, Florida — (407) 461-4000

The fire department has been familiarized with the Plan and the facility layout including emergency exits, and fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers are dry chemical type and rated for Class A, B, and C fires. The facility layout, (Exhibit A), shows chemical storage areas, the main electrical panel, locations of fire extinguishers, evacuation routes, and safety gear.

The primary fire-rescue and emergency services units would be responding from Emergency Medical Services, Telephone 911.

The St. Lucie County Sheriff Department or the Fire Department will oversee evacuation of the facility. If an evacuation is deemed necessary by the Emergency Coordinator(s) at the Plant before the Fire or Police Departments arrive on the premises, all Plant Personnel will evacuate through the Main Gate to Glades Cut-Off Road. The Emergency Coordinator(s) will tell all employees to travel towards Selvitz Road or Midway Road to complete the evacuation.

The hospitals have been informed that the nature of Ranger Construction Industries operations are such that the hospital should anticipate burns and respiratory irritation due to inhalation of smoke or vapors.

I. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

In accordance with 40 CFR 265.52(E), a current list of Emergency Equipment is maintained at the facility. Exhibit B shows the equipment maintained for emergencies.

J. EMERGENCY RESPONSE - SPILLS AFFECTING WATER

Cherokee Groundwater Services, Inc., of Palm Beach Gardens, Florida will be the primary contact for emergency response for clean-up of spills on the highway and major spills at the facility.

In compliance with federal law as set forth by EPA and DOT, the following procedures will be followed regarding spills and other unintentional releases, (incidents), of products and materials handled by Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

For releases at the facility, the Emergency Coordinator will be immediately notified and all available personnel will take action to halt the spill and remove to the extent practicable any dangers to human health and the environment.

The Emergency Coordinator will implement measures described previously in the Contingency Plan.

For information about cleaning up chemical spills, call Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

To determine if the spill is a reportable incident, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, West Palm Beach, telephone (407) 433-2650. (Tallahassee - #904-488-1320).

Any release into surface or groundwater of a substance designated as hazardous by 40 CFR, part 117, table 117.3, in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity in any 24 hour period must be immediately reported by telephone to the National Response Center of the U.S. Coast Guard at 800-424-8802.

Exhibit C is a list of substances handled by Ranger Construction Industries. The list includes the average quantity on hand and estimated storage period.

K. EMERGENCY RESPONSE - SPILLS NOT AFFECTING WATER

An unintentional release of a hazardous material or hazardous waste during loading, unloading or transporting, (49 CFR 171.16), must be reported on DOT Form 5800.1 and submitted within 15 days of the incident to the Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Regulation, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

All spills or discharges of chemicals at Ranger Construction Industries must be reported immediately to the Executive Vice President, Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

EMERGENCY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT LIST
FOR PLANT 14 & SHOP

Plant

1.	Entrance to Lab	20 lb
2.	Front of Asphalt Storage Tank	10 lb & 20 lb
3.	Silo Leg	20 lb
4.	End of Asphalt Storage Tank	20 lb
5.	Back of Control House	20 lb
6.	Bottom Leg of Cold Feed	20 lb
7.	Next to Gas Tank	20 lb
8.	Next to Diesel Tank	20 lb
9.	Pug Mill 1st Deck	20 lb
10.	End of Cold Feed Conveyor	10 lb
11.	Next to Bottom of Elevator Door	10 lb
12.	Control Houses 50 lb on rubber wheels	- moved where needed

Shop

1.	Partsroom	2 each	20 lb
2.	Parts Storage Upstairs	2 each	10 lb
3.	1st Bay East Side		20 lb
4.	1st Bay West Side		10 lb
5.	3rd Bay East Side		10 lb
6.	3rd Bay West Side		10 lb
7.	North Exit Door		10 lb
8.	50 lb on rubber wheels - moved where needed		

EXHIBIT A

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

	Location	Quantity	Type
Fire Alarm	Facility	1	Horn
Fire extinguishers	Facility (Exh. A)	21 units=330 lbs.	ABC
Fire extinguishers	Portable on Wheels (Exh.A)	2 - 50 lb	ABC
Gas mask	Shop-Parts Room	2	Disposable Cartridge
Spill Pads	Shop-Parts Room	6 Rolls	Absorbent
Oil Dry	Shop-Parts Room	6 Bags	
17H Open Top Drums	Facility	4 - 12	17H
Safety Suit	Facility	6	Tyvac Suits
Asbestos Gloves	Shop-Parts Room	2	

A rubber tire front end loader will be available on site as needed.

Fine aggregate stockpiled on site will be used to contain flow of any liquid.

Weekly meetings are held with all plant employees to discuss and to be instructed in the use of Safety Equipment, to go over M.S.D.S. and all other areas of this Contingency Plan to make them knowledgeable and familiar with its implementation.

Key employees have attended seminars on Hazardous Waste Laws provided by outside companies and will attend future seminars to update their knowledge and to keep informed of any new laws.

EXHIBIT B

Safety Features of Containment Facilities

Containment area for light oils of Plant 14

Containment areas for No. 2 Fuel, No. 5 Industrial Fuel and heat transfer oils are enclosed in an 8" thick concrete block wall with voids in blocks being filled with concrete to make a solid wall. The wall is installed on a solid concrete floor in each containment area.

Containment area for Liquid Asphalt

Containment area for liquid asphalt at plant No. 14 is enclosed in an 8" thick concrete block wall with voids in blocks being filled with concrete to make a solid wall.

EXHIBIT B

Trichloroethylene is recycled through a solvent reclaimer on site and re-used as a solvent.

Any incidental waste from lab processes or the distilling of trichloroethylene is stored in approved D.O.T. labpacks for shipment to proper disposal facilities.

EXHIBIT B

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
MATERIALS STORED ON SITE

[Product]	[Storage Days]	[Average Quantity On] [Hand Per Plant]
#5 Burner Fuel	Continuous stock	10,000 gallons plant
#2 Diesel Fuel	Continuous stock	10,000 gallons plant
Liquid Asphalt	Continuous stock	20,000 gallons plant
Heat Transfer Oil	Continuous stock	600 gallons in plant
Trichloroethylene	Continuous stock	50 gallons plant
Oils and Lubricants	Continuous stock	200 gallons central location.

M.S.D.S. have been incorporated in this plan to explain the hazards of the raw materials used in the manufacture of Bituminous Asphalt Concrete. All personnel have been trained as to the hazards of these materials and have access to M.S.D.S. for any product that may pose a hazard to their health or the environment.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, TOXICOLOGY, AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOTE: NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN. SEE PAGE 7 FOR CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DATA ARE FURNISHED.

Trade Name and Synonyms
00701 REGAL OIL R&O 46

Manufacturer's Name
Texaco

Emergency Telephone No.
(914) 831-3400 ext. 204

Address
P.O. Box 509 Beacon, NY 12508

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description
Turbine Oils

THIS PRODUCT IS CLASSIFIED AS: X NOT HAZARDOUS:

____ HAZARDOUS BY DEFINITION NO.(S) ____ ON ATTACHED EXPLANATION SHEETS

WARNING STATEMENT:
NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

Protective Equipment (Type)

Eyes: Chemical type goggles or face shield optional.

Skin: Exposed employes should exercise reasonable personal cleanliness; this includes cleansing exposed skin areas several times daily with soap and water, and laundering or dry cleaning soiled work clothing at least weekly.

Inhalation: None required if exposures are within permissible concentrations; see below.

Ventilation: Adequate to meet component permissible concentrations.

Permissible Concentrations:

Air: None established for product; refer to page 4 for component permissible concentrations.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

First Aid

Eyes: As with most foreign materials, should eye contact occur, flush eyes with plenty of water.

Skin: Wash exposed areas with soap and water.

Ingestion: None considered necessary.

Inhalation: None considered necessary.

Other Instructions: None.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

5/26/89

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Code No. 00701

Effects of Exposure

Acute:

Eyes: Causes minimal eye irritation. Transient minor irritation may be noted following initial contact.

Skin: Effects of dermal contact slight, if any.

Respiratory System: Believed to be minimally irritating if not in excess of permissible concentrations; see page 1.

Chronic: N.D.

Other: -

Sensitization Properties:

Skin: Yes ___ No ___ Unknown X Respiratory: Yes ___ No ___ Unknown X

Median Lethal Dose (LD_{50} LC_{50} XSpecies)

Oral: Believed to be >10 g/kg (rat); practically non-toxic

Inhalation: N.D.

Dermal: Believed to be >8 g/kg (rabbit); practically non-toxic

Other: N. D.

Irritation Index, Estimation of Irritation (Species)

Skin: Believed to be 0.13/8.0 (rabbit); minimally irritating

Eyes: Believed to be 2.33/110 (rabbit); slightly irritating

Symptoms of Exposure: See above

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ignition Temp. °F. N.D. Flash Point °F. (Method) 400°F (COC)

Flammable Limits (%) Lower N.D. Upper N.D.

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes and ketones, combustion products of nitrogen and sulfur.

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents And Special Procedures:
According to the National Fire Protection Association Guide, use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide.
Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop the leak.

Unusual or Explosive Hazards:
None.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Code No. 00701

Waste Disposal Method:
Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of products to determine, at the time of disposal, whether product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixture, processes, etc. may render the resulting material hazardous. (See Remarks for Waste Classification.)

Procedures in Case of Breakage or Leakage: (Transportation Spills Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300)
Contain spill if possible. Wipe up or absorb on suitable material and shovel up.

Remarks:
Waste Classification: Product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form.

PRECAUTIONS

NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY

Requirements for Transportation, Handling and Storage:
Minimum feasible handling temperatures should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperatures should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.

DOT Proper Shipping Name: N.A.
DOT Hazard Class (if applicable): N.A.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (°F) N.D. Vapor Pressure N.D. (mmHg).

Specific Gravity .8735 (H_2O=1) Vapor Density N.D. (Air=1)

Appearance and Odor light pale

pH of undiluted product N.A. Solubility N.D.

Percent Volatile by Volume N.D. Evaporation N.D. ( )=1

Viscosity 44.3 cSt @ 40 °C Other -

Hazardous Polymerizations ____ Occur X Do not occur

The Material Reacts Violently With: (If others is checked below, see additional comments on page 6 for futher details)

Air	Water	Heat	Strong Oxidizers	Others	None of These
			X		

N.D. = Not Determined N.A. = Not Applicable
< = Less Than > = Greater Than

COMPOSITION

Code No. 00701

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Exposure Limit	Range in %
Solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates	64742650	5mg/m3 ACGIH (MIST) 5mg/m3 OSHA (MIST) 10mg/m3 STEL (MIST)	95.00 - 99.9

To the best of our knowledge, none of the above listed components is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200) or one or more state Right-To-Know lists.

SARA TITLE III

I. Title III Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No.	%	RQ (Lbs)	TPQ (Lbs)
NONE				

II. CERCLA Section 102(a) Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No.	%	RQ (Lbs)
NONE			

III. Title III Section 311 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive	Not Applicable
					X

IV. Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

Component	CAS No.	%
NONE		

PRODUCT SHIPPING LABEL | Code No. 00701

00701 REGAL OIL R&O 46

NONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Range in %
Solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic petroleum distillates	64742650	95.00 - 99.99

To the best of our knowledge, none of the above listed components is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200) or one or more state Right-To-Know lists.
Not classified as a hazardous material by DOT definition.

HMIS

Health : 0 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 1 Special : -

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

HEALTH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: (914) 831-3400 (EXT. 204)

Texaco
2000 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, New York 10650

For Additional Information Concerning:

Fuels/Lubricants/Antifreezes
call (914) 831-3400 (EXT.204)
Chemicals
call (512) 459-6543
Transportation Spills
call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS :	Code No. 00701

STATE OF MICHIGAN CRITICAL MATERIALS ACT (REVISED 1988)
No critical materials present.

WHMIS Classification: Not Regulated

To determine applicability or effect of any law or regulation with respect to the product, users should consult his legal advisor or the appropriate government agency. Texaco does not undertake to furnish advice on such matters.

By M. J. Von Allmen Title Mgr. Product Safety Programs

Date 05-22-89 ☐ New ☒ Revised, Supersedes 04-19-88

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT AS PART OF TEXACO'S PRODUCT SAFETY PROGRAM. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRODUCT. NO EXPRESS WARRANTY, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS. YOU ARE URGED TO OBTAIN DATA SHEETS FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS YOU BUY, PROCESS, USE OR DISTRIBUTE AND YOU ARE ENCOURAGED AND REQUESTED TO ADVISE THOSE WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PRODUCTS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

EXPLANATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, TOXICOLOGY, AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Trade Name and Synonyms

Refer to the code number and name under which the product is marketed and the common commercial name of the product.

Manufacturer's Name and Address Self explanatory.

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description

Refer to chemical, generic, or descriptive name of single elements and compounds.

For purposes of this form, a product is defined as hazardous if it possesses one or more of the following characteristics: (1) has a flash-point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, closed cup or subject to spontaneous heating; (2) has a threshold limit value as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygenists and/or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (with exception to petroleum oil mist). (3) a single dose oral LD50 below 500 mg/kg; (4) causes burns to the skin in the short-term exposure or is systemically toxic by skin contact; (5) has been demonstrated to be a skin or eye irritant or causes respiratory irritation; (6) may cause skin or respiratory sensitization; (7) has teratogenic, mutagenic or other toxic effects; (8) may cause asphyxia or pneumoconiosis; (9) in the course of normal operations may produce dusts, gases, fumes, vapor, mist, or smoke which have one or more of the above characteristics; (10) contains a component which may be carcinogenic according to NTP (National Toxicology Program), IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer), OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and/or NCI (National Cancer Institute.); (11) has a median LC50 (RATS) in air of 200 ppm or less by volume of gas or vapor or 2.0 mg/l or less of mist, fume or dust when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour; (12) is a hazard as identified in the Product Shipping Label on page 5.

OCCUPATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

(Consult your Industrial Hygienist or Occupational Health Specialist.)

Protective Equipment

Type of protective equipment that is necessary for the safe handling and use of this product.

Ventilation

Normal means adequate to maintain permissible concentrations.
Ventilation type, i.e. local exhaust, mechanical, etc.

Permissible Concentrations

Indicates worker exposure limits, such as the Threshol Limit Value (TLV) as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists or standards, promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (e.g., PEL).

TLV-Time Weighted Average (TWA) is the concentrati in air averaged over an 8 hour daily exposure.

TLV-Ceiling (C) is the ceiling limit on concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working day.

"Skin" Notation (ACGIH) indicates that dermal absorption can contribute to overall exposure following direct contact or exposure to airborne material.

Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) is the time weighted concentration in air averaged over an 8 hour daily exposure.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Administer first aid and emergency procedures in case of eye and/or skin contact, ingestion and inhalation.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Acute Exposures (Eye, Skin, Respiratory System)

Refers to the most common effects that would be expected to occur from direct contact with the product.

Chronic

Refers to the effects that are most likely to occur from repeated or prolonged exposure.

Sensitizer

Means a substance which will cause on or in normal living tissue, through an allergic or photodynamic process, a hypersensitivity which becomes evident on reapplication of, or exposure to, the same substance.

Median Lethal Dose or Concentration (LD50,LC50)

Refers to that dose or concentration of the material which will produce death in 50 per cent of the animals. For inhalation, exposure time is indicated.

Irritation Index

Refers to an empirical score (Draize Method) for eye and skin irritation when tested by the method described. If numbers are not available, an estimated score indicates whether or not the material is an irritant.

FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ignition Temperature

Refers to the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite and burn continuously for 5 seconds.

Flash Point (Method used)

Refers to the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite.

Flammable Limits

Refers to the range of gas or vapor concentration (percent by volume in air) which will burn or explode if an ignition source is present. Lower means the lower flammable limit and upper means the upper flammable limit given in percent.

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion.

The products evolved when this material is subjected to heat or combustion. Includes temperature at which oxidation or other forms of degradation occurs.

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents and Special Procedures

Specifies the fire fighting agents that should be used to extinguish fires. If unusual fire hazards are involved or special procedures indicated, this is specified.

Unusual Fire or Explosive Hazards

Specifies hazards to personnel in case of fire, explosive danger.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Specifies how this product may be disposed.

Indicates precautions necessary in the event that leakage or breakage occurs. Included are (a) clean-up procedures, (b) personal protective equipment if necessary, (c) hazards that may be created, i.e. fire, explosion, etc.

PRECAUTIONS

Label that is required or recommended.

Requirements for Transportation, Handling and Storage

Specifies handling and storage procedures. Gives ICC, DOT, or other regulations related to safety and health for transportation.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point (or Range)

In degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius Boiling Point at 760 mmHg.

Vapor Pressure

Pressure exerted when a solid or liquid is in equilibrium with its own vapor.

Specific Gravity

The ratio of the density of the product to the density of water.

Vapor Density

The ratio of the density of the vapor at saturation concentration (20 degrees Celsius or 68 degrees Fahrenheit) to the density of air at 760 mmHg.

Appearance and Odor

Refers to the general characterization of the material, e.g. powder, colorless liquid, aromatic odor, etc.

pH

Refers to the degree of acidity or basicity of the material in a specific concentration.

pH1-5 - STRONGLY ACIDIC
pH5-7 - WEAKLY ACIDIC
pH7-9 - WEAKLY BASIC
pH9-14 - STRONGLY BASIC

Solubility

Refers to the solubility of a material by weight in water at room temperature. The term negligible, less than 0.1 %; slight, 0.1 to 1%; moderate, 1 to 10%; appreciable, 10% or greater. Gives solubility in organic solvents where appropriate.

Percent Volatile By Volume

Refers to the amount volatilized at 20 degrees Celsius or 68 degrees Fahrenheit when allowed to evaporate.

Evaporation

Gives the rate of evaporation compared to a standard

Viscosity

Measure of flow characteristics in Kinematic viscosity in Centistokes.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization is that reaction which takes place at a rate which produces large amounts of energy. Indicates whether it may or may not occur and under what storage conditions.

Does the Material React Violently

Indicates whether the material will react violently, releasing large amounts of energy when exposed under conditions listed.

Composition

Components of the product as required by OSHA (1910.1200) and one or more state Right to Know laws.

Texaco Inc.
2000 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, New York 10650
Phone (914) 694-3600 (Person)

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Asphalt Plants 125 & 129
95th Avenue North
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

Telephone (407) 793-9400

May, 1991

Under authority of 40 CFR 265 Subpart D, Subpart C, 265.16.

STAR Enterprise

Date Issued: 12/05/90
Supercedes: 09/06/89

TEXACO
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOTE: Read and understand Material Safety Data Sheet before handling or disposing of product

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MATERIAL IDENTITY

Product Code and Name:
00456 TEXACO DIESEL 2

Chemical Name and/or Family or Description:
Diesel Fuel

Manufacturer's Name and Address:
STAR ENTERPRISE
12700 Northborough Houston, Texas 77067

Telephone Numbers:
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400 CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
HEALTH EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400
GENERAL MSDS ASSISTANCE (914) 838-7204
TECHNICAL INFORMATION Fuels: (914) 838-7336; Lubricants/Antifreezes: (914) 838-7509
Chemicals: (512) 459-6543

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product and/or Component(s) Carcinogenic According to:	OSHA	IARC	NTP	OTHER	NONE
	-	-	-	X	-

Composition:

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Exposure Limit	Range in %
* A complex mixture of hydrocarbons produced by crude oil distillation. Consists predominantly of hydrocarbons ranging from C-9 to C-20, and boiling in the range of 325-675F. The hydrotreated or hydrodesulfurized product also contains some hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from catalytic cracking. The latter materials contain bicyclic and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	N.A.	None Established	100.00

Product is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200).
* Component(s) is hazardous according to OSHA or one or more state Right-to-Know laws

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance and Odor: Clear and bright liquid

WARNING STATEMENT

DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS
HARMFUL IF INHALED
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED--CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
USE ONLY AS A FUEL

ATTENTION! POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD
CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATES WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER
BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

HMIS				NFPA			
Health:	3	Reactivity:	0	Health:	2	Reactivity:	0
Flammability:	2	Special:	-	Flammability:	2	Special:	-

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

1-7-91

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (CONT)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

	EYE	SKIN	INHALATION	INGESTION
Primary Route of Exposure:	X	X	X	-

Effects of Overexposure

Acute

Eyes:
May cause irritation, experienced as mild discomfort and seen as slight excess redness of the eye.

Skin:
Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.

Causes severe irritation with pain, severe excess redness and swelling with chemical burns, blister formation, and possible tissue destruction.

Inhalation:
Vapors or mist may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, euphoria, loss of coordination, and disorientation. In poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, unconsciousness and asphyxiation may result.

Ingestion:
If more than several mouthfuls are swallowed, abdominal discomfort, nausea, and diarrhea may occur. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting resulting in lung damage.

Sensitization Properties:
Unknown.

Chronic:
NIOSH has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as a potential occupational carcinogen, based on findings of carcinogenic responses in laboratory animals exposed to whole diesel exhaust. The excess cancer risk for workers exposed to diesel exhaust has not been calculated; the probability of developing cancer should be decreased by minimizing exposure to the lowest feasible limits.

Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Because of its irritating properties, skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition).

Other Remarks:
None

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes:
Flush eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

Skin:
Immediately flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy non-resistant footwear.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. ONLY induce vomiting as directed by a doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

4. FIRST AID MEASURES (CONT)

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Other Instructions:
Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering. Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Ignition Temp. Degrees F.: 500 Flash Point Degrees F. (Method): 160 F (PM)
Flammable Limits (%) Lower: 0.52 Upper: 4.10

Recommended Fire Extinguishing Agents And Special Procedures:
According to NFPA Guide, use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop the leak.

Unusual or Explosive Hazards:
None

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Transportation Spills Call: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300)

Procedures in Case of Accidental Release, Breakage or Leakage:
Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapor. Use self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air for large spills or confined areas. Contain spill if possible. Wipe up or absorb on suitable material and shovel up. Prevent entry into sewers and waterways. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage:
Store away from heat and open flame. A placard is required only when material is contained in packaging or container that exceeds 110 gallons, or in tank car or tank truck. Transport, handle, and store in accordance with OSHA Regulation 1910.106 and applicable DOT Regulations.

Eye wash and safety shower should be available nearby when this product is handled or used.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protective Equipment (Type)
Eye/Face Protection:
Chemical-type goggles or face shield recommended to prevent eye contact.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONT)

Skin Protection:
Protective clothing such as uniforms, coveralls or lab coats must be worn. Launder or dry-clean when soiled. Gloves resistant to chemicals and petroleum distillates required. When handling large quantities, impervious suits, gloves, and rubber boots must be worn.

Respiratory Protection:
Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, mist or dust is generated, use respirator approved by MSHA or NIOSH as appropriate. Supplied air respiratory protection should be used for cleaning large spills or upon entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces. See below for applicable permissible concentrations.

Ventilation:
Local exhaust ventilation recommended if generating vapor, dust, or mist. If exhaust ventilation is not available or inadequate, use MSHA or NIOSH approved respirator as appropriate.

Exposure Limit for Total Product:
None established.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Clear and bright liquid
Boiling Point (Degrees F.): 650 — Percent VOC: 100
Specific Gravity: .8521 (H20=1) — Vapor Density: N.D. — Air=1
pH of undiluted product: N.A. — Solubility in Water: Nil
Vapor Pressure: low mmng — Other: -
Viscosity: 3.0 cSt @ 100 F

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This Material Reacts Violently With: (If others is checked below, see comments for details)

Air	Water	Heat	Strong Oxidizers	Others	None of These
-	-	-	Y	-	-

Comments:
None

Products Evolved When Subjected to Heat or Combustion:
Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.

	OCCUR	DO NOT OCCUR
Hazardous Polymerizations:	-	X

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION(ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA)

Median Lethal Dose (LD50 LC50) (Species)

Oral:	Similar product 9.0 ml/kg (rat); practically non-toxic
Inhalation:	N.D.
Dermal:	Similar product >5 g/kg (rabbit); practically non-toxic

Irritation Index, Estimation of Irritation (Species)

Skin:	Similar product 6.9/8.0 (rabbit); extremely irritating
Eyes:	Similar product <15/110 (rabbit); no appreciable effect
Sensitization:	N.D.

Other:
Middle distillates have caused skin irritation and skin cancer in laboratory animals when repeatedly applied and left in place between applications. Studies to further evaluate the carcinogenic potential of middle distillates are currently underway. Kidney damage has also been observed in laboratory animals exposed to middle distillates.

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

This product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may render the resulting materials hazardous.

REMARKS

None

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION

DOT: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Fuel Oil, No. 2
HAZARD CLASS: Combustible liquid NA1993
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: N.D.
LABEL REQUIRED: N.D.

IMDG: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

IATA: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

TDG: PROPER SHIPPING NAME: N.D.

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

A. SARA TITLE III

Title III Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance:

Component	CAS No	Percent	RQ (lbs)	TPQ (lbs)
NONE				

CERCLA Section 102(a) Hazardous Substance

Component	CAS No	Percent	RQ (lbs)
NONE			

Title III Section 311 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive	Not Applicable
X	X	X	-	-	-

Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

Component	CAS No.	Percent
NONE		

B. WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

NA

C. MICHIGAN CRITICAL MATERIALS

No critical materials present.

15. OTHER INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED FOR USE AS A MOTOR FUEL ONLY.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN SPACE HEATERS. DO NOT USE IN AGRICULTURAL SPRAYS.

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN SPRAY APPLICATIONS.

Texaco recommends that all exposures to this product be minimized by strictly adhering to recommended occupational controls procedures to avoid any potential adverse health effects

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE. IT IS PROVIDED INDEPENDENTLY

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

15. OTHER INFORMATION (CONT)

OF ANY SALE OF THE PRODUCT FOR PURPOSE OF HAZARD COMMUNICATION AS PART OF TEXACO'S PRODUCT SAFETY PROGRAM. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRODUCT. NO EXPRESS WARRANTY, OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILTIY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT OR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. DATA SHEETS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS. YOU ARE URGED TO OBTAIN DATA SHEETS FOR ALL TEXACO PRODUCTS YOU BUY, PROCESS, USE OR DISTRIBUTE AND YOU ARE ENCOURAGED AND REQUESTED TO ADVISE THOSE WHO MAY COME IN CONTACT WITH SUCH PRODUCTS OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

TO DETERMINE APPLICABILITY OR EFFECT OF ANY LAW OR REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCT, USER SHOULD CONSULT HIS LEGAL ADVISOR OR THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY. TEXACO DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO FURNISH ADVICE ON SUCH MATTERS.

Date: 12-05-90 _ New X Revised, Supersedes: 09-06-89
Date Printed: 01-07-91

Inquiries regarding MSDS should be directed to:
Texaco Inc.
Manager, Product Safety
P.O. Box 509
Beacon, N.Y. 12508

PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRODUCT LABEL

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

16. PRODUCT LABEL

READ AND UNDERSTAND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE HANDLING OR DISPOSING OF PRODUCT

00456 TEXACO DIESEL 2

WARNING STATEMENT

DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS
HARMFUL IF INHALED
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED--CAN ENTER
LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
USE ONLY AS A FUEL

ATTENTION! POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD
CONTAINS MIDDLE DISTILLATES WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER
BASED ON ANIMAL DATA

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING
AVOID PROLONGED BREATHING OF MIST OR VAPOR
KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED
USE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION
WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING
KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS, AND FLAME
NEVER SYPHON BY MOUTH

FIRST AID

INGESTION:
If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. ONLY induce vomiting as directed by a doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

INHALATION:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may administer oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:
Flush eyes with plenty of water for several minutes. Get medical attention if eye irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT:
Immediately flush skin with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy non-resistant footwear.

NOTE TO DOCTOR:
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation.

FIRE

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical, or CO2. Use water spray to keep containers cool.

Chemical/Common Name	CAS No.	Range in %
* A complex mixture of hydrocarbons produced by crude oil distillation. Consists predominantly of hydrocarbons ranging from C-9 to C-20, and boiling in the range of 325-675F. The hydrotreated or hydrodesulfurized product also contains some hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of the products from catalytic cracking. The latter materials contain bicyclic and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.	N.A.	100.00

Product is hazardous according to OSHA (1910.1200).
* Component(s) is hazardous according to OSHA or one or more state Right-to-Know laws.

HMIS
Health : 3 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 2 Special : -

National Fire Protection Association
Health : 2 Reactivity : 0
Flammability: 2 Special : -

N.D. - Not Determined N.A. - Not Applicable N.T. - Not Tested
< - Less Than > - Greater Than

16. PRODUCT LABEL (CONT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Fuel Oil, No. 2
DOT Hazardous Class : Combustible liquid NA1993

CAUTION: Misuse of empty containers can be hazardous. Empty containers can be hazardous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers might cause fire, explosion or toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose to open flame or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place.

Manufacturer's Name: STAR ENTERPRISE
12700 Northborough Houston, Texas 77067

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

HEALTH EMERGENCY Company: (914) 831-3400

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

The Coastal Corporation

Coastal Oil New York, Inc.
Coastal Oil New England, Inc.
Coastal Fuels Marketing, Inc.
Coastal Mobile Refining Company
Coastal Derby Refining Company
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Company
Coastal Mart, Inc.
Coastal Refining & Marketing, Inc.
Coastal States Crude Gathering Co.
Coastal States Trading, Inc.
Coastal Unilube, Inc.
Coscol Marine Corporation
Coscol Petroleum Corporation
Pacific Refining Company
Western Fuel Oil Company
Coastal Fuel Terminals, Inc.

Address: 9 Greenway Plaza
Houston, TX 77046

Info Phone: (713) 877-1400
Emergency Phone: (713) 877-1400

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: Asphalt

Date Revised: 01-11-91

Synonyms: AC 2.5, AC 3.0, AC 3.5, AC 5 (with latex), AC 7, AC 7.5, AC 9, AC 10 (with latex), 20-30 pen. asphalt, AC 20, AC 30, AC 40, 60-70 pen. asphalt, 85-100 pen. asphalt, 120-150 pen. asphalt, 200-300 pen. asphalt, recycle agent, RA asphalt, asphalt flux, emulsion flux.

Chemical Name and/or Family Description: A mixture of paraffinic and aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen.

DOT Hazard Class: Not Available; NA 1999.

COMPOSITION

Product	CAS Number	%, Wt	Occupational Exposure Limits* OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	Units
Asphalt	8052-42-4	100	N.A.	5	5C NIOSH**	mg/m³
Ingredient(s):						
Polyamine Additives	N.A.	0-3	N.A.	N.A.		

CAUTION: Under certain circumstances sulfur compounds in hot product may form hydrogen sulfide (H_2S). Cooling product may continue to emit traces of H_2S temporarily from entrapped or dissolved gases.

* = 8-Hr. TWA unless otherwise specified.
** = As mineral oil mist
C = NIOSH recommended ceiling
N.A. = Not Available.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point 760 mmHg:	600-1100°F	Melting Point:	100-200°F
Vapor Pressure mmHg @ 20C:	N.A.	Vapor Density (Air=1):	N.A.
Solubility in H20 %:	Insoluble	pH:	N.A.
Specific Gravity 60/60F:	0.90-1.05	Evaporation Rate	N.A.
% Volatile by Volume:	<2 .	Odor:	Petroleum odor
Viscosity (method, temp.):	N.A.		

Appearance: Black solid or black viscous liquid when heated

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: 450° F (CC)
Flammable Limits in Air % by Vol. Lower: 0.9 Upper: 7.0
Autoignition Temperature: 905° F
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam.
Special Fire Fighting Procedure: Do not use water on asphalt fire in tank or other containers since it may cause violent eruption and spreading of burning asphalt. Material will not burn unless preheated. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazard: This product will ignite when sufficient heat is applied. Thoroughly wash and clean tanks or vessels and then check for combustible vapors, prior to, and during, welding or torch cutting operations on tanks or vessels.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Conditions to Avoid/Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents. Do not allow molten product to contact water or liquids as this can cause violent eruptions. Hydrogen sulfide from the product can react with the iron in an asphalt storage tank to form ferrous sulfide, a pyrophobic (a material that ignites spontaneously in air below 130°F) material.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and hydrocarbons.

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

NOTE: This product has not been tested by Coastal Corporation to determine its specific health hazards. Therefore, the information provided in this section includes health hazard information on the product components.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP	IARC Monographs	OSHA Regulated
Asphalt	No	No	No

Occupational Exposure Limits: See Composition section
Effects of Overexposure
Acute:
Eyes: Highly irritating; a significant thermal hazard under normal usage due to the high temperatures required for application. The polyamine additive will cause severe irritation and possible permanent eye injury.

Skin: Moderately irritating; hot asphalt will cause severe burns. May lead to cracking and drying of the skin. Overexposure to the polyamine additive can result in irritation, rash, and possibly skin burns and blistering of the skin.

Inhalation: Irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. May produce symptoms of intoxication, such as headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination. Hydrogen sulfide can cause headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and/or death.

Ingestion: Irritating to mucous membranes and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing hot asphalt may cause thermal burns as well as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of the polyamine additive will cause severe irritation, burns, blistering and possible convulsions.

Chronic: Prolonged and repeated skin contact to asphalt may cause dermatitis. Evidence from animal studies suggest that asphalt decomposition products, when left on the skin for long periods of time, may result in local carcinomas, but there have been no reports of such effects on humans skin that can be attributed to asphalt alone. Oxygenate, a component of the polyamine additive, has caused an increased incidence of chromosomal aberrations in laboratory animals.

Additional Medical and Toxicological Information: May aggravate pre-existing dermatitis.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids. Contact a physician immediately, preferably an Ophthalmologist. Speed and thoroughness in rinsing eyes are important to avoid permanent injury.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Immerse affected area in cool water to minimize severity of thermal burn. Asphalt adhered to the skin should be removed by applying mineral oil. Seek medical attention immediately for treatment of burns.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting occurs hold the victim's head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Eye Protection: Remove contact lenses and wear chemical safety glasses or goggles where contact with asphalt may occur.

Skin Protection: When skin contact is possible with hot asphalt, close collars and wear insulated gloves, apron, long sleeves with cuffs buttoned, boots and face shield. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking and smoking.

Inhalation: Use approved respiratory protective equipment for cleaning large spills or entry into large tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces or in applications where airborne concentrations may exceed occupational exposure levels.

Ventilation: Provide adequate ventilation: (1) to meet occupational exposure limits, (2) to prevent the formation of explosive atmospheres and (3) to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres, especially in confined spaces.

SPILL OR LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill Procedures: Remove sources of heat or ignition. Clean-up spill but do not flush to sewer or surface water. Ventilate area and wear approved respirator if conditions warrant.

Waste Disposal: Dispose through a licensed waste disposal company. Follow federal, state and local regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

Storage Requirements: Store away from incompatible materials and sources of ignition. Do not heat by direct flame application. Do not heat above 400° F. Do not permit contact with water as violent frothing and eruption of tank will occur. Small containers should be stored tightly closed, and should not be heated without first opening the lid. Heat only in a well ventilated area. Empty containers may contain residue (liquid/vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition without thoroughly flushing to remove all petroleum residues; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Additional Storage Warning: Hydrogen sulfide and other relatively low flash point substances may accumulate in the vapor space of hot asphalt tanks and bulk transport compartments. This condition not only poses an additional physical (e.g. vapor flammability) hazard but a potentially serious health hazard (e.g. the toxicity of hydrogen sulfide) as well. For further information on the safe storage and handling of hot asphalt, see Asphalt Institute Publication IS-180.

EPA SARA TITLE III INFORMATION

Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive
X	X			

SARA Hazardous Substances

Ingredient	CAS No.	%, wt	Sec 313	Sec 302	RQ, lb	TPQ, lb
None Identified						

Key: Sec 313 = Toxic Chemicals, Section 313
Sec 302 = Extremely Hazardous Substances(EHS), Section 302
RQ = Reportable Quantity of EHS
TPQ = Threshold Planning Quantity of EHS

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm may be found in crude oil and petroleum products. Although it is possible to sufficiently refine a crude oil or its end products to remove the potential for cancer, we are advising that one or more of the listed chemicals may be present in some detectable quantities. Read and follow directions and use care when handling crude oil and petroleum products.

Industrial Hygiene Review: Delno D. Malzahn, CIH
Date Prepared: 11/21/85

Appendix A

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
TELEPHONE REPORT OF INCIDENT

Format:

This is (Your Name) of Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., Asphalt Plant at 4510 Glades Cut-Off Road, Ft. Pierce, Florida (407) 464-6460.

We have had a (Describe Incident) of (Name of Chemical) at (Time).

Minor

We are involved in the process of assessing the quantity involved.

Major

We believe the Contingency Plan for this site must be implemented by (Describe Action Needed: Fire, Evacuation, Ambulance, etc.)

(Describe Injuries, if any).

(Describe possible hazard to human health outside the facility).

(Describe potential impact upon environment).

APPENDIX B

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
LOCAL AUTHORITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

Date

Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 3265
Ft. Pierce, Florida 34948

Re: Receipt of Contingency Plan

Attention: Emergency Coordinator

Dear Sir:

I have received a copy of the Ranger Construction Industries, Inc., Contingency Plan and have taken the following action:

_____ I read the Plan and will forward comments later.

_____ I read the Plan and enclose the following comments.

_____ I have read the Plan and have no comments about it.

Very truly yours,

_____
Signature

_____
Title

Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

RECEIVED
SEP 4 1991
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL REG.
WEST PALM BEACH

September 3, 1991

Alexander Padua
Waste Program Administrator
Florida Department of Environmental
Regulations
Southeast District
1900 S. Congress Avenue, Suite A
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Re: Revised Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Padua:

Attached is a "Revised" copy of page number 6 of the previously submitted Contingency Plan for the Asphalt Plant Site.

Please insert this page to update our Contingency Plan which you currently have on file.

If you have any questions regarding the attached please contact the undersigned.

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

Art Fowler
Vice President Plants

AF/me

Attachment

"REVISED"

The Emergency Coordinator will implement measures described previously in the Contingency Plan.

For information about cleaning up chemical spills, call Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

To determine if the spill is a reportable incident, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, West Palm Beach, telephone (407) 433-2650. (Tallahassee - #904-488-1320).

Any release into surface or groundwater of a substance designated as hazardous by 40 CFR, part 117, table 117.3, in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity in any 24 hour period must be immediately reported by telephone to the National Response Center of the U.S. Coast Guard at 800-424-8802.

Exhibit C is a list of substances handled by Ranger Construction Industries. The list includes the average quantity on hand and estimated storage period.

K. EMERGENCY RESPONSE - SPILLS NOT AFFECTING WATER

An unintentional release of a hazardous material or hazardous waste during loading, unloading or transporting, (49 CFR 171.16), must be reported on DOT Form 5800.1 and submitted within 15 days of the incident to the Associate Director for Hazardous Materials Regulation, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

All spills or discharges of chemicals at Ranger Construction Industries must be reported immediately to the Executive Vice President, Ranger Construction Industries, Inc.

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Southeast District • 1900 S. Congress Ave., Suite A • West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Lawton Chiles, Governor

Telephone: 407/433-2650
Fax: 407/433-2666

Carol M. Browner, Secretary

AUG 2 8 1991

Mr. Art Fowler
Ranger Construction Industries
101 Sansbury Way
PO Box 15065
West Palm Beach, Fl 33416

RE: Revised Contingency Plan for Asphalt Plant Site

Dear Mr. Fowler:

The revised Contingency Plan for the 95th avenue asphalt plant site has been evaluated and is considered satisfactory with the addition of the following comments:

(1) Page 6,the telephone number for the local DER office has been changed to 407/433-2650. Include the Tallahassee number also (904/488-1320).
(2) Recommend outlining the evacuation route on the layout sketch.

If you have any additional questions, please contact Louis Valcarenghi at 407/433-2650.

Sincerely,

A. Padva

Alexander Padva, Ph.D.
Waste Programs Administrator

cc: West Palm Beach DER Files
File Reporting Coordinator

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Southeast District • 1900 S. Congress Ave., Suite A • West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Lawton Chiles, Governor

Telephone: 407/433-2650
Fax: 407/433-2666

Carol M. Browner, Secretary

JUL 2 3 1991

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Art Fowler
Ranger Construction Industries
101 Sansbury Way
PO Box 15065
West Palm Beach, Fl 33416

RE: Contingency Plan for Asphalt Plant Site

Dear Mr. Fowler:

We have reviewed the Contingency Plan for the 95th avenue asphalt plant site and the follow comments are provided:

(1) Cover Page,add the telephone number and the original preparation date.
(2) Recommend additional diagrams/sketches to better define the location of the fire and safety equipment as the locations stated in exhibit A are not coordinated with the plant layout sketch.
(3) An evacuation plan including appropiate evacuation routes is required.
(4) No information was provided regarding the hazards of the raw materials or the waste products and any special precautions required.
(5) No information was provided on personnel training in implementing the emergency procedures or use of the safety equipment.

Additionally, enclosed for your information and assistance is the Department's "Contingency Plan Guidance" which can be utilized in amending your plan.

If you have any questions concerning these comments, please contact Louis Valcarenghi at 407/433-2650.

Sincerely,

A. Padva

Alexander Padva, Ph.D.
Waste Programs Administrator

cc: West Palm Beach DER Files
File Reporting Coordinator

- Fire Extinguisher Locations
- Spill Cleanup Equipment

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Southeast District • 1900 S. Congress Ave., Suite A • West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Lawton Chiles, Governor

Carol M. Browner, Secretary

Telephone No. 407/433-2650

CONTINGENCY PLAN GUIDANCE

This information is supplied in order to assist generators in meeting the hazardous waste contingency plan requirements under 40 CFR 265 Subpart D (copy attached, along with 40 CFR 265 Subpart C and §265.16). The guidance below is not necessarily all-inclusive, but should help the company to develop a good, thorough, and easy-to-read plan which will help to make the plan easy to use in an imminent or actual emergency situation. The attached regulations and the items below are intended to assist as a "checklist" when writing or revising the contingency plan. The Department will be looking for these items when reviewing the plan to determine if the plan meets the requirements. (Please note that the Department is obligated to take enforcement action for all hazardous waste violations, including not meeting contingency plan requirements.) The Enforcement Section (telephone 407/433-2650) is willing to answer questions regarding these and any other hazardous waste matters.

Facilities that generate > 1000 kg of hazardous waste in any month and all permitted Hazardous Waste facilities must have a contingency plan. [Small quantity generators must have modified emergency procedures under 40 CFR 262.34(d); the Department suggests that a written plan be developed, also.)

1. The plan must be <u>well organized</u> so that information can be obtained quickly in an emergency. A detailed Table of Contents and page numbers should be provided. A cover page should give the facility name, location and phone number, and date prepared (plus any revision dates).

2. The plan must <u>describe</u> the <u>actions</u> that facility personnel must take in an imminent or actual emergency to comply with the contingency plan requirements [§265.52(a)]. The actions should be specific to the hazardous wastes handled and to the characteristics of the facility and surroundings (e.g. canals, storm drains, etc.). In other words, the plan must not merely recite the general language in §265.56, but rather must specify the actions that will be taken to comply §265.56. Much of this information could be placed in a table or chart which gives such things as:
   a. chemical and trade name of each material (including amounts and locations);
   b. physical and chemical properties (e.g. flash point, density, etc.);
   c. hazards of the material (e.g. "toxic by inhalation," "corrosive," "flammable" etc.), and special precautions (e.g. "keep away from flames and sparks", "keep away from acids and oxidizers", etc.);
   d. emergency response actions (fire and spill responses), including identification of the specific neutralizing agents, fire extinguishing agents, absorbant materials, protective clothing, and any other appropriate materials and equipment to be used.

   Such a chart would provide a quick and easy reference in an emergency, and most or all of this information can be obtained from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Alternatively, and more cumbersome and less preferable than a chart, would be to attach MSDS' to the plan (in an alphabetical or other such organized manner).

<u>ARRANGEMENTS</u>

3. The plan must <u>describe arrangements</u> agreed to by local authorities (police and fire departments and local hospitals), and by emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers [§265.52(c)]. Merely stating that the authorities have received a copy of the plan is insufficient. The plan should state that the authorities are familiar with the facility layout, properties and hazards of the wastes, places where personnel are normally working, facility entrances and evacuation routes, etc. The specific arrangements must be described, i.e., the materials and services that each would provide on a 24-hour basis. For example:

   a. Does the fire department have a HazMat team, and ample quantities of extinguishing agents, such as foam and dry chemicals? How many trucks (fire engines) can they bring at a short notice, etc.?

b. Will the police provide crowd and traffic control?
c. Can the hospitals treat for injuries from exposures to the chemicals handled?
d. What materials and services will contractors provide? What is their response time? Can they provide extra overpack drums, absorbants, etc.? A list of materials and services they could provide is suggested.

4. The plan must include phone numbers of the local authorities and emergency response contractors, and should also include the following numbers:

DER/West Palm Beach	407/433-2650
DER/Tallahassee	904/488-1320 *
during business hours	904/488-0190
National Response Center	800/424-8802 *
CHEMTREC	800/424-9300 *
(chemical info.)	
U.S. Coast Guard	305/350-5276 *

(* 24-hour numbers)

EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

5. The list of emergency coordinators must also include their home addresses and phone numbers [§265.52(d)], and one person must be named as the primary coordinator, with the others being listed in descending order.

6. The plan must include a statement that the emergency coordinators are authorized to commit the necessary resources during an emergency, and that at least one coordinator is always on-site or on call (and can reach the facility on short notice during an emergency).

7. The plan must include a statement that immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator will provide for the proper management of recovered waste, contaminated soil or other debris, and any contaminated surface or groundwater [§265.56]. [A note of caution: MSDS' often give vague, and sometimes questionable or even incorrect, disposal information. Please note that State of Florida rules require that hazardous wastes be manifested to a permitted hazardous waste management facility, and that none of the local sanitary landfills are permitted to accept any quantity of hazardous wastes.]

EQUIPMENT

8. The emergency equipment must be listed [§265.52(c)]. A table or chart should be compiled which provides the required information. For example, the chart must include (at a minimum):
   a. names and physical descriptions of each item;
   b. locations of all equipment;
   c. capabilities and limitations of each item.

   Self-explanatory items such as shovels do not have to be described in detail. However, other items which have various sizes and capabilities must be described fully in (a) through (c).

   In addition to locations, the following types of information are needed:
   Numbers, sizes and types of fire extinguishers;
   Amounts, types and capabilities/suitability of absorbants;
   Minimum number and sizes of overpack and spare empty drums kept on-site;
   Communication and alarm systems and impermeable gloves should be described, along with all other materials which would be used in an emergency.

9. The plan must include a statement that all emergency equipment will be cleaned, replaced or otherwise made fit for its intended use before operations resume [§265.56(h)].

DIAGRAMS

10. The plan must include an evacuation plan [§265.52(f)], including signals (both dependent and independent of electric power) used for evacuation. The routes should be shown on a site diagram (see #11, below).

11. A scaled site diagram(s) should be included in the plan. Evacuation routes, emergency equipment (including fire hydrants), chemical handling and storage areas, storm drains, etc. should be shown.

OTHER ITEMS

12. The plan must include information on the reporting requirements [§265.56(i) and (j)]. Note: the reports must be sent to the Department of Environmental Regulation, 1900 South Congress Avenue, West Palm Beach, FL 33406.

13. The plan must state where copies of the plan (plus any revisions) are kept at the facility, and must indicate what local authorities have received copies (and revisions).

14. The plan should include a paragraph regarding amendment of the plan [§265.54].

15. The facility personnel must be trained for evacuation and, according to their job functions, must be trained in implementation of the contingency plan. The training must be in accordance with 40 CFR 265.16. The Department urges that workers be trained and authorized to pull fire alarms in an imminent or actual emergency, since too much time can be lost by notifying a supervisor who then notifies somebody else who then notifies an emergency coordinator. Such a long time-consuming chain of notification could result in a disaster.

SUGGESTIONS

16. Although the contingency plan requirements apply to hazardous waste, we strongly suggest that the plan also address hazardous raw materials. (This will, in part, help the company meet worker "Right to Know" laws, also.)

17. The Department suggests that the locations of any underground tanks and pipes be included in the plan, along with the types and amounts of materials stored.

18. Contingency Plans are dynamic in nature and thus should be checked and updated periodically. A word processor computer disk allows changes to be made easily.

19. A binder or notebook with tabs helps make the plan more organized, and also easier to update, review and use in an emergency.

20. DER cautions facilities against relying on the receptionist for making emergency notifications and announcements. The emergency coordinator or other responsible, knowledgeable person should make such notifications.

[The above guidance should be helpful in writing a complete plan. Although it is acknowledged that while some items are suggestions, most are regulatory requirements.]

PW:jtj/129

Attachments: 40 CFR 265.16
40 CFR 265 Subparts C & D

Date prepared: March 1986
Revisions: July 1987
Revisions: February 1991

Ranger
Construction
Industries, Inc.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

June 24, 1991

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1991
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL REG.
WEST PALM BEACH

Alexander Padua, Waste Program Administrator
Florida Department of Environmental Regulations
Southeast District
1900 S. Congress Avenue., Suite A
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is our Contingency Plan for the asphalt plant site located at 95th Avenue North, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Please review the enclosed plan and advise of any changes necessary.

Very truly yours,

RANGER CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, INC.

Art Fowler
Vice President Plants

AF/me

Enclosure

101 Sansbury's Way at Southern Blvd., P.O. Box 15065, West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5065, Telephone (407) 793-9400