

12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Shipments or operations conducted under this special permit are subject to the Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting requirements specified in 49 CFR §§ 171.15 - Immediate notice of certain hazardous materials incidents, and 171.16 - Detailed hazardous materials incident reports. In addition, the grantee(s) of this special permit must notify the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety -- OHMEA, in writing, of any incident involving a package, shipment or operation conducted under terms of this special permit.

Issued in Washington, D.C.:

Diane Laville

for Bob Richard
Deputy Associate Administrator
for Hazardous Materials Safety

Address all inquiries to: Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. Attention: PHH-31.

Copies of this special permit may be obtained by accessing the Hazardous Materials Safety Homepage at http://hazmat.dot.gov/sp_app/special_permits/spec_perm_index.htm. Photo reproductions and legible reductions of this special permit are permitted. Any alteration of this special permit is prohibited.

PO: PTO/AM

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHME SOUTHERN REGION
REPORT NUMBER: 0846202A
EXHIBIT NUMBER: 16
PAGE NUMBER: 52 OF 69

Airgas

DELIVERY ORDER

For location nearest you visit
www.airgas.com

FILED	REVIEWED	STAGING AREA	TOTAL PKGS	TOTAL CYLINDERS SHIP	TOTAL CYLINDERS RET.	FREIGHT CHARGES	SHIPPED/ DELIVERED VIA			
ITEM COUNT							PCS	ZONE	GR WEIGHT	DECL VALUE \$
BY										

SOLD BY:
 Airgas South, Inc.
 9030 NW 58TH St
 Doral FL 33178-1608
 [305] 470-8933

PRO NO: ORIGINAL INVOICE
 REL NO: 054

INTERNAL USE ONLY 4607

CUST NO: SKT35

ORDER NO: 086975-00

SHIP TO:
 OXITEC S.A.
 CALLE AURORA NO 62
 SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SOLD TO:
 OXITEC SA
 DRS. MALLEN 8-A, ARROYO HONDO
 SANTO DOMINGO
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ORDER DATE: 08/20/08

PAGE NO: 001 OF 001

TRAN TYPE	BLM	BRCH	TERR	UPS	PPD	COLL	SHIP VIA	ROUTING	SCHEDULED SHIP DATE	REGION	ENT BY
CHRG	32	23	185	0	X		Other		08/20/08	110	RMG

QTY	UNIT	HM	DESCRIPTION & HAZARD CLASS	ID LINE NUMBER	LOC	QTY ORDER	LOC SHIP	CYLINDERS RETN	VOL/WT	UNIT AMOUNT	EXTENDED AMOUNT
-----	------	----	----------------------------	----------------	-----	-----------	----------	----------------	--------	-------------	-----------------

***** SHIP COMPLETE ONLY *****											
AIRGAS MED LIC#:31 00169 EXP:03/31/10											
4359	GA	X	OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID 2.2. (5.1) UN1073 (OXYGEN BULK (GA UOM))	2	OX BLKS	H23	4359		50.720.9	.5800	2,528.22
<<<<<Estimated delivery:08/21>>>>>>											
1	EA		HAZ MAT FEE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FEE	3	HAZ MAT	H23	1		.0	6.25	6.25
***** This order is complete *****											

Customer phone number: 809-526-8700
 EMERGENCY CONTACT (866) 734-3438

20-Aug-08 12:18PM CRT:TNA6420

Subtotal 2,534.47
 Tax: .00
 Total Sale 2,534.47

SHIPPED BY:

SHIPPED TO:

OXITEC S.A.
 CALLE AURORA NO 62
 SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THIS AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO AIRGAS' STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS. SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.

ACCEPTED FOR THE ABOVE CUSTOMER **X**

NAME PLEASE PRINT

PLACARDS OFFERED

<input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPT	<input type="checkbox"/> REJECT
CUSTOMER MUST INITIAL CHOICE	

P.O. ORIGINAL INVOICE

ORDER 086975-00

DATE

SHIP VIA Other

CUST: 00 0

UPS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE NAMED MATERIALS ARE PROPERLY CLASSIFIED, DESCRIBED, PACKAGED, MARKED AND LABELED AND ARE IN PROPER CONDITION FOR TRANSPORTATION ACCORDING TO THE APPLICABLE REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Emergency Contact: 866-734-3438 (International: call: 1-703-827-3887)

Purchaser agrees to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) from one of the following sources: Point of purchase, Airgas Web site at www.airgas.com or by calling the above listed emergency contact phone number and selecting option #3.

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHM SOUTH REGION
 REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
 EXHIBIT NUMBER: 36
 PAGE NUMBER: 53 OF 69

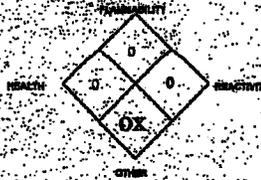
AIRGAS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, GMA, ANSI and
Canadian WHMIS Standards

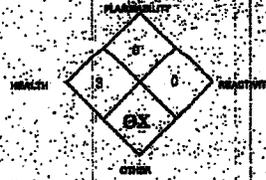
OXYGEN GAS

NFPA RATING



OXYGEN REFRIGERATED LIQUID

NFPA RATING



PART I What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME CLASS

OXYGEN O₂
OXYGEN O₂ REFRIGERATED LIQUID

PRODUCT USE

Document Number: 001043
For general analytical/synthetic chemical uses.

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME

AIRGAS INC.
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100

ADDRESS

Radnor, PA 19087-5283

BUSINESS PHONE

1-610-687-5253

EMERGENCY PHONE

1-800-949-7937

DATE OF PREPARATION

International: 423-479-0293

DATE OF REVISION

May 20, 1998

June 5, 2009

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH	OTHER
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Oxygen	7782-44-7	99.0%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen. Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5% and below 23.5%.					
Maximum Impurities		1	None of the trace impurities in this mixture contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200); U.S. State equivalent Standards and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).					

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1988 format. This gas has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHM SOUTHERN REGION
REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
EXHIBIT NUMBER: 76
PAGE NUMBER: 54 OF 69

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Oxygen is a colorless, odorless, oxidizing gas; or a colorless, odorless, cryogenic liquid. The chief health hazard presented by this gas at atmospheric pressures is respiratory system irritation and overexposure to high oxygen concentrations. Contact with the cryogenic liquid can cause frostbite and burns to exposed tissue. The main physical hazard associated with releases of this gas is related to its oxidizing power. This gas is not flammable, but is an oxidizing gas which can accelerate the burning of common combustible materials. The cryogenic liquid will rapidly boil to the gas at standard temperatures and pressures. Emergency responders must practice extreme caution when approaching oxygen releases because of the extreme fire potential.

OXYGEN GAS

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	0	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
eyes	respiratory	hands	body
	See Section 8		See Section 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Spilling Applications			

LIQUID OXYGEN

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	3	
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0	
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
eyes	respiratory	hands	body
	See Section 8		See Section 8
For Routine Industrial Use and Spilling Applications			

See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of overexposure to this gas or cryogenic liquid is by inhalation. Skin and eye contact is also possible for the cryogenic liquid. The following paragraphs describe symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

INHALATION: Normally, air contains 21% oxygen. No health effects have been observed in people exposed to 50% oxygen at 1 atm. for 24 hours or longer. Exposure to this concentration at 3 atmospheres or more can cause adverse effects. High concentrations of this gas create an oxygen-rich environment. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere containing 51-100% oxygen may experience nausea, dizziness, coughing, and bronchial irritation. Exposures to high oxygen concentrations, especially at elevated pressures, can cause hypoxemia; increased depth of respiration; bradycardia; pulmonary discomfort; central nervous system effects (e.g., mood changes, dizziness), peripheral vasoconstriction, amblyopia (loss of vision), seizures, or death. Exposure levels to pure oxygen which have produced the adverse symptoms described above are summarized below.

DURATION OF EXPOSURE

- 5 hours
- 3 hours
- 30 minutes
- 5 minutes

PRESSURE OF OXYGEN

- Sea level
- 3 atmospheres
- 4 atmospheres
- 7 atmospheres

NOTE: Pure oxygen at 1/3 atmospheric pressure can be inhaled for weeks without symptoms. Inhalation of pure oxygen for up to 16 hours per day for many days and 65% oxygen in air for extended periods does not cause symptoms of oxygen toxicity.

OTHER POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: Contact of the skin or eyes with cryogenic liquid or rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain after contact with liquid can quickly subside. Ingestion and absorption through the skin are not considered significant routes of entry of oxygen into the body.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms: Overexposure to Oxygen may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: The most significant hazard associated with this gas is inhalation of oxygen-rich atmospheres. Symptoms of overexposure to oxygen-rich atmospheres include nausea, dizziness, respiratory problems, lowering of body temperature, loss of vision, seizures, or death. Contact with cryogenic liquid or rapidly expanding gases (which are released under high pressure) may cause frostbite.

CHRONIC: Long-term exposure to high atmospheric concentrations of oxygen at normal pressure or elevated pressure may produce cysts (thickening and scarring of lung tissues). Blood hemoglobin concentration decreases (thus reducing oxygen-carrying capacity) with prolonged exposure to high concentrations. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

TARGET ORGANS: Hyperbaric Oxygen: Respiratory System and Central Nervous System. Cryogenic Liquid: Skin.

PART II What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF OVER EXPOSURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, Personal Protective equipment (and fire resistant clothing, if appropriate) should be worn to protect against high oxygen content or other treated gases in the event of fire.

Victim(s) must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s). Medical care providers should refer to Section 11 of this MSDS for additional information.

Remove victims to fresh air as quickly as possible. Trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardiopulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Supplemental oxygen is not normally appropriate. Victims tend to recover rapidly when removed from the hypoxic exposure.

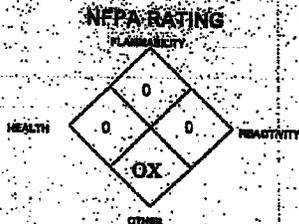
In case of frostbite, place the frostbitten part in warm water. **DO NOT USE HOT WATER.** If warm water is not available, or is impractical to use, wrap the affected parts gently in blankets. Alternatively, if the fingers or hands are frostbitten, place the frostbitten area in the armpit. Encourage victim to gently exercise the affected part while being warmed. Seek immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to oxygen.

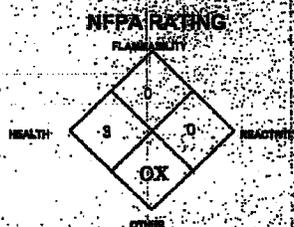
RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and reduce overexposure. Symptoms of overexposure usually are relieved quickly. Immediate sedation and anticonvulsive therapy should be provided, as needed.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

OXYGEN GAS



LIQUID OXYGEN



See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Oxygen does not burn; however, cylinders, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire. Oxygen will support and accelerate combustion. Common combustible materials will burn readily in elevated oxygen environments.

Water Spray: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Foam: YES

Halon: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

RESPONSE TO FIRE INVOLVING OXYGEN: Cryogenic oxygen may contribute to the ignition of any combustible material, including alcohol and wood. Extreme caution must be used when cryogenic oxygen storage vessels are involved in a fire. Cryogenic liquids can be particularly dangerous during fires because of their potential to rapidly freeze water. Careless use of water may cause heavy icing. Furthermore, relatively warm water greatly increases the evaporation rate of Oxygen. If large concentrations of Oxygen gas are present, the water vapor in the surrounding air will condense, creating a dense fog that may make it difficult to find fire exits or equipment. Liquid oxygen, when exposed to the atmosphere, will produce a solid ice fog in the air upon its release.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not Sensitive

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Do not enter areas which have more than 23.5% oxygen in the atmosphere, since a serious fire and explosion hazard exists. Remove all flammable and combustible materials from vicinity of a release, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. Direct water onto vessels to keep the vessels cool. Shut off the flow of oxygen or move vessels from fire area if it can be done safely. Withdraw from the area in case of rising sounds from venting safety devices or any dislodgement of vessels due to fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a release, clear the affected area and protect people. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level B. The protective clothing, mechanically resistant, the protective gloves and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. In general, DO NOT ENTER AN AREA IF THE OXYGEN CONTENT EXCEEDS 23.5%. USE VENTILATION TO REDUCE THE OXYGEN LEVELS. Locate and seal the source of the leaking gas. Protect personnel attempting the shut-off with water spray. Allow the gas to dissipate. Monitor the surrounding area for oxygen levels. The atmosphere must have at least 19.5 percent and less than 23.5% oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Attempt to close the main source valve prior to entering the area. If this does not stop the release (or it is not possible to reach the valve), allow the gas to release in place or remove it to a safe area and allow the gas to be released there.

RESPONSE TO OXYGENIC RELEASE: Clear the affected area and allow the liquid to evaporate and the gas to dissipate. After the gas is formed follow the instructions provided in the previous paragraph. The area must be entered by emergency personnel, SCBA, Kevlar gloves, and appropriate foot and leg protection and full protective clothing must be worn.

PART II: How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Do not eat or drink while handling chemicals. Be aware of any signs of overexposure to this gas (see Section 3, Hazard Information).

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas away from sources of heat. Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. Store containers away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage or use areas.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: Protect cylinders against physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated, fireproof area, away from flammable materials and corrosive atmospheres. Store away from heat and ignition sources and out of direct sunlight. Do not store near elevators, corridors or loading docks. Do not allow areas where cylinders are stored to exceed 52°C (125°F). Use only storage containers and equipment (pipes, valves, fittings to relieve pressure, etc.) designed for the storage of Oxygen. Do not store containers where they can come into contact with moisture.

Cylinders should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinders can be stored in the open, but in such cases, should be protected against extremes of weather and from the dampness of the ground to prevent rusting.

Keep Dewar flasks of liquid oxygen covered with loose fitting cap. This prevents air or moisture from entering the container, yet allows pressure to escape. Use only the stopper or plug supplied with the container. Ensure that ice does not form in the neck of flasks. If the neck of Dewar flask is blocked by ice or "frozen" air, follow owner's instruction for removing it. A plugged Dewar or storage flask may develop sufficient pressure to cause catastrophic failure. Ice can also cause pressure release valves to fail. Never tamper with pressure relief devices in valves and cylinders. The temperature of Liquid Oxygen is sufficiently cold to condense and freeze most gases. Consequently, there is a danger of pipes or vents becoming plugged. Liquid Oxygen should therefore be stored and handled under positive pressure or in a closed system to prevent the infiltration and solidification of air or other gases.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS (continued): The following rules are applicable to situations in which cylinders are being used:

Before Use: Move cylinders with a suitable hand-truck. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Do not drop cylinders or permit them to strike each other. Secure cylinders firmly. Leave the valve-protection cap, if provided, in-place until cylinder is ready for use.

During Use: Use designated CGA fittings and other support equipment. Do not use adapters. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of the product from the cylinder. Use check valve or trap in discharge line to prevent hazardous backflow into the cylinder. Do not use oils or grease on gas-handling fittings or equipment.

After Use: Close main cylinder valve. Replace valve protection cap, if provided. Mark empty cylinders "EMPTY".

NOTE: Use only DOT or ASME code containers. Cylinders must not be recharged except by or with the consent of owner. For additional information, refer to the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. For cryogenic liquids, refer to CGA P-12, *Safe Handling of Cryogenic Liquids*. Additionally, refer to CGA Bulletin G-4.3, "Commodity Specification for Oxygen", and G-4.1 "Cleaning Equipment for Oxygen Service".

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Purge gas handling equipment with inert gas (e.g., Nitrogen) before attempting repairs.

TANK CAR SHIPMENTS: Tank cars carrying Oxygen should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car owners' recommendations and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used during tank car operations (see Section 8). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level and wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel. Refrigerated Liquid Oxygen is capable of causing the ignition of asphalt. Transfers should be performed on concrete surfaces.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to maintain Oxygen levels between 19.5% and 23.5% in the work area. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred, because it prevents Oxygen dispersion into the work place by eliminating it at its source. If appropriate, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the level of Oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% and below 23.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection during emergency response to a release of Oxygen. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State Regulations, or the Canadian (CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces). Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure-demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1996). **DO NOT ENTER AN AREA IF THE OXYGEN CONTENT EXCEEDS 23.5%.**

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. Face shields must be worn when using cryogenic Oxygen. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear mechanically-resistant gloves when handling cylinders of Oxygen. Use low-temperature protective gloves (e.g., Kevlar) when working with containers of Liquid Oxygen. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Transfer of large quantities under pressure may require protective equipment appropriate to protect employees from splashes of liquefied product, as well provide sufficient insulation from extreme cold. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

VAPOR DENSITY: 1.326 kg/m³ (0.083 lb/ft³)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1): 1.105

SOLUBILITY IN WATER V/V @ 0°C (32°F): 4.9%

VAPOR PRESSURE (atm): Not applicable.

EXPANSION RATIO: 861 (cryogenic liquid).

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Log P -0.65

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Oxygen is a colorless, odorless gas or a colorless and odorless, cryogenic liquid.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

FREEZING POINT: -218.8°C (-361.8°F)

BOILING POINT @ 1 atm: -297.4°F (-183.0°C)

pH: Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable. Odorless.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 12.1

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS COMPRESSED GAS IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

For Oxygen Gas:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Oxygen, compressed
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1072
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas); Class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 122
MARINE POLLUTANT: Oxygen is not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B).

For Oxygen Liquid:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Oxygen, refrigerated liquid
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1073
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas); Class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 122
MARINE POLLUTANT: Oxygen is not classified by the DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas is considered as Dangerous Goods per regulations of Transport Canada. The use of the above U.S. DOT information from the U.S. 49 CFR regulations is allowed for shipments that originate in the U.S. For shipments via global modes of all transportation in Canada, the following information is applicable.

For Oxygen Gas:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Oxygen, compressed
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas) (primary hazard)
5.1 (Oxidizing Gas) (secondary hazard)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1072
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas); Class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: 42
EXPOSURE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERG INDEX: 3000
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: 50
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: 75
MARINE POLLUTANT: Oxygen is not a Marine Pollutant

For Oxygen Liquid:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Oxygen, refrigerated liquid
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas) (primary hazard)
5.1 (Oxidizing Gas) (secondary hazard)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1073
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas); Class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPOSURE LIMIT & LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERG INDEX: 3000
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: 450
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD OR RAIL VEHICLE INDEX: Forbidden

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Oxygen is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for Oxygen. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply per 49 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Oxygen is on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Oxygen is covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.	Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No.	Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: No.	Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.	Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen.
Florida - Substance List: Oxygen.	Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: No.	Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No.	New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen.	West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Kansas - Section 802/811 List: No.	North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.	Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.
Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen.		

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): Oxygen is not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

CGA LABELING (for Cryogenic Liquid):

WARNING:

ALWAYS KEEP CONTAINER IN UPRIGHT POSITION.
 EXTREMELY COLD, OXIDIZING LIQUID AND GAS UNDER PRESSURE.
 VIGOROUSLY ACCELERATES COMBUSTION.
 COMBUSTIBLES IN CONTACT WITH LIQUID OXYGEN MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION OR CONTACT.
 CAN CAUSE SEVERE FROSTBITE.
 Keep oil, grease, and combustibles away.
 Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service.
 Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin, or clothing.
 For liquid withdrawal, wear face shield and gloves.
 Do not drop. Use hand truck for container movement.
 Avoid spills. Do not walk on or roll equipment over spills.
 Close valve after each use and when empty.
 Use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet.
IN CASE OF FROSTBITE, obtain immediate medical attention.
DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL.

FIRST AID:

CGA LABELING (for Compressed Gas):

WARNING:

HIGH PRESSURE OXIDIZING GAS.
 VIGOROUSLY ACCELERATES COMBUSTION.
 Keep oil and grease away.
 Open valve slowly.
 Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service and rated for cylinder pressure.
 Close valve after each use and when empty.
 Use in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet.
DO NOT REMOVE THIS PRODUCT LABEL.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: Oxygen is on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

Class A: Compressed Gases
 Class C: Oxidizer



PREPARED BY:

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
 PO Box 3618, La Mesa, CA 91944-3618
 619/670-0609

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. AIRGAS, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to the vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, AIRGAS, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in his use of the material.

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHME SOUTHERN REGION
 REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
 EXHIBIT NUMBER: 36
 PAGE NUMBER: 60 OF 69

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A listing of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these which are commonly used include the following:

CAS#: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely defines each compound.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: This concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

LOCL (Limit of Concern):

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the Workplace.

NE: Not Established. Where no exposure guidelines are established, an air concentration is to be used for reference.

NIOSH Ceiling: This exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure if continuous monitoring is not feasible; the ceiling shall be determined as a 15-minute TWA exposure. (Unless otherwise specified, this shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.)

NIOSH PELs: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit. OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit. The exposure limit is the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit is based on the 1969 PEL and the June, 1969 Air Contaminants in the Federal Register (54: 35339-35351 and 58: 46194). Both the old PELs and the revised PELs are indicated in this manual. Where a PEL is placed next to the PEL that was revised by OSHA.

SDN: See above. There is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit. Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15 minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the PEL. (TWA PEL, STEL TWA, STEL TWA).

TLV: Threshold Limit Value. An airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effects. The data that may be considered, including the 8-hour TWA Time-Weighted Average, Time-Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and night workweek.

TLV-C: Threshold Limit Value for Cutaneous Absorption. This level represents a concentration from which there is a concern with 30 minutes of skin contact, resulting in permanent injury.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Fire Protection Association and has been adopted by many regulatory agencies to indicate the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk. Irritation of skin or eyes not expected. *Skin Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating. *PII or Draize* > 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours (e.g. mechanical irritation). *Draize* < 0. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat* > 20 mg/L.

1 (Slight Hazard): Minor reversible injury may occur, slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat* > 2-20 mg/L.

2 (Moderate Hazard): Temporary or transient injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. *PII or Draize* > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. *Draize* > 0, < 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat* > 0.5-2 mg/L.

3 (Severe Hazard): Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue; cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. *PII or Draize* > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive; irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. *Draize* > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.

of these which are commonly used include the following:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued):

4 (Severe Hazard): Life threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as < 4, based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as < 4, based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat* < 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit* < 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat* < 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 315.0°C (600°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 (Slight Hazard):** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Material requires considerable preheating; once all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur including. Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 315.0°C (600°F) for a period of 5 minutes. Solids, oils, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) (e.g. OSHA Class IIIb, or Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.).

2 (Moderate Hazard): Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this category would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air. Solids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F). Solids, oils, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres. Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create health hazards (e.g. cotton, wool, hemp, solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors).

3 (Severe Hazard): Liquids and solids that will burn under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air that, at high ambient temperatures, or unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions including. Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (e.g. OSHA Class II and III). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air (e.g. dusts of combustible solids, mists or fogs of flammable liquids). Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry ammonium and many organic peroxides).

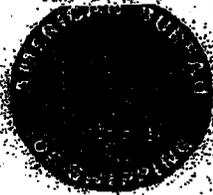
4 (Severe Hazard): Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable organic materials. Any liquid or gaseous material that is both highly flammable and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (e.g. OSHA Class I). Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 64.4°C (150°F) or below (e.g. pyrophorics).

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity): Materials that do not react with water. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. **Explosives:** Substances that are Non-Explosive, Unstable Compressed Gases. **No Rating.**

Pyrophorics: No Rating. **Oxidizers:** No "0" rating allowed. **Unstable Reactives:** Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, corrode or self-react. **1 (Water Reactivity):** Materials that create or decompose upon exposure to moisture. **Organic Peroxides:** Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. **Explosives:** Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. **Compressed Gases:** Pressure below OSHA definition. **Pyrophorics:** No Rating. **Oxidizers:** Packaging Group III; **Solids:** any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. **Liquids:** any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met.





American Bureau of Shipping Tank Container Certificate of Approval

Certificate No.: 30594539

Design Type No.: AB/ 109 / 01

ABS Approval Reference: USA/AB-109 / 01

Manufacturer & address:	1120 Industrial Blvd. FIBA TECHNOLOGIES, INC. Louisville, KY 40219	Serial No. HDS-5350-145
Owner's address:	97 Turnpike Rd. PO Box 897	Operating No. HDS-5350-145

This is to certify that the tank container identified above has been inspected at each stage of manufacture and that its construction, including details of design, materials and workmanship, conforms to the ABS Rules for the Certification of Cargo Containers as per the International Convention on Safe Containers and to the following:

Model Number	HDS-5350-145		
Design Code	AB/109/01/01	Capacity	20.241 (m ³)
INS Type	REF/COOL/DRY TANK	Design Temperature	min. -195 °C; max. 38 °C
Dimensions	299 9/16 mm	Minimum thickness	375 mm
Equi. Min. shell thickness	NA	Corrosion allowance	0 mm
Safety relief	(3) valves (2) 1" x 1/4" (1) 1" x 1/2" RXSQ	Material	Steel
Pressure	143/190	Rupture	0
Bottom discharge valve	NA	Lining Material	NA

Overall dimensions	length 20' width 8' height 8'6"	Maximum Gross Mass	31,004 kg
Insulation & cladding	VACUUM MULTI-LAYERED	Tare wt.	8,277 kg
Lining Material	MULTI-LAYERED SUPER FOR OXYGEN SERVICE	Maximum Permissible Payload	22,509 kg
Prototype unit test reference (certificate no.)	D1824001	(date)	3-2-01
Hydraulic test pressure and date for this container	2.885	bar	2-9-04
Leak test pressure and date for this container	1.65	bar	2-9-04

MANUFACTURER'S STATEMENT

I hereby affirm that the tank container described above has been manufactured according to the drawings listed below as approved by ABS on (date) 2-9-04 reference no. T-3/1723 under the effective quality control of the manufacturer identified above.

Drawing number(s): HDS-5350-145-6 Signed: [Signature] date 2-9-04
Approved Commodities: REF. LIQUID Ref. LIQUID REF. LIQUID REF. LIQUID
NITROGEN (0.977) ARGON (1.000) PROPANE (1.051) NATURAL GAS (1.071)

Comments:
Serial Number 39, national Board Number 39, Work Order 3551
FIBA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
issued on: 2-9-04 at LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY by [Signature]
(date) (place) (Signature)

NOTE: This Certificate entitles the holder to use one or more of the FIBA marks, symbols or other marks of American Bureau of Shipping and to issue certificates of approval for cargo containers in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Safe Containers and to the following:

FORM 1 - MANUFACTURER'S DATA REPORT FOR PRESSURE VESSELS

1. Manufactured for: AIR GASEX LIMITED 11 VINGSTON CT. MAVERICK, TEXAS 75050
 (Name and address of Manufacturer)
 2. Manufactured for: AIR GASEX LIMITED 11 VINGSTON CT. MAVERICK, TEXAS 75050
 (Name and address of Purchaser)
 3. Location of Installation: DAKOTA KRONE
 (Name and address)

4. Type: HORIZONTAL WATER 31 3160312 25 150
 (Type, Material, Grade) (Design, Capacity, Weight, Height, etc.) (Height, etc.) (Design No.) (Material) (Pressure) (Temperature)
 5. 3001-AD1
 (Serial and Subserial Nos.) (Date Code No.) (Service or Job No.)

Notes 1-13 are to be completed for design and construction details of jacketed vessels, shell or heat exchangers, or chamber of multi-chamber vessels.

7. Heads: (a) 3042-40155 (b) 3042-40155
 (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp) (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp)

Location (Top, Bottom, Head)	Thickness	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height
(A)											
(B)											

8. Jacket design: N/A Jacket design: N/A
 (Describe jacket design and weight, etc.)
 9. MAWP: 100 100 100 100 100 100
 (Normal) (Normal) (Normal) (Normal) (Normal) (Normal) min. design max. temp. 320

10. Inspection: 100% HYDROSTATIC AND VISUAL INSPECTION
 (Describe year or to what the component is applied) (Inspection No.)

11. NOPSI Proof test: N/A

Notes 12 and 13 to be completed for this section.

12. Flange: N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
 (Design) (Material) (Design) (Material) (Design) (Material) (Design) (Material) (Design) (Material) (Design) (Material)

13. Tube: N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
 (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp) (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp) (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp) (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp)

Notes 14 - 16 are to be completed for inner chambers of jacketed vessels or chambers of heat exchangers.

14. Shell: (a) No. of chambers: N/A (b) Chamber length (ft & in.): N/A

Location (Top, Bottom, Head)	Thickness	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height
(A)											
(B)											

15. Heads: (a) N/A (b) N/A
 (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp) (Head Spec. No., Grade or Type) (H.T. - Temp)

Location (Top, Bottom, Head)	Thickness	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height	Design	Material	Grade	Weight	Height
(A)											
(B)											

If removable, bolts used (describe other fastening): N/A
 (Head Spec. No., Grade, Size No.)

HORIZON FREIGHT SYSTEM INC.
 8800 BESSEMER AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO 44127
 (216) 941-3822 (216) 429-8538

B.Y. PEV

1202

TRIP NO. *LW COMING*



CONSIGNEE *ADGAS SOUTH*

SHIPPER

DATE *8/14/08*

*9030 NW 58 ST
 MIAMI*

CHOWLEY

PEV

BILL OF LADING NUMBER

DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL BILLING INSTRUCTIONS WEIGHT/MILES RATE EXTENSION

*ADRU-5350019
 MEC2-121500*

Empty

EMPTY REPOSITIONING INFORMATION:

TERMINAL	TERMINAL NO. <i>052</i>	CHECK/EFS NUMBER	AMOUNT
OWNER <i>RAMON</i>	TRACTOR <i>2953</i>		
DRIVER	TRAILER		

THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY WAS RECEIVED IN GOOD CONDITION

RECEIVED BY

[Signature]

DATE

TIME

CONSIGNOR NAME

U N L O A D I N G	SCHEDULED NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL	DATE	TIME	AM	PM	L O A D I N G	SCHEDULED NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL	DATE	TIME	AM	PM
	BEGUN						BEGUN				
	COMPLETED						COMPLETED				
	RELEASED						RELEASED				

THIS BILLING ISSUED FOR DELIVERY PURPOSES ONLY

<i>1/R</i>	EQUIP AIRU	ID 5350019	SEAL #		WEIGHT 18184L	COBL
------------	---------------	---------------	--------	--	------------------	------

<small>HAZARDous MATERIAL INFORMATION: TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED MATERIALS ARE PROPERLY PACKED, LOADED, SECURED, AND LABELED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, THE SHIPPER MUST COMPLETE THIS SECTION AND PROVIDE THE SHIPPER'S NAME AND PHONE NUMBER IN THE DESIGNATED AREA CODE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.</small>				CONTACT: TEL NO.			
				RAMON FERRES 809-529-8383			
FREIGHT CHARGES	Flete	RATED AS Flete Básico	PER	RATE Tarifa	TO BE PREPAID IN US DOLLARS Pagado en Dólares U.S.	TO BE COLLECTED IN US DOLLARS A COBRAR EN DÓLARES U.S.	FOREIGN CURRENCY Moneda Local
TOTALS							

LIABILITY LIMITED UNLESS INCREASED VALUE DECLARED BELOW; ALL AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 10:
 LARGEST VALUE: PAGE 1 OF 1
APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN USED THROUGH TRANSPORTATION BILL OF LADING
 INDICATE WHETHER ANY OF THE GOODS IS HAZARDOUS MATERIAL UNDER DOT, IBCO, OR OTHER REGULATIONS
 DO NOT INDICATE THE CORRECT EMERGENCY NUMBER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS BILLING

ARRIVAL NOTICE
Notificación de Llegada

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHME SOUTHERN REGION
 REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
 EXHIBIT NUMBER: 36
 PAGE NUMBER: 66 OF 69

Delivery Ticket No. 5198B70512



AIR PRODUCTS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

OXYGEN
U.S.P.
By Air-Liquefaction Process
U.S.P. applies only when used in a medical application or for other purposes as specified on the label.

FACILITY: ORLANDO, FL

UNIT NO: 515163

Lot Number: 515163-08/20/2008-06:30

COMPONENT	RESULT	UNIT	METHOD
Oxygen	99.73	%	Barometer 1100

Order: None Organoleptic

Net: 39170
Gross: 79720 lbs @ psig

DATE: 08/20/2008 06:30

LOADED BY: *[Signature]*

AutoLoad TM
FORM 3000 (REV. 01/02)
USYK0200082308000

CUSTOMER COPY

tion facility, or where applicable, Seller's delivery vehicle. Title and all risk of loss shall pass to Buyer upon

from the time a shipment is received by them until the time it is delivered to the consignee. Our liability for our plant have been carefully inspected. Promptly upon receipt of goods, you should inspect the shipment. The carrier notes the conditions on the receipt. Check as soon as possible for concealed damage. If it is found to us, but notify and file a claim with the carrier at once. Failure to follow this procedure will result in a. Goods should not be returned for credit or warranty of claims unless authorized by the factory. When delivering carrier in accordance with our instructions.

upon demand without discount. Any tax, assessment or excise levied or imposed by any present or future law and delivery of the products described herein, shall be added to the price and paid by Buyer.

delivered to Buyer will conform to the description on the face of this Delivery Ticket and in the case of third commercial purity. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A BUYER'S products not conforming to the above shall be the replacement thereof at no cost to Buyer. Seller shall be liable for consequential damages, nor shall Seller be liable for damages of any kind arising from the presence or with other products or substances. Determination of the suitability of any of Seller's products furnished of Buyer and Seller shall have no responsibility in connection therewith. Buyer assumes all risk and others arising out of the use or possession of Seller's products.

I shall constitute Buyer's agreement to the terms and conditions set forth in this Delivery Ticket. Conditions in Buyer's purchase order, acknowledgment form, confirmation, or other document issued by the carrier hereunder, shall be binding on Seller unless specifically identified and accepted in writing by an authorized representative of Buyer. I hereby object to any such terms and conditions.

is only after specific written authorization by Seller and will be subject to a minimum restocking and facility as designated in the above detailed authorization.

Memo	
S SOUTH ALLEN LOX ISO 7 48TH ST FL 33158	Pre-delivery notification or clearance C of A - Standard (Purity Tag)

Pickup PO/Rel #:

Charge No. PO/Rel #: Rita

Liquid Delivery	Trip No.	5198-28448	Prod.	Liquid Oxygen	Unit #	515163
Date						
This copy for customer	Delivery Readings	B O I T A 73 ⁹		Weight	Flow Meter	GLL to FTS 115.05
	Before/Full				G	
	After/Empty				4359	
	Net				4359	

X Received by (Signature, Printed Name, Employee ID) Date 08/20/08 06:32:25
 X Delivered by (Signature, Printed Name, Employee ID) Date *[Signature]*

U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHME SOUTHERN REGION
 REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
 EXHIBIT NUMBER: 36
 PAGE NUMBER: 67 OF 69

Cyls		Carbon Dioxide, Hemperated Liquid, 2.2, UN 2187		
Cyls		Carbon Dioxide and Nitrous Oxide Mixtures, 2.2, UN 1016		SP-14494
Cyls		Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen Mixtures, Compressed 2.2, UN 1014	(<23.5% Oxygen)	SP-14494
Cyls	RQ	Chlorine, 2.3, (8), UN 1017; Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone B		
Cyls		Chlorine, 2.3, (8), UN 1017; Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone B		
Cyls		Chlorodifluoromethane, 2.2, UN 1018	R-22	
Cyls		Chlorodifluoromethane and Chloropentafluoroethane Mixtures, 2.2 UN1973	R-502	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.1, UN 1954	(Argon, Hydrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.1, UN 1954	(Argon, Methane)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.1, UN 1954	(Nitrogen, Hydrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Oxidizing, N.O.S., 2.2, (5.1) UN 3156	()	
Cyls				
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Argon, Carbon Dioxide)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Argon, Carbon Dioxide, Oxygen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Argon, Helium, Carbon Dioxide)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Argon, Hydrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Argon, Methane)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	(Nitrogen, Hydrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	()	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 1956	()	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.3, (2.1) UN 1953, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	(Arsine, Nitrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.3, (2.1) UN 1953, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	(Phosphine, Nitrogen)	
Cyls				
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, Flammable, N.O.S., 2.3, (2.1) UN 1953, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	()	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, N.O.S., 2.3, UN 1955, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	(Arsine, Nitrogen)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, N.O.S., 2.3, UN 1955, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	(Nitric Oxide,)	
Cyls		Compressed Gas, Toxic, N.O.S., 2.3, UN 1955, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone	()	
Cyls		Dichlorodifluoromethane, 2.2, UN 1028	R-12	
Cyls	RQ	Dinitrogen Tetroxide, 2.3, (5.1), (8), UN 1067, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone A		
Cyls		Dinitrogen Tetroxide, 2.3, (5.1), (8), UN 1067, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone A		
Cyls		Gas, Refrigerated Liquid, N.O.S., 2.2, UN 3158	(Argon, Oxygen)	
Cyls		Helium, Compressed, 2.2, UN 1046		
Cyls		Helium, Refrigerated Liquid, 2.2, UN 1963		
Cyls		Hydrogen, Compressed, 2.1, UN 1049		
Cyls	RQ	Hydrogen Sulfide, 2.3, (2.1), UN 1053, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone B		
Cyls		Hydrogen Sulfide, 2.3, (2.1), UN 1053, Poison - Inhalation Hazard, Zone B		
Cyls		Nitrogen, Compressed, 2.2, UN 1066		
Cyls		Nitrogen, Refrigerated Liquid, 2.2, UN 1977		
Cyls		Nitrous Oxide, 2.2, (5.1), UN 1070		
Cyls		Nitrous Oxide, Refrigerated Liquid, 2.2, (5.1), UN 2201		
Cyls		Oxygen, Compressed, 2.2 (5.1), UN 1072		
Cyls		Oxygen, Refrigerated Liquid, 2.2, (5.1), UN 1073		SP-11186
Cyls		Petroleum Gases, Liquefied, 2.1, UN 1075		
Cyls		Rare Gases, Mixtures, Compressed, 2.2, UN 1979		SP-14494
Cyls				
Cyls		Rare Gases and Nitrogen Mixtures, Compressed, 2.2, UN 1981		SP-14494
Cyls				
Cyls		Rare Gases and Oxygen Mixtures, Compressed 2.2, UN 1980		SP-14494
Cyls				
Cyls		1,1,1,2 Tetrafluoroethane, 2.2, UN 3159	R-134a	

This is to certify that the above-named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation.

Certifying Signature

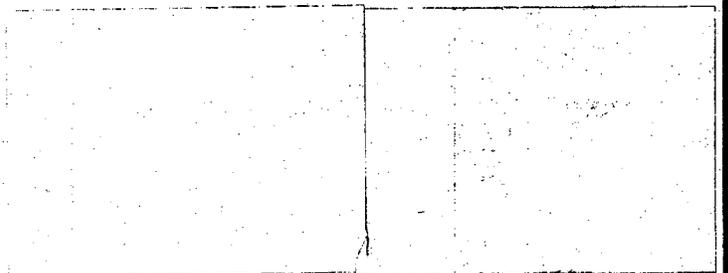
U.S. DOT / PHMSA / OHME SOUTHERN REGION
 REPORT NUMBER: 08462028
 EXHIBIT NUMBER: 36
 PAGE NUMBER: 69 OF 69

AIRGAS SOUTH, INC.
INDEX OF ATTACHMENTS TO JUNE 22, 2008 RESPONSE

1.	Material Safety Data Sheet
2.	Photo of ISO Gauges
3.	Code of Ethics Forms
4.	June Mandatory Safety Meeting E-mail
5.	Safecor HM 126f Manual
6.	2003, 2005, and 2007 versions of the Safecor HM 126f Manuals
7.	Gus De Quesada's general awareness, limited function-specific, and safety tests
8.	Gus De Quesada's Certificate of Achievement
9.	May 23, 2008, general awareness tests of Doral employees
10.	PowerPoint Presentation on Special Permits/Exemptions
11.	June 19-20, 2008 function specific training on special permits/exemptions and SP11186
12.	Training Memorandum distributed by Greg Barnett
13.	Recirculated List of DOT Special Permits

AIRGAS SOUTH, INC.
INDEX OF ATTACHMENTS TO AUGUST 21, 2008
SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE

<i>TAB</i>	<i>TITLE</i>
14.	Cryogenic Liquid Intermodal Tank (ISO) Containers
15.	Shipping and Documentation Procedure for ISO Containers
16.	Attendance Sheets and Tests for all Airgas South Doral Employees
17.	August 20, 2008, ISO Shipment Documentation
18.	Excerpts from the August Safety Meeting Materials
19.	Updated Quarterly List of Special Permits



Airgas South, Inc.
Response to Exit Briefing dated June 22, 2008

- 1. Material Safety Data Sheet (“MSDS”)**

Material Safety Data Sheet

Airgas

Argon

Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name : Argon
Supplier : AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253
Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
Synonym : argon, compressed
MSDS # : 001004
Date of : 3/27/2008.
Preparation/Revision :
In case of emergency : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Physical state : Gas. [COLORLESS, ODORLESS INERT GAS]
Emergency overview : WARNING!
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.
Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Contact with rapidly expanding gases or liquids can cause frostbite.
Routes of entry : Inhalation
Potential acute health effects
Eyes : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Skin : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation : Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
Ingestion : Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
Potential chronic health effects
: **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.
: **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.
: **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by overexposure to this gas.
See toxicological information (section 11)

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	% Volume	Exposure limits
Argon	7440-37-1	100	Simple asphyxiant.

Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus: it may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye contact : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Argon

- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Section 5. Fire fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Non-flammable.
- Products of combustion** : No specific data.
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.

Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cryogenic liquids. Prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems or piping without pressure relief devices. Some materials may become brittle at low temperatures and will easily fracture.
- Storage** : Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protection

- Eyes** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts.

When working with cryogenic liquids, wear a full face shield.

- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Argon

The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures

Personal protection in case of a large spill : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Product name

argon

Simple asphyxiant.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: 39.95 g/mole
Molecular formula	: Ar
Boiling/condensation point	: -185.7°C (-302.3°F)
Melting/freezing point	: -189.2°C (-308.6°F)
Critical temperature	: -122.4°C (-188.3°F)
Vapor density	: 1.38 (Air = 1)
Specific Volume (ft ³ /lb)	: 9.70874
Gas Density (lb/ft ³)	: 0.103

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: The product is stable.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Other toxic effects on humans : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproduction toxicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Environmental fate	: Not available.
Environmental hazards	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Toxicity to the environment	: Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

Argon

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		Limited quantity Yes.
	UN1951	Argon, refrigerated liquid				Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg
TDG Classification	UN1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125
	UN1951	Argon, refrigerated liquid				Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75 Special provisions 42
Mexico Classification	UN1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	2.2	Not applicable (gas).		
	UN1951	Argon, refrigerated liquid				

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

U.S. Federal regulations : United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.
 SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
 SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
~~SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: argon~~
 SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
 argon: Sudden release of pressure
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

Argon

State regulations

- Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: This material is not listed.
- Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.
- Florida substances: This material is not listed.
- Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.
- Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.
- Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.
- Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
- New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.
- New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
- New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.
- Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
- Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada)

- Class A: Compressed gas.
- CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.
- Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
- Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.
- Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
- Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
- Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

United States

Label requirements : CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Canada

Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Flammability	0
Health hazard	0

liquid:

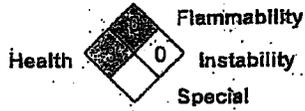
Flammability	3
Fire hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal protection	x

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



liquid:

Argon



Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

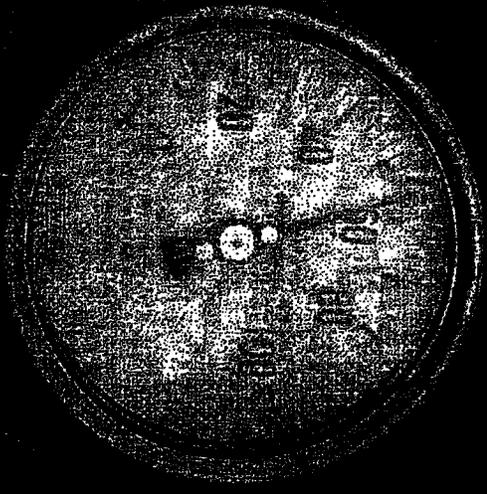
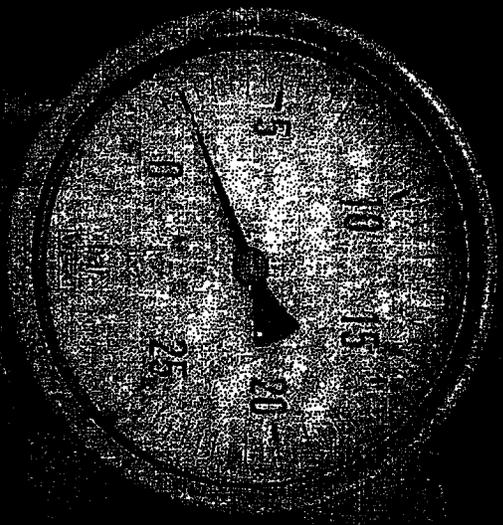
Airgas South, Inc.
Response to Exit Briefing dated June 22, 2008

2. Photo of ISO Gauges

VALVE

P1-1
INNER SHELL PRES

L1-1
LIQUID LEVEL

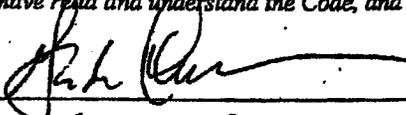


Airgas South, Inc.
Response to Exit Briefing dated June 22, 2008

3. Code of Ethics Forms

Receipt and Affirmation of Compliance

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and have read and understand the Code, and I agree to comply with the policies therein.

Signature 

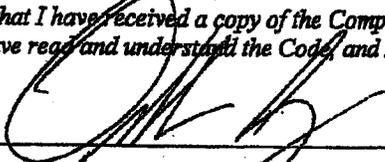
Print Name GUS DE QUESADA

Title ACCT MGR

Date 11/8/07

Receipt and Affirmation of Compliance

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and have read and understood the Code, and I agree to comply with the policies therein.

Signature 

Print Name OSVALDO CEJAS

Title PLANT MANAGER

Date 11/8/07

 **ENTERED**

Receipt and Affirmation of Compliance

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and have read and understand the Code, and I agree to comply with the policies therein.

Signature Aldo Carasa

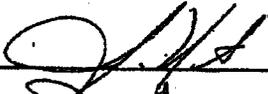
Print Name ALDO CARASA

Title ASST. MGR

Date 11-8-7

Receipt and Affirmation of Compliance

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and have read and understand the Code, and I agree to comply with the policies therein.

Signature 

Print Name Rep. Montes

Title District Manager

Date 11/8/07

Receipt and Affirmation of Compliance

I acknowledge that I have received a copy of the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and have read and understand the Code, and I agree to comply with the policies therein.

Signature

Fernando Valdes

Print Name

Fernando Valdes

Title

GM

Date

11/9/07

Airgas South, Inc.
Response to Exit Briefing dated June 22, 2008

4. June Mandatory Safety Meeting E-mail

From: Greg Barnett (South)
Sent: Tuesday, June 10, 2008 11:06 AM
To: @ASO Safety; @ASO Managers
Cc: Stuart Alexander
Subject: June's Mandatory Safety Meeting Package

To All Personnel:

Your Monthly Safety Meeting Packet has now been uploaded to the Airgas South Intranet. Simply go to the Safety and Compliance homepage that can be found on the Airgas South Intranet and click on the Safety Meeting link on the left hand side or simply connect through the link provided below after reading this email.

START WITH SAFETY MEETING PACKET (Go to Mandatory June Safety Meeting Agenda link), in meeting material you can access, safety topic(s), meeting announcement poster, meeting/safety committee minutes, attendance sheet and daily safety solutions. Accident and Injury summary, accident breakdown, safety performance, safety recognition program and safety surveys can be found under important info of the Safety Meeting website. Safety Recognition Program lets you know who is in and who is out for the Injury and Accident Free Plaque.

All managers must read the safety meeting information in this email and in the Safety Meeting Packet. **This is for all employees including outside sales.** Safety Meetings are Mandatory!

Discuss all accidents from the injury and accident summary with employees found on the upper right. Awareness can help stop accidents from happening. This is as important as the safety topics.

Last year, close to 60% of our injuries were "Cylinder Related" – Use a Cart! Backing accidents are up to 40% of our vehicle accidents!!! Remember G.O.A.L. Get Out And Look!

The June Safety Meeting Topics include:

1. **HM 126F on the learning dock (done individually).** Read the June Agenda from the link below for more directions.
2. **New Shipping Descriptions and SP 14494 – This must be done as a group.**

Here is a link to the June Safety Meeting Agenda on the Airgas South Intranet.

http://www.airgas-training-center.com/home/safety_meetings1.htm

LET'S STOP ACCIDENTS IN THEIR TRACKS! LET'S MAKE THIS A SAFE 2008. AIM FOR ZERO ACCIDENTS

What's New! We have added under important info, Smith System Reports and Daily Topics for 7 minute safety meetings.

Also:

******NEW!!** When you have completed all of the above, to aid AVPs and District Managers we have added a new function on the right side of the Safety Meeting Home Page. It is called "Safety Task". Click on Branches/Plants form section, select your region and then your location. You will see the complete list of safety tasks that must be done. Check off when you complete each function. **All locations, I would like you to go back to the first of the year and check what you**

completed. For all of these Tasks, file the appropriate documentation at your location.

****Area Safety Mangers and ABOCs will check for the actual completion and the appropriate document in file.**

AVPs and District Managers can go to AVPs Report section to see how their locations are performing. Here again, select your region, select the safety task at the top that you are interested in and check out the completion rate.

As a reminder:

Talk Safety Daily!

1. Make sure your Security Plan is in place.
2. Be prepared for a DOT audit.
3. Make sure drivers are inspecting their vehicles daily. Preventative Maintenance is so important.
4. Are Vehicle Tags Current!
5. Medical Locations – look out for the FDA
6. Are our locations secure?
7. Be mindful of Nitrous Oxide and Anhydrous Ammonia storage and sales.
8. Are all permits up to date?
9. Be careful when filling and / or inspecting propane cylinders.
10. WEAR the proper PPE for the situation.
11. USE Cylinder Carts!
12. Use the proper lifting techniques.
13. Do not deliver to unsafe locations.

If the folks in the field have any suggestions or corrections, please let me know. For Gulf State locations, pls. pass onto the proper personnel.

Thanks for your continued cooperation.

HAVE A SAFE DAY!

Gregory P. Barnett

Safety Director

Airgas South

e-mail: Greg.Barnett2@airgas.com

Kennesaw: Ph. and Voice Mail: 770-590-6036

Mobile: 678-994-2423

Fax: 770-590-6136

This e-mail and any attachments may contain information which is confidential, proprietary, privileged or otherwise protected by law. The information is solely intended for the named addressee (or a person responsible for delivering it to the addressee). If you are not the intended recipient of this message, you are not authorized to read, print, retain, copy or disseminate this message or any part of it. If you have received this e-mail in error, please notify the sender immediately by return e-mail and delete it from your computer.

Airgas South, Inc.
Response to Exit Briefing dated June 22, 2008

5. Safecor HM 126f Manual

Airgas.

SAFECOR

Model program for

HM 126f Training

49 CFR §172.700

September 2007

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Section 1
Hazmat Training..... 2

Section 2
General Awareness and Familiarization Training..... 8

Section 3
Function Specific Training..... 20

Section 4
Driver Training..... 45

Section 5
Unsafe Delivery Site..... 47

Section 6
Safety Training..... 49

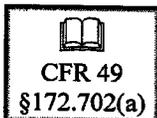
Section 7
Security Awareness Training..... 52

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 1 of 58

Hazmat Training

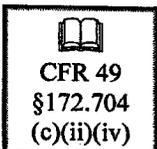
SECTION

1



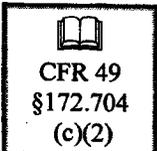
CFR 49
§172.702(a)

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49 section 172.702(a) requires that "A hazmat employer shall ensure that each of its hazmat employees is trained in accordance with the requirements prescribed in this subpart". A hazmat employee is defined by the CFR as "a person who is employed by a hazmat employer and who in the course of employment directly affects hazardous materials transportation safety". Some examples are anyone who loads, unloads, handles, tests, fills, prepares hazardous materials for transportation or operates a vehicle used to transport hazardous material. As you can see, this requirement affects almost everyone that works for Airgas.



CFR 49
§172.704
(c)(ii)(iv)

The 49 CFR §172.704(c)(ii)(iv) requires that this training be completed within 90 days after being employed as a hazardous material worker, or a change in job function. A hazardous material employee "may perform new hazardous materials job functions prior to the completion of training provided the employee performs those functions under the supervision of a properly trained and knowledgeable hazmat employee". Remember, the "properly trained and knowledgeable hazmat employee" must have all their training documented.



CFR 49
§172.704
(c)(2)

49 CFR §172.704(c)(2) talks about the recurrent training that is required. Originally, the requirement was that the hazmat employee needed to receive documented retraining every 2 years. On October 1, 1996 the law was changed to extend that requirement to provide recurrent hazmat training at least every 3 years. Recurrent training is designed not to repeat the same material, but rather to update the existing training received with the new requirements. Because of the many government agencies that regulate the activities of Airgas, it is SAFECOR's opinion to provide recurrent training on an annual basis. This will help to satisfy the requirements that are set forth by DOT, FDA, OSHA, etc.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Deane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 2 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



CFR 49
§172.704
(c)(4)(d)

49 CFR §172.704(c)(4)(d) talks about the record keeping requirements. It states that the employer must maintain the records of all training, by employee, for as long as the employee is employed and 90 days thereafter. It is SAFECOR's opinion to retain all training information for the life of the company.

All your training records must include the following:

- The hazmat employee's name.
- The most recent training completion date of the hazmat employee's training.
- A description, copy, or the location of the training materials used.
- Name and address of the person performing the training.
- Certification documenting that the training has been completed.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 3 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Certification of Training

Hazmat Employee's Name: _____

Date of Hazmat Training: _____

A description, copy or the location of the training materials used to meet these requirements:

Name and address of the person providing the training: _____

This certification is in compliance with the requirements found in 49 CFR §172.704. This document certifies that the hazmat employee (insert hazmat employee's name):

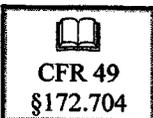
has been trained and tested, as required by this subpart.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 4 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

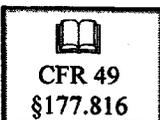
 **NOTE**

ANY TRAINING THAT IS PERFORMED BY A PREVIOUS EMPLOYER OR OTHER SOURCE MAY BE USED TO HELP SATISFY THIS REQUIREMENT. COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO SUBSTANTIATE THE TRAINING.



The mandatory 49 CFR §172.704 areas of training are:

1. **General Awareness and Familiarization Training** - The intent of this section is to bring an awareness to the employee regarding the hazards that are found in their work area. To help them be able to recognize and identify what is a hazardous material.
2. **Function-Specific Training** - This is a more intense training that zeros in on the specific hazards that the employee could face in their day-to-day work. This section will have to be somewhat "customized" to fit your location.
3. **Safety Training** - Safety training is broken down into three main topics.
 - Emergency Response -
 - Measures to protect the employee from the hazards they are exposed to.
 - Methods and procedures for avoiding accidents. Proper procedures for handling hazardous materials.
4. **Security Awareness Training** - This is the training on security that you will find under Section 7 of this manual. It is also found in the Airgas HM-232 manual.
5. **In-depth Security Training** - This is the training you will perform based upon your site specific security plan. You will find the template for completing your site specific security plan under Tab 19 of the Airgas Safety Manual (SAFECOR Bulletin 72 provides additional training information). Remember to document all training.



A sixth mandatory, CFR 49 §177.816, area of training is "Driver Training".

Driver training shall include the following:

- Pre-trip safety inspection.
- Use of vehicle controls and equipment - including operation of emergency equipment.
- Operation of the vehicle, including all vehicle maneuvers.
- Procedures for maneuvering tunnels, bridges, and railroad crossings.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Diane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 5 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

- Requirements pertaining to attendance of vehicles, parking, smoking, routing, and incident reporting.
- Loading and unloading of material, including-
 1. Compatibility and segregation of cargo in mixed loads.
 2. Package handling methods.
 3. Load securement.
- Special requirements for cargo/portable tanks
 1. Operation of emergency control features of the cargo/portable tank.
 2. Special vehicle handling - such as high center of gravity, vehicle stability during turns, deceleration, stopping.
 3. Loading and unloading procedures.
 4. Properties and the hazards of the material transported.

 **NOTE**

If the driver has a CDL with a tank vehicle or double/triple trailer endorsement they must complete a road test with a passing score. Documentation of the road test must be maintained in their Driver Qualification file.

 **NOTE**

The training for drivers includes topics such as hours of service, post trip inspection reports, alcohol misuse, substance abuse, etc. Refer to the Airgas Driver Training manual, January 2006 edition for further instructions.

The DOT authorized a study of the transportation industry to determine the level of driver training provided. The study focused on entry-level driver training. The results of the study showed that only 8.1% of motor carriers that hire entry-level drivers provide adequate training. As a result of this study, we are seeing a movement to legislate additional training. Note that the DOT now requires New Entrant training for all new CDL drivers, as defined as a CDL driver with less than one year of experience. Refer to the Airgas New Entrant training program.

The Commercial Drivers License was designed to "increase" the knowledge of the driver through a series of tests. The results of the study did not support this goal. The current movement is to either require some new type of mandatory training or to increase the difficulty of testing required by the Commercial Drivers License act.

 **NOTE**

Individual states may impose more stringent training requirements - contact your state agency for any state issues.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 6 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



A system must be implemented that will track your training and notify you of upcoming training required. SAFECOR is supporting the use of the Intelex system. Intelex is a compliance software program that can track anything by time. The system already has an inventory of required training. You can choose the topics that apply to your location. The system allows you to track all your training history. Remember that you must still maintain the original, signed, training class agenda.

The purpose of this program is to provide a model that all business units can use to comply with docket number HM 126f. **Since every business unit operates in a different manner, it may be necessary to change/modify this procedure to fit the specific and unique challenges your business unit faces.**



The first step is to identify your work groups. This will make your training more relevant to your audience. Your work groups should consist of employees that perform like functions.

- **1st work group.** Plant, driver, warehouse, operations, counter sales, sales, etc. These are the work groups that will physically handle, ship, store, and invoice the hazardous materials. Everyone within this group will need to receive detailed function specific training.
- **2nd work group.** Customer service, clerical, human resource, etc. These work groups are associated with hazardous materials, but not with the physical duties associated. The training for this group can be of a more broad term.

You can develop as many work groups, as you deem necessary. The intention is to instruct all employees exposed to the same hazards with the same information. Your training should be consistent.

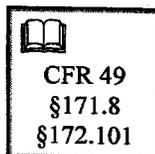
In OSHA fact sheet No. OSHA 93-07, it provides the most important reason for training. A study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 40% of workers injured have been on the job less than one year. Why are new workers more likely to be hurt? BLS studies show that employees injured at work often lack one vital tool to protect themselves: training. The DOT is well aware of this fact. If you receive a DOT compliance review, documented proof of training is mandatory.

Remember that Airgas is self insured for the first \$500,000. - *per incident*. This means that any injury, accident or incident is paid for by our company. As stockholders this means that we all pay.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 7 of 58

General Awareness and Familiarization Training

In this section we will briefly cover the major areas of exposure. The purpose of general awareness and familiarization training is to educate the employee in the basics. A more in-depth study is provided by the "Function Specific" section.



? **What is a hazardous material?** A hazardous material is defined in 49 CFR §171.8. "Hazardous material means a substance or material, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated". Materials and substances that have been so determined are listed in the Hazardous Material table found in 49 CFR §172.101. They are listed alphabetically.



As a word of caution, just because a material is found in the Hazardous Material table, it does not automatically become hazardous. The material must appear in the Hazardous Material table and meet the definition of that hazard class. An example is paint. Paint is listed in the Hazardous Material table. It is listed as a hazard class 3, which is a flammable liquid. If the paint does not meet the definition of a flammable liquid, then it is not a hazardous material by definition. Such as water based paints.

? **How many hazard classes are there?** There are nine different hazard classes. The normal welding supply distributor usually handles only a few. The most common are:

Class 2 - Compressed gases

Divided into the following subgroups

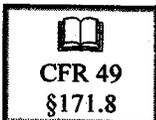
- a. 2.1 - flammable gas
- b. 2.2 - non-flammable gas
- c. 2.3 - inhalation hazard

Class 3 - Flammable liquid (gasoline, some paints)

Class 4 - Dangerous when wet (calcium carbide)

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 8 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



The definitions for the different hazard classes are found in 49 CFR §171.8. Look under the heading hazard class and it will refer you to the appropriate section of the regulations.



Why do we have hazardous material in the work place? Many products that you do not consider hazardous are listed in the table, such as oxygen. Oxygen is what we breathe every day to survive, but once it is compressed into a cylinder or changed to its liquid form, it can now present a hazard. Batteries are another example. A battery provides electricity for your car and power for some wheelchairs, but when batteries are shipped in commerce they can be hazardous. Hazardous materials are required by most businesses on a daily basis. Their use has become routine.



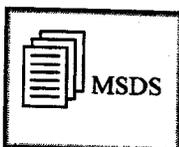
What special safety precautions should I take while working around hazardous material? Each facility is required to assess their handling of hazardous materials and develop a list of PPE (personal protective equipment) that is required. For the products that Airgas normally handles the PPE consists of:

- Steel toed boots to protect your feet when handling cylinders.
- Gloves to protect your hands while handling cylinders. If you are involved with washing cylinders then special rubber gloves are to be used to protect your hands from the cleaning solution.
- Safety glasses are to be worn whenever you are exposed to a potential eye injury hazard. Basically, anyone who works or visits within the plant area must wear safety glasses at all times.
- Airgas provides back education training for all employees. The training consists of a one-hour video with discussion about the benefits/techniques of safe lifting practices. At this time, Airgas does not mandate the use of back support belts. They are not part of the PPE requirement.
- Cryogenic work requires the employee to wear a full-face shield and special cold weather work gloves. All exposed skin shall be covered to prevent a cryogenic burn from splashing liquid. The gloves should be loose fitting to prevent the transfer of cold temperature to the skin, and also allow the gloves to be quickly removed in the event of a spill or leak.
- Ask your supervisor about any special PPE that is required at your location due to the special products you ship, store, or handle.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Deanne D. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 9 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

- If your location handles or ships a poison/toxic substance you will need to receive additional PPE. This will be determined by the "degree" of hazard that you will be working with.
- Always remember to keep your PPE in clean, good working order. If it becomes damaged or lost, contact your supervisor.

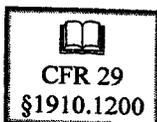


A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is the document that describes in detail the hazards associated with hazardous material. A unique MSDS is available for every hazardous material that is handled, stored, or transported from your facility. MSDSs are often contained in a book or file that contains an index. Become familiar with the location of the MSDSs and how to read them. Not

only do they contain information about the product, they also provide first aid information, emergency response, and safe handling techniques. More detailed information will be provided in the function specific section.



I have heard about "Employee Right to Know", please explain. OSHA has



issued regulations to help control chemical exposure in the workplace. This regulation is often referred to as "Hazcom" or "Employee Right to Know". Basically, it requires that all hazardous substances be marked, labeled, and communicated to all employees. Information about these substances is to be made available to all employees. The vehicle that is used to communicate this

information is the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). OSHA does not like to see MSDSs kept in the supervisor's or manager's office. They feel this might intimidate the employee and keep them from referring to this information. MSDSs are to be kept where the employee has access to them. They describe the product used, safety precautions, action to take in the event of a spill or leak, etc. The basic rule is that every container, bucket, or vessel that contains a hazardous substance must be properly marked/identified. Further training on MSDSs will be addressed in the "Function Specific" section.



The Hazardous Material table can be confusing to read. One of the goals of this course is to provide training and knowledge that will help you understand the table. Remember that you are not required to become familiar with everything in the table, only the products that you store, ship, or handle. We will study the hazardous material table further in the "Function Specific" section.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 10 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

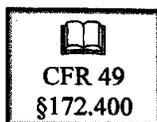
? *I did not realize that these materials are hazardous. Is my company providing the proper training for my safety?* This is another goal of this training course. Your business unit will provide you with the training and education required. It is your responsibility to follow the rules and handle the material in a safe and professional manner. If you have a question, **do not handle or ship the material until you have notified your supervisor.**

? *What about labeling?* Labeling/markings is the only accurate way to identify products. Every container is to be labeled/marked in such a way to identify the contents. One area that causes problems for many distributors is when they fill small containers from the original container with product and the small container is not properly labeled, such as leak detector. Examine all the containers used at your locations to ensure they are properly labeled. This would include paint buckets, spray bottles, etc.

⇒ Never rely on cylinder color to determine the contents. No federal regulation currently exists that mandates a specific color code for industrial cylinders. Airgas is working towards a standard color code, but this will not apply to customer owned cylinders. Again, the only way to determine the contents is to read the label/markings. If a container does not have the proper label/markings, contact your supervisor before handling.

? *What is the difference between a label and a marking?* A label is a 3.9 inch by 3.9 inch diamond. It only tells the hazard class. A marking is what is placed on the shoulder of the cylinder; this marking is produced according to the guidelines in CGA pamphlet C-7. The diamond on a marking is 1.25 inch by 1.25 inch. It contains the DOT proper shipping name, UN number, hazard class diamond, and precautionary wording.

? *When do we use a label?* A label can be used for any product listed in the table in 49 CFR §172.400. You will usually see labels used except for the example listed below. Remember, that if the Hazardous Material table shows that the material requires more than one label, the first label listed is the primary and the second label listed is the subsidiary label. The hazard class number is required to be displayed in the lower point of the diamond for the primary hazard. The subsidiary label(s) are now required to display the hazard class number. This changed on September 30, 2001. After October 1, 2005, all subsidiary labels and placards must display the hazard class number. Airgas has updated their labels and placards to reflect this change.



Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan S. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 11 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Remember that a label and a placard are different. A label is not a placard and a placard is not a label. Both perform different roles in the communication of hazardous material to the public.



When do we use the marking? A marking is authorized in 49 CFR §172.400a. It states that if a cylinder contains a 2.1 (flammable gas), 2.2 (nonflammable gas) or 2.3 inhalation hazard, then it can be marked according to the guidelines in CGA pamphlet C-7. The guidelines provide for the proper shipping name, UN number to be on the left side of the marking, the diamond that represents the hazard class displayed next, and the precautionary wording is contained on the right side. The law changed on December 6, 2004 to allow a 2.3 product to be shipped using a marking instead of a label. The change also allows all forms of transportation, such as common, contract or private carriers.


CFR 49
§172.400a



What is the difference between a private, contract and common carrier? 49 CFR §390.5 provides the definition for a private carrier. The definition for a common and contract carrier are found in the definitions established during the period that the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) existed.


CFR 49
§390.5

A private carrier is a motor carrier who provides transportation of property by commercial motor vehicle and is not a for-hire motor carrier.

Before January 1, 1996, a **common carrier** was a motor carrier that provided for-hire truck transportation to the general public. The services offered and the prices charged were published in a public tariff and these were the only prices the common carrier could charge.

Before January 1, 1996, a **contract carrier** was a motor carrier that provided for-hire truck transportation to specific, individual shippers based upon private contracts between the carrier and each shipper, stipulating the services offered and the prices charged.



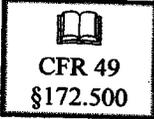
A welding supply company that transports their own cylinders and/or customer owned cylinders is considered a private carrier. A customer that transports their own cylinders is considered a private carrier.



What do I do if a container/cylinder does not have a label or marking? Do not ship or handle this material. Remember that this includes labels or markings that are faded, torn, worn, or illegible. Try to find out where it came from, how it arrived at your facility, etc. Set it in a quarantine area and contact your supervisor.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 12 of 58

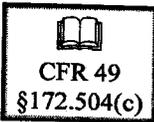
HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



CFR 49
§172.500

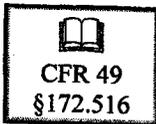


What is a placard? A placard is "diamond shaped" and is at least 10.8 inches long on each side. It is usually made from tagboard, plastic, metal, etc. It is displayed on a vehicle, vessel, or container to communicate the hazard to the public. It is displayed on the vehicle or vessel in the point down position (diamond). The lower point of the diamond is required to display the hazard class number. The rules governing the use of placards are found in 49 CFR §172.500. This section tells the color, wording, placement and use of placards.



CFR 49
§172.504(c)

Remember that not all hazardous material shipments will require placards. An example is found in 49 CFR §172.504(c). It says that a shipment of a 2.2 product (nonflammable gas) or 2.1 product (flammable gas) does not require a placard as long as the aggregate gross weight is less than 1,001 pounds. Aggregate gross weight means the weight of the cylinder and the gas inside.



CFR 49
§172.516



How many placards are required? 49 CFR §172.516 requires that the placards must be visible from the direction the vehicle travels. Basically this means that all four sides of the vehicle must display a placard. You must be able to determine what is on the vehicle regardless of the direction it travels.

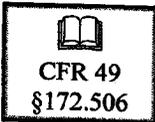


CAUTION

Caution: All four placards must be identical placards. Review your vehicles for compliance. Remember that the new "Inhalation Hazard Placard" is required as of October 1, 2001.



Do I need a new set of placards for each shipment? If the placards are maintained and they still comply with the proper color, wording, etc., then they can be reused. Any placard that is faded, broken, or unreadable cannot be reused. Contact your supervisor for replacements.



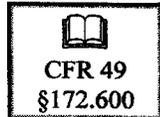
CFR 49
§172.506



Who must supply the placards? 49 CFR §172.506 states "Each person offering a motor carrier a hazardous material for transportation by highway shall provide to the motor carrier the required placards for the material being offered". It does not say that they must be provided free of charge. The shipper is required by law to provide the placards; it is a business unit decision whether to charge for the placards. Once you have offered the placards, if the driver refuses them, make sure this is noted on the hazardous material shipping paper. This will protect you in the event the driver is stopped during transportation without the proper placards.

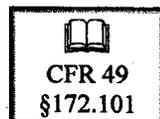
Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne D. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 13 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

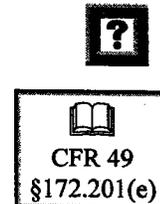


? **What is the Emergency Response Guidebook?** The DOT in conjunction with the governments of Canada and Mexico worked to produce what is called the 2004 North American Emergency Response Guidebook. This is a guide to be used by the first responders during the initial phase of a hazardous material incident. We are required by 49 CFR §172.600 to maintain emergency response information for the hazardous materials that we store, ship, load, or otherwise handle during any phase of transportation. Further use of the Emergency Response Guidebook will be covered in the function specific portion. The Guidebook is updated every 4 years.

Shipping Paper/Hazardous material shipping paper: The CFR does not dictate the name that is given to the document that is used for recording hazardous materials for shipment. For this reason, you will hear this document referred to as shipping paper, hazardous shipping paper, manifest, pick ticket, load sheet, etc. The CFR does dictate the manner in which the hazardous material is entered onto this document, how it is to be completed, and where it is to be kept during shipment. Further information on how to properly complete a hazardous material shipping paper will be covered in the function specific portion. Do not confuse a hazardous material shipping paper with an invoice, delivery ticket, etc. If asked by a law enforcement officer for a hazardous material shipping paper, ensure you show the correct document. As of January 2007, we are required to maintain a copy of a hazardous material shipping paper for 2 years. An invoice or delivery ticket is left with the customer.



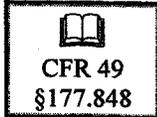
? **Is a hazardous material shipping paper required for each shipment?** Yes, regardless of the amount shipped. If the substance is listed in the table found in 49 CFR §172.101, and it is classified as a hazardous material, a complete proper hazardous material shipping paper must be completed.



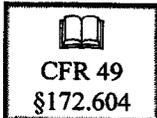
? **Do we have to retain the hazardous material shipping paper?** Yes, 49 CFR §172.201(e) requires that we maintain the hazardous material shipping paper for 2 years. Remember that there are many names for a hazardous shipping paper. Whatever document you use to record your hazardous material shipments must be kept for 2 years. The DOT will ask to look at these documents and then ask to see your training records for the employees completing these documents. If you have a salesman that makes occasional deliveries, clerical staff that makes corrections to paper work, etc., they must receive documented training.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne S. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 14 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



? Can all hazardous materials be shipped together? NO. 49 CFR §177.848 provides a segregation table for hazardous material. This is a safety measure to separate the products in the event of an accident or spill. Everyone who ships a hazardous material should become familiar with the segregation table. Contact your supervisor regarding segregation for the products you ship/handle. Further information on segregation will be covered in the function specific portion.



? What is an Emergency Response telephone number? 49 CFR §172.604 says "A person who offers a hazardous material for transportation must provide a 24-hour emergency response telephone number (including the area code or international access code) for use in the event of an emergency involving the hazardous material". Most companies list one of the "for hire" emergency contact service providers, such as Chemtrec™ or others. The "for hire" company maintains a list of contact persons who can answer/handle after-hour emergencies. The most common "emergency" call received has to do with beverage accounts that are low on product or have leaking or frosting equipment. These types of calls are not emergencies under the meaning of §172.604, as they do not pertain to a hazardous materials incident. Work within your business unit to educate the customer on the purpose of the emergency number, and provide them with an after-hours service contact number.

The emergency response phone number **must** be listed on your hazardous material shipping paper. It must be listed in a manner that will draw your attention when looking at the document. It must be listed on the front of the hazardous material shipping paper.

Facility Layout: All employees should become familiar with the layout of their location. Employees in small locations will naturally be familiar with the entire store/location. But larger facilities with many employees will need to conduct tours showing where hazardous materials are stored, handled, and shipped from. OSHA publication OSHA 3088 details the basic steps for preparing for workplace emergencies such as a spill, leak, fire or explosion. Where required by OSHA, firms with more than 10 employees must have a written emergency action plan. Smaller firms may communicate their plans orally. At a minimum the plan must include:

- Escape procedures and escape route assignments.
- Special procedures for employees who perform or shut down critical plant operations.
- A system to account for all employees after evacuation.
- Rescue and medical duties for employees who perform them.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 15 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

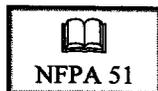
- Means for reporting fires and other emergencies.
- Contacts for information about the plan.

A detailed map of the facility with the evacuation routes marked should be posted. Remember to conduct practice drills to ensure compliance in the event of an emergency. Plans should be reviewed and updated as needed.

Emergency Phone Numbers: Emergency phone numbers should be posted by all phones and instruction given to the employees on what to do in the event of an emergency. A clear definition of what constitutes an emergency needs to be determined. The extent that the facility will be able to handle emergencies in house will be determined by location. A list of emergency after-hours phone numbers (6 contacts are preferred) will also be provided to the director of SAFECOR. This will allow Airgas to contact someone on the regional level in the event of an after-hour emergency.



What is SAFECOR? SAFECOR is the safety, environmental and regulatory compliance division of Airgas. SAFECOR is an acronym for SAFety, Environmental, COmpliance and Risk Management. SAFECOR has "Field Representatives" that travel within Airgas providing training, education, and assistance with any operational, safety, regulatory, environmental question/problem. SAFECOR provides guidance with updated SAFECOR Bulletins that are distributed to the field. SAFECOR is provided for your benefit, please use it. If you have any questions/problems, contact your SAFECOR Field Representative.



Storing Hazardous Material at your location: OSHA, NFPA, and DOT all regulate the storage of hazardous material. The most common rule is to separate any oxidizer from any flammable product by either 20 feet or by a firewall that is at least five feet tall and provides one half hour fire protection. Refer to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Publication 51 for further information. Cylinder nesting is also important. Cylinder nesting is a way to organize your cylinders so that they maintain contact with each other, or a wall, on three points. Cylinder nesting is recognized by OSHA, NFPA and the CGA. Many facilities are being cited for improper cylinder storage. The alternative is to either secure the cylinders with chains and/or racks.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 16 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



Fire Extinguishers and Fire Protection: There are different opinions and different requirements concerning who must be trained, what to do in the event of a fire. You are required by state and federal codes to maintain fire extinguishers within your facility. The facility is to maintain their fire extinguishers, having them inspected at least annually. General good safety rules also dictates employee training. Whether your company policy is to respond to the fire or evacuate the area, training on the proper use of a fire extinguisher is important. Remember the fire extinguishers in your vehicles. They are also required to be inspected and marked accordingly on at least an annual basis.



Housekeeping is very important. Housekeeping is one of the major ways to check your locations attention to safety. No plant that has poor housekeeping can really be pro-active in their safety efforts. This point is obvious to OSHA inspectors, and their safety audit list specifically addresses this very important point. Housekeeping is also a major factor in fire prevention. Review your facility. Everyone is responsible for maintaining a safe, clean, work environment.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 17 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

HM 126 General Awareness Test

Haz-Mat Employee Name

Date

Trainer / Address of Trainer

Location

The training material for this test is provided in the HM 126 instruction material presented in today's class. A copy of the instructional material should be maintained for further reference.

This test certifies that the above named hazmat employee has been trained and tested as required by 49 CFR §172.700.

Questions:

1. What does MSDS stand for?
2. Where are MSDSs kept at your location?
3. When must an employee have access to a MSDS?
4. What is the goal of the MSDS?
5. What does PPE stand for? Name three types of PPE.
6. What is a label as defined by 49 CFR?

Prepared by: <i>John Carlson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 18 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

HM 126 General Awareness Test - (continued)

7. What is a marking as defined by CGA pamphlet C-7?
8. Name the hazard class and provide an example of a gas found in that hazard class.

Hazard Class	Example Gas
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	

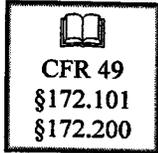
9. What is a placard?
10. When are placards required, how many should the average transport vehicle display?
11. Where should the average transport vehicle display placards?
12. What is the Emergency Response Guidebook? What version do you use?
13. When do you need emergency response information?
14. When do you need a hazardous material shipping paper?
15. How long do you need to keep a copy of the hazardous material shipping paper?

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne S. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 19 of 58

Function Specific Training

SECTION

3



Hazardous Material Shipping Papers: 49 CFR §172.200 provides the guidelines for the completion of your hazardous material shipping paper. *An improperly prepared hazardous material shipping paper is one of the most common violations noted by the DOT.* Most hazardous material

shipping papers will be either computer generated, or they will already have the proper shipping name entered. Your function will be to fill in the quantity of product shipped. If you do have to add a hazardous material make sure it is the correct information. You will often hear the term "proper shipping name". The proper shipping name is the shipping name listed (**IN ROMAN TYPE**) in the hazardous material table, 49 CFR §172.101. It contains the information found in columns 2,3,4, and sometimes 5. Example, look up the entry for Argon. The proper shipping name is:

Argon, compressed 2.2 UN 1006

Refer to the page taken from 49 CFR §172.101. In the example for argon, compressed you will note the heading in column (2) Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names. This is the proper shipping name that is used by the DOT to describe this hazardous material. If any information in column (2) is printed in *italics*, this information is optional. Argon, refrigerated liquid (*cryogenic liquid*) is an example. *Cryogenic liquid* may be used to help define the entry if you prefer.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 20 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Symbols (1)	Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names (2)	Hazard class or Division (3)	Identification Numbers (4)	PG (5)	Label Codes (6)	Special provisions (7)	Packaging (§173.***) (8)			Quantity limitations (9)		Vessel stowage (10)	
							Exceptions (8A)	Non-bulk (8B)	Bulk (8C)	Passenger aircraft/rail (9A)	Cargo aircraft only (9B)	Location (10A)	Other (10B)
	Antimony pentafluoride	8	UN1732	II	8, 6.1	A3, A6, A7, A10, N3, T12, T26	None	202	243	Forbidden	30L	D	40
	Antimony potassium tartrate	6.1	UN1551	III	6.1		153	213	240	100 kg	200 kg	A	
	Antimony powder	6.1	UN2871	III	6.1		153	213	240	100 kg	200 kg	A	
	Antimony sulfide and a chloride, mixtures of, see Antimony compounds, inorganic, n.o.s.	Forbidden											
D	Antimony tribromide, solid	8	NA1549	II	8		154	212	240	25 kg	100 kg	A	13
D	Antimony tribromide, solution	8	NA1549	II	8	B2	154	202	242	1L	30L	C	13
	Antimony trichloride, liquid	8	NA1733	II	8	B2	154	202	242	1L	30L	C	40
	Antimony trichloride, solid	8	NA1733	II	8	B106	154	212	240	15 kg	50 kg	A	40
D	Antimony trifluoride, solid	8	NA1549	II	8		154	212	240	25 kg	25 kg	A	13
D	Antimony tribromide, solution	8	NA1549	II	8	B2	154	202	242	1L	30L	C	13
	Aque ammonia, see Ammonia solution, etc.												
	Argon, compressed	2.2	UN1006		2.2		306	302	314, 315	75 kg	150 kg	A	
	Argon, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)	2.2	UN1951		2.2		320	316	318	50 kg	500 kg	B	
	Arsenic	6.1	UN1558	II	6.1		None	212	242	25 kg	100 kg	A	
	Arsenic acid, liquid	6.1	UN1553	I	6.1	T18, T27	None	201	243	1 L	30 L	B	46
	Arsenic acid, solid	6.1	UN1554	II	6.1		None	212	242	25 kg	100 kg	A	
	Arsenic bromide	6.1	UN1555	II	6.1		None	212	242	25 kg	100 kg	A	12, 40
	Arsenic chloride, see Arsenic trichloride												

Prepared by:	<i>John Carlson</i>	Date:	September 25, 2007	Revision Date:	September 25, 2007	Revision Number:	5
Approved by:	<i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date:	September 30, 2007	Manual Number:	0009	Page:	21 of 58

© 2007 Airgas, Inc. Licensed for use by Airgas Regional Companies. This document contains confidential or proprietary information. Neither the document nor the information therein is to be reproduced, distributed, either in whole or in part, except as specifically authorized by Airgas, Inc.

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

In column (3) the heading is Hazard class or Division. Argon, compressed is 2.2. For compressed gases you will find three classes or divisions:

2.1	Flammable gas
2.2	Nonflammable gas
2.3	Poison gas – inhalation hazard

NOTE

Note: The word poison and toxic are interchangeable.

Column (4) is the Identification Numbers. For argon compressed the UN number is 1006. UN stands for United Nations. The United Nations works to establish international shipping laws for hazardous materials. The intent is to be able to ship hazardous material anywhere in the world and be able to identify the product by the proper shipping name and UN number. For some products you may see a NA number. This stands for North America. This is not an international shipping number.

NOTE

Our government continues to try to bring the United States into compliance with International Hazardous Material shipping rules. This is the reason you have seen the implementation of docket number HM 181 and docket number HM 215.

For a cylinder(s) of argon the proper shipping name is:

Argon, compressed 2.2 UN 1006

49 CFR §172.202 (5)(c) lists the requirement to enter either before or directly after the proper shipping name the quantity of hazardous material and container type (cyl) being shipped. For most locations this is accomplished by entering the total number of cylinders shipped by proper shipping name. For the above example:

13 cyl. Argon, compressed 2.2 UN 1006

or

Argon, compressed 2.2 UN 1006 13 cyl.

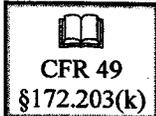
Remember that the proper shipping name must start at the far left hand side of the hazardous material shipping paper and proceed to the right. **Remember that the proper shipping name must be in the same sequence that it appears in the Hazardous Material table.**

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 22 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Due to the recent harmonization effort between the DOT and the United Nations Recommendation for International Shipments of hazardous material there has been an adoption of a new proper shipping name sequence that will list the UN number first. Example, currently a cylinder of nitrogen is described as Nitrogen, compressed 2.2 UN 1066. The new proper shipping name sequence will be UN 1066 Nitrogen, compressed 2.2. Because of the large impact this will have on shippers and carriers, the DOT will allow the current proper shipping name sequence to be used for domestic shipments until January 1, 2013. Remember that International, Air and Vessels shipments must use the new proper shipping sequence as of January 1, 2007.

The regulations are the same if you need to ship a material under a "generic" proper shipping name. 49 CFR §172.203(k) provides the guidelines for the use of generic proper shipping names. The basic rule is that if the substance is described by its technical name then you must use it, but if the substance is not or is a mixture, then you can use the generic proper shipping names. An example is compressed gas, n.o.s. N.O.S. stands for Not Otherwise Specified. So if you had a cylinder that contained argon and carbon dioxide, the proper shipping name would be:



Compressed gas, n.o.s. (argon, carbon dioxide) 2.2 UN 1956

You can either choose the singular or the plural version, gas or gases. You can either choose upper case or lower case lettering. SAFECOR suggests that you maintain the same style throughout your hazardous material shipping paper. Also, with most generic proper shipping names you are required to list the two components that most predominately contribute to the hazard. You are not required to list the percentage, just the components.



A note of caution, not all generic proper shipping names require the listing of the two components that most predominately contribute to the hazard. 49 CFR §172.203(k)(3) states that if the proper shipping name, as listed in the Hazardous Material table, is identified by the letter G in column 1 then at least two components that most predominately contribute to the hazard must be listed.

Review your locations hazardous material shipping paper. Make sure you are familiar with all the products that are shipped and received. If your location handles a poison or toxic substance (inhalation hazard), follow the guidelines set forth by your location.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 23 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Column (5) lists the packaging group. There are no packing groups for compressed gases. The packing group number (I, II, III) indicates the degree of danger.

I	Great
II	Medium
III	Minor

The packing group, if required, must follow the basic description (after the UN number) with the prefix PG. Example, PGI or PGII. Such as:

Anisole 3 UN 2222 PG III

Column (6) list the label(s) required to properly ship this material. The first label listed is the primary label, any additional labels are subsidiary labels. The primary label is required to show the hazard class in the lower point of the diamond. The subsidiary label(s) are now required to display the hazard class number. This changed on September 30, 2001. After October 1, 2005, all subsidiary labels and placards must display the hazard class number. Airgas has updated their labels and placards to reflect this change. Note that as of October 1, 2005 your hazardous material shipping paper must also list all subsidiary hazard class numbers. Any subsidiary hazard class numbers will immediately follow the primary hazard class number in parenthesis.

Column (7) lists any special provision that may apply to this material. If a number or code appears in this column, refer to the appendix at the end of the table (Code/special provisions) for further information. For division 2.3 gases, this column will assign the Hazard Zone. You will find four listed hazard zones. Column (7) will indicate the zone 1, 2, 3, 4. But you will need to enter Zone A, Zone B, etc.

1	Zone A
2	Zone B
3	Zone C
4	Zone D

Also, the wording "Inhalation Hazard" must be entered as part of the proper shipping name. Example - Chlorine:

Chlorine 2.3 UN 1017 poison-inhalation hazard Zone B

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 24 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

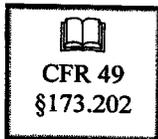


The Hazard Zone is based on the LC₅₀ rating. LC is the Lethal Concentration as determined by exposing a population of laboratory animals to the hazardous material. CGA P-20T defines LC₅₀ as "A concentration of a substance in air, exposed to which for a specific length of time is expected to cause the death of 50 percent of the entire experimental animal population." The LC₅₀ rating is listed in parts per million (PPM). For further information refer to CGA pamphlet P-20T.

If the number is preceded by a letter it refers to the following. These provisions apply only to that form of transportation.

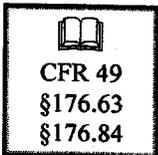
A	Aircraft
B	Bulk
H	Highway
N	Non-bulk
R	Railroad
T	IM Portable Tanks
W	Water

An IM portable tank is an Intermodal portable tank designed primarily for international intermodal use.



Column (8) lists any special packaging authorizations. You will see at the top of the table it indicates 173 ***. This means that if a number is listed in column (8), then you need to refer to the appropriate section of 49 CFR §173. Example, if you refer to gasoline, it lists 202 in column 8b. If you refer to §173.202, it will tell what the requirement is.

Column (9) lists the quantity limitations if you will be shipping this material by passenger aircraft or railcar (9A) or cargo aircraft (9B). With all the media attention that the airline industry has received since the Value Jet incident, be prepared to see an increase in regulations in this area.



Column (10) lists any special provisions for vessel stowage. Both columns A and B pertain to vessel stowage. The meaning of the letters, A, B, C, can be found in 49 CFR §§176.63 and 176.84.

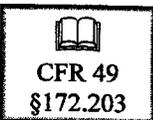
Refer to the beginning of the table to Column (1). In column (1) you will find the following letters and signs (+, A, D, G, I, W). Note that not all entries have this notation.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 25 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

- The "+" fixes the proper shipping name, hazard class and the packaging group for that entry without regard to whether the material meets the definition of that class. An appropriate alternate proper shipping name and hazardous class may be authorized by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Material Safety.
- The letter "A" restricts the application of requirements of this subpart to materials offered or intended for transportation by aircraft, unless the material is a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste.
- The letter "D" provides the proper shipping name for domestic transportation, but they may not be correct for international transportation. An example is Ammonia, Anhydrous. For domestic transportation, it is shipped as a division 2.2 nonflammable gas with the addition of the "inhalation hazard" warning. For international transportation, it is shipped as a division 2.3 poison inhalation hazard, with a subsidiary hazard of corrosive.
- The letter "G" identifies proper shipping names for which one or more technical names of the hazardous material must be entered in parentheses, in association with the basic description.
- The letter "I" provides the proper shipping name for international shipments. International Transportation is defined in 49 CFR §171.8.
 Between any place in the United States and any place in a foreign country.
 Between places in the United States through a foreign county.
 Between places in one or more foreign countries through the United States.
- The letter "W" pertains to the transportation by vessel unless the material is a hazardous substance or hazardous waste.

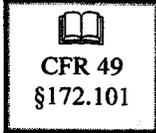
 **NOTE**



If you ship a cylinder in conjunction with a DOT Exemption or Special Permit, it must be noted on the hazardous material shipping paper. 49 CFR §172.203 states "Each shipping paper issued in connection with a shipment made under an exemption/special permit must bear the notation "DOT-E" or "DOT-SP" followed by the exemption/special permit number assigned and so located that the notation is clearly associated with the description to which the exemption/special permit applies". Most locations will list the DOT-Exemption/Special Permit number on the same line as the material, but make sure it is after the proper shipping description. Also, the container must be marked with the DOT Exemption/Special Permit number. Refer to the actual DOT exemption/special permit for instructions.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 26 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

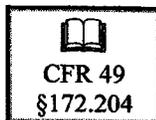


Following the hazardous material table in 49 CFR §172.101, you will find a table (table 1) that lists all the hazardous substances that have a RQ (reportable quantity). What this means is that if we ship a cylinder/container that contains greater than or equal to the reportable quantity listed in the table, we must enter the letters RQ either directly before or after the proper shipping name.

If we are handling a cylinder/container that has a RQ value that develops a leak or spill we must report this to the United States Coast Guard National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-267-2675. The quantity that is released must exceed the RQ limit. If you have any doubt if the leak was great enough to prompt a report, notify your supervisor immediately.

All hazardous material shipping papers must list an emergency response telephone number (only one emergency response number is allowed to be listed). This number must be displayed on the front of the hazardous material shipping paper and in a manner that distinguishes it from the text. This number must be monitored at all times the hazardous material is in transportation, including storage incidental to transportation. Basically, this means that the number must be answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by a competent individual that can provide answers and/or contact someone who can. Most locations will contract with a "1-800" company like Chemtrec. Chemtrec acts as the "filter" for all calls pertaining to an incident. They maintain a listing of contacts within your business unit for after-hours emergencies.

? **What is a shipper certificate and when do I need to issue one?** The definition for a shipper's certificate is found in 49 CFR §172.204. An example is:



"This is to certify that the above-named material are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation."

This is only one example given. Other examples are provided if you are going to ship the product by air, or international.

The text is designed to assure the carrier that the shipper is operating according to the law. The shipper is required to provide this text on the hazardous material shipping paper and **sign it**. It must be legibly signed by a principal, officer, partner, or employee of the shipper. It may be legibly signed mechanically, by typewriter or other mechanical means.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 27 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

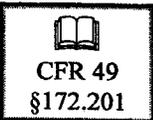
NOTE

Note that a shipper's certificate is not required of a private carrier transporting his own shipments. This means that a welding supply company transporting their own cylinders or customer owned cylinders would not need a shipper's certificate. Our industry recommends that ALL shipments of hazardous material contain a properly prepared and signed shipper's certificate. This will eliminate the possibility of not completing it for a contract or common carrier.

If your hazardous material shipping paper is more than one page, then all the pages must be numbered. Example page 1 of 2, page 2.

All hazardous material shipping papers must be legible and printed in English.

The name of the shipper is not required unless the hazardous material is to be transported by water. Note that there is pending legislation that may require a shipping paper to contain the name and address of the person offering the shipment and the name and address of the person receiving the shipment.



What are the rules for having hazardous and non-hazardous material on the same hazardous material shipping paper? 49 CFR §172.201 states that you have three options:

1. You can enter an "X" in the HM (Hazardous Material) column for each shipment of hazardous material.
2. You can enter all the hazardous material first.
3. You can enter the hazardous material in a different color or some other means to draw attention to it.

Remember that the hazardous material shipping paper must be on top of any other paperwork your driver may be carrying. The hazardous material shipping paper must also be easily seen by law enforcement entering the cab of the vehicle during an inspection. It can not be in a briefcase, folder, etc. This is the first thing the DOT inspector will want to see. Do not confuse a hazardous material shipping paper with an invoice, delivery ticket, etc. If a law enforcement officer asks to see an invoice, delivery ticket, etc., **ONLY** show the officer your hazardous material shipping paper. Numerous Airgas drivers have been cited for non-compliance, with regard to a hazardous material shipping paper, for showing the officer an invoice, delivery ticket, etc. **If you have any questions about the difference in these documents, please ask your supervisor now.**

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 28 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



Where are hazardous material shipping papers to be kept during shipment? 49 CFR §177.817 states that the hazardous material shipping paper must be kept within the drivers reach when restrained by the lap belt. It must be easily seen by anyone entering the cab of the vehicle. If the hazardous material shipping paper is carried with other documents it must be clearly distinguished from the rest. Basically, the driver needs to have the hazardous material shipping paper within arms reach at all times. When the driver leaves the vehicle, the hazardous material shipping paper must be either placed on the drivers seat or placed in the inside pocket on the driver's door. This requirement will allow an emergency responder to find and read the hazardous material shipping paper in the event of an emergency and the driver is not available. Note there is no DOT requirement to leave the door unlocked. For security reasons, the vehicle must be locked when the driver is not in attendance.


CFR 49
§177.817


CFR 49
§172.600

2004 North America Emergency Response Guidebook: 49 CFR §172.600 requires us to maintain emergency response information for the hazardous materials that we store, ship, load, or otherwise handle during any phase of transportation. This means that we must maintain this information in all our vehicles and facilities. Airgas complies with this requirement by having a legible copy of the 2004 North America Emergency Response Guidebook in the vehicles and also a copy at each location. All employees must receive training on how to read and understand this information. The Guidebook is updated every 4 years.

The guidebook is divided into 4 different color coded sections. The first section (yellow color coded) lists all the substances numerically by UN/NA number. The second section (blue color coded) lists all the substance alphabetically by substance. The third section (orange color coded) contains the Emergency Response guides. The fourth section (green color coded) contains information on initial isolation and protective action distances. Once you have determined which guide to refer to, the guide is divided into the following sections:

Potential Hazards

Describes potential hazards that the material may display in terms of a fire and/or explosion. Also, the health effects upon exposure.

Public Safety

Provides suggestions for public safety measures based on the situation at hand.
Provides suggestions for protective clothing, respiratory protection and initial isolation of the incident area. Distances for suggested evacuations are also provided.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Duane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 29 of 58

HM 126f

TRAINING MANUAL

Emergency Response

Provides suggestions for emergency response actions and first aid. The first aid suggestions are only the basics, trained medical personnel should make the final decision.

Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances

This table lists the substances numerically by UN number. The table provides suggested distances useful to protect people from vapors resulting from spills involving dangerous goods which are considered poison/toxic by inhalation. The distance is the area that is likely to be affected within the first 30 minutes of a spill. As the time span increases, so can the physical area.

The table also has an appendix that lists "Dangerous Water-Reactive Material". The table lists the substance numerically by UN number and also the toxic vapor that is formed with the addition of water.

 **Exercise**

Look up the substance that is classified as UN 1072. Since we know the UN number we would refer to the yellow coded pages that list the products numerically by UN number. We find that UN 1072 refers to Oxygen, compressed. What guide pertains to this substance? Guide number 122. If we refer to guide 122 (orange coded pages) it provides the basic information that an emergency responder would need.

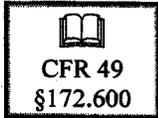
 **Exercise**

Look up the substance chlorine. Since we know the name of the substance we refer to the blue coded pages that list the products alphabetically. We find that chlorine is highlighted. If the index entry is highlighted, LOOK FOR THE ID NUMBER AND THE NAME OF THE SUBSTANCE IN THE TABLE OF ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES. If necessary, BEGIN PROTECTIVE ACTION IMMEDIATELY.

Review all the substances that your location ships, handles, or stores. You need to be prepared to handle an emergency if it should arise. Never try to respond or correct an incident without the proper training and proper equipment. Always work within the "buddy system". Never attempt to make repairs or rescue attempts alone.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 30 of 58

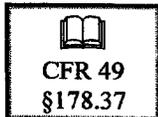
HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



The rules covering Emergency Response information are found in 49 CFR §172.600. It states that anyone who offers for transportation, accepts for transportation, transfers, stores or otherwise handles must comply with this subsection. This means that we must also provide Emergency Response Information to our customers that pick up hazardous material. Most locations comply with this rule by either printing the Emergency Response Information on the back of the invoice or attaching the information to the invoice. Is your Emergency Response Information based on the 2004 edition, 2000 edition or the 1996 edition?



Remember that your Emergency Response information is to be carried with your Hazardous Material Shipping Paper. You will have a hard time explaining compliance to the officer, if the DOT inspectors find the Emergency Response Guidebook shoved in the glove compartment, shoved under the seat, etc.



DOT Exemptions/Special Permits (please note that an exemption and special permit are the same thing. The DOT recently changed the name from exemption to special permit. During the next few years you will see both names being used until all exemptions have been changed to the special permit name): If a cylinder manufacturer wants to produce a cylinder to 3AA 2015 specification, 49 CFR §178.37 provides the guidelines for which it is to be produced, tested, marked, etc. But if a manufacturer would like an "exemption/special permit" from certain portions of the regulations, they can apply for an "exemption/special permit". In 2005 there was a name change with the DOT regarding who issues exemptions. In the past RSPA (Research and Special Programs Administration) was the division of the DOT that issues/approves exemptions. Now PHMSA (Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration) is the division of the DOT that issues/approves exemptions/special permits.

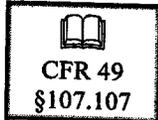
A cylinder that is produced under a DOT exemption/special permit will have that exemption/special permit number stamped on the cylinder. Instead of "3AA" it may be stamped "DOT-E 9370" or "DOT-SP 9370", for example. In order to be able to fill, test or transport this cylinder you will need to have a current copy of the exemption/special permit. Some exemptions/special permits will state that a copy must be carried in the vehicle that transports the cylinder; others might state that the cylinder may only be used for a specific period of time before it must be taken out of service. Refer to the specific exemption/special permit for clarification.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 31 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Another example of an exemption/special permit is one that allows the "user" to perform an act that is exempt from certain regulations, such as DOT-E/SP 6530. This exemption/special permit allows certain flammable gases to be filled to 110% of their marked service pressure. The exemption/special permit number that allows this (DOT-E 6530 or DOT-SP 6530) must be marked on the cylinder/container. This can be accomplished by decals, painting, etc.

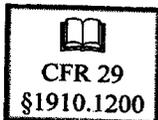
A DOT exemption/special permit has an expiration date. Most exemptions are only valid for two (2) years. You are required to maintain a current copy. Going forward, a new Special Permit will be good for 2 years and a renewal will be good for 4 years.



If the exemption/special permit is issued to a manufacturer to allow them to produce a special cylinder, then you need to obtain a copy of the exemption/special permit in order to operate under its terms. But if the exemption/special permit allows the operator to perform an act or function that is contrary to CFR regulations, you must be a grantee to the special permit. **You are not allowed to participate in this type of exemption unless you are listed on the exemption by PHMSA.** Only PHMSA can grant grantee status. 49 CFR §107.107 provides the guidelines to apply for grantee status. Each grantee will receive their own grantee letter stating their companies name and their grantee expiration date.



Review your operation to see what exemptions/special permits you are currently operating under. Check your last hydrostatic renewal application, as it will list the exemption/special permit cylinders your facility indicated it would be hydrotesting. Failure to produce current copies of any exemption/special permit you are operating under is a DOT violation.



Reading and Understanding a MSDS: A MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) is a printed document, concerning a hazardous chemical, that is prepared according to OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR §1910.1200.

Two of the main uses are:

- A training and reference tool for workers.
- A resource for emergency responders.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 32 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

A MSDS should contain the following information:

- Chemical product and company identification
- Composition, information on ingredients
- Hazard identification
- First aid measures
- Fire fighting measures
- Accidental release measures
- Handling and storage
- Exposure control, personal protection
- Physical and chemical properties
- Stability and reactivity
- Toxicological information
- Ecological information
- Disposal considerations
- Transport information
- Regulatory information

Refer to the oxygen MSDS provided by your instructor. Most MSDSs will be organized in a similar manner. The facility is required to maintain a current MSDS for all the hazardous material that is stored, used, or handled at their facility. They must be available to the employee at all times. An inventory of MSDSs shall be maintained as well.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 33 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Segregation Tables: The question is often asked about segregation of cylinders during shipment. 49 CFR §174.81 provides the guidelines for segregation, it states "Hazardous material may not be loaded, transported, or stored together, except as provided in this section, and in accordance with the following Table." Refer to the attached table.

Segregation Table for Hazardous Materials

Class or Division	Notes	1.1 1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3 Gas Zone A	2.3 Gas Zone B	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.1 Liquids PG 1 Zone A	7	8 Liquids Only
Explosives 1.1 and 1.2	A	*	*	*	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Explosives 1.3		*	*	*	*	*	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Explosives 1.4		*	*	*	*	*	O		O	O	O		O				O		O
Very insensitive explosives 1.5	A	*	*	*	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Extremely insensitive explosives 1.6		*	*	*	*	*													
Flammable Gases 2.1		X	X	O	X				X	O							O	O	
Non-toxic, non- flammable gases 2.2		X			X														
Poisonous gases Zone A, 2.3		X	X	O	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Poisonous gases Zone B 2.3		X	X	O	X		O				O	O	O	O	O	O			O
Flammable liquids 3		X	X	O	X				X	O					O		X		
Flammable solids 4.1		X			X				X	O							X		O
Spontaneously combustible materials 4.2		X	X	O	X				X	O							X		X
Dangerous when wet materials 4.3		X	X		X				X	O							X		O
Oxidizers 5.1	A	X	X		X				X	O	O						X		O
Organic peroxides 5.2		X	X		X				X	O							X		O
Poisonous liquids PG1 Zone A, 6.1		X	X	O	X		O				X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Radioactive materials 7		X			X		O												
Corrosive liquids 8		X	X	O	X				X	O		O	X	O	O	O	X		

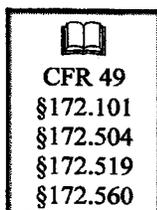
- The absence of any hazard class, division, or a blank space in the Table indicates no restrictions apply.
- An "X" in the table indicates that the materials may not be loaded, transported, or stored together during transportation.
- An "O" in the table indicates that the material may not be loaded, transported, or stored together during transportation **unless** separated in a manner that, in the event of leakage from packages under conditions normally incident to transportation, commingling of hazardous material would not occur.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 34 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

- A “*” in the table pertains to segregation of Class 1 explosives.
- An “A” in the second column of the table pertains to Division 1.1 (Class A explosive) and Division 1.5 (blasting agents).

For the average welding supply company the only restrictions may come from the transportation of a class 2.3 Zone A or Zone B poison - inhalation hazard. **If you have any questions, contact your supervisor before making any shipment.**



Placarding Rules: Placards are a means to communicate the hazards of the products we transport to the public. Just as a cylinder needs a marking/label, a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous material needs placards. **Note that not all shipments of hazardous material require placarding.** The aggregate gross weight (this is the weight of the cylinder and the gas) must meet or exceed the placarding limit. Example, for a division 2.2 product the placarding limit is 1,001 pounds aggregate. If you were only shipping one (1) oxygen

cylinder that had an aggregate weight of 160 pounds, the shipment would not require placards. If you were shipping seven (7) oxygen cylinders that had an aggregate gross weight of 1,120 pounds, the shipment would require placards. Refer to the hazardous material table in 49 CFR §172.101. In column (3) it will list the division or class for the product you wish to ship. Once you know the division or class, refer to 49 CFR §172.504 table 1 and/or table 2. The table will instruct you on which placard is required. 49 CFR §172.519 through §172.560 provides the size, color, symbols, etc. that must be included on the placards.

Placards must always represent the hazards that are present. In the example given above, you were not required to display placards when only hauling the one oxygen cylinder, but you may. Once you delivered the oxygen cylinder, and you no longer had a cylinder on board, you must remove the placards.

Some exemptions to the normal placarding rules are found in 49 CFR §172.504. The common ones that pertain to the welding supply distributors are:

1. A Non-flammable gas placard is not required on a vehicle which contains non-flammable gas if the vehicle also contains flammable gas or oxygen and it is placarded with Flammable Gas or Oxygen placards.

Example: If your load of cylinders consists of nitrogen, argon and acetylene, and the weight requires you to placard you would only need to placard for the Flammable gas. You could display placards for both the Non-flammable gas and the Flammable gas if you would like.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 35 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Example: If you have a pickup that is hauling both oxygen and acetylene and the weight requires you to display placards, you could legally only display the Flammable gas placard (4 - one on each side of the vehicle).



Remember that the 1,001 limit is not for just one class, it is the combined weight of all hazardous material. Example, if you had 600 pounds of oxygen cylinders and 500 pounds of acetylene cylinders, you would exceed the 1,001 pound limit and this load would require placards. You would have two choices:

- Flammable gas placard
- Flammable gas placard and Non-flammable gas placard

You can placard for loads less than the 1,001 pound limit. It is suggested that you placard when the weight approaches the limit. It is better to be safe than sorry.

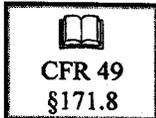
“You seldom win an argument on the side of the road.”

Any shipment of a division 2.3 poison – inhalation hazard must be placarded.

1. For domestic shipments of oxygen, compressed or oxygen refrigerated liquid, the Oxygen placard can be used in place of the Non-flammable gas placard.



Remember that a label and a placard are different. A label is not a placard and a placard is not a label. Both perform different roles in the communication of hazardous material to the public. If you have any questions about their roles, contact your supervisor.



Placarding for Bulk Shipments: Bulk packaging is described in 49 CFR §171.8. It is defined as “a packaging, other than a vessel or barge, including a transport vehicle or freight container, in which hazardous materials are loaded with no intermediate form of containment and which has:

A maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a liquid.

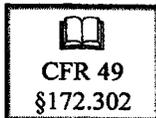
A maximum net mass greater than 400 kg (882 pounds) and a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a solid; or

A water capacity greater than 454 kg (1000 pounds) as a receptacle for a gas”.

The normal bulk packaging that is used by a typical welding supply company is a cargo tank (for cryogenic liquid). Other examples are a tube trailer for compressed gas or a hopper for calcium carbide.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Duane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 36 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



The marking requirements for bulk packaging are found in 49 CFR §172.302. There are three choices, but the average welding supply company will choose one of the following:

1. You can either use the proper placard with the UN number listed on it as prescribed in 49 CFR §172.302. In addition, you will need to have the proper shipping name listed next to the placard.
2. You can use the placard that represents the hazard class and then display the UN number on an orange panel next to it. In addition, you will need to have the proper shipping name listed next to the placard.

This information must be displayed on each side and each end.

If the bulk package is being operated under the terms of an exemption/special permit, then that exemption/special permit number must be plainly and durably marked "DOT-E" or "DOT-SP", followed by the exemption/special permit number assigned. Refer to the actual exemption/special permit for the location the DOT-E or DOT-SP number must be displayed.

The required size of the marking is found in 49 CFR §172.302.

Note that all of this information must be kept separate from any advertisement that is displayed on the cargo tank that would distract from the markings intent.

HM 215: PLEASE NOTE THAT THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED FOR EDUCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ONLY. AS OF JANUARY 1, 2008, THE DOT WILL REPEAL THIS SECTION OF HM 215 AND THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL BE REMOVED FROM 49 CFR. December 29, 1994 U.S. government passed legislation to bring the domestic shipment of hazardous material more in compliance with International standards. The docket is referred to as HM 215. The mandatory compliance date was October 1, 1996. It basically redefined some of the proper shipping names. It changed a total of approximately 30% of all entries in the Hazardous Material table. The changes have been minimal for most welding supply distributors. Review your hazardous material shipments for compliance.

HM 215 established Rare Gases. They are defined as Argon, Helium, Krypton, Xenon, Neon, and Radon. These gases are important to remember because along with these rare gases are some new proper shipping names.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 37 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Some of the most common are:

Rare gas mixtures, compressed
Rare gas and oxygen mixtures, compressed
Rare gas and nitrogen mixtures, compressed
Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.
Carbon dioxide and oxygen mixtures, compressed
Carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide mixture

Examples of their use:

If you ship an argon and oxygen mixture it is shipped as a:

Rare gas and oxygen mixtures, compressed 2.2 UN 1980

If you ship an argon and helium mixture it is shipped as a:

Rare gas mixtures, compressed 2.2 UN 1979

If you ship an argon and carbon dioxide mixture it is shipped as a:

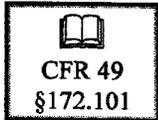
Compressed gas, n.o.s. (argon, carbon dioxide) 2.2 UN 1956

? *Why aren't the two components in the Rare gas and oxygen mixture listed like they are for the compressed gas, n.o.s.?* In the Hazardous Material table, the proper shipping name rare gas and oxygen mixture is not preceded by a G in column 1. Since there is no G listed, the DOT does not require the two components to be listed.

? *If argon is a rare gas why is the argon, carbon dioxide mixture listed as a compressed gas n.o.s.?* Argon is a rare gas, but no proper shipping name is listed for a rare gas and carbon dioxide mixture so you must use the "generic" compressed gas n.o.s. proper shipping name.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Deanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 38 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



The rule is that if the substance is listed in 49 CFR §172.101 (Hazardous Material Table) by name, then you must use this proper shipping name. If the substance is not defined in the Hazardous Material Table, then you must use a "generic" proper shipping name such as Compressed gas, n.o.s.

HM 215 also introduced the definition of an oxidizing gas. An oxidizing gas is one that contributes to the atmosphere more oxygen than air does. The DOT has determined that an oxidizing gas is one that contains more than 23.5% oxygen. **Example:** If you ship an argon and oxygen cylinder it would be shipped as a:

Rare gas and oxygen mixtures, compressed 2.2 UN 1980

But if you ship the same argon and oxygen mixture and the oxygen content was over 23.5%, it would have to be shipped as a:

Compressed, gas oxidizing n.o.s. (argon, oxygen) 2.2, (5.1) UN 3156

HM 215 also changed some of our cylinder markings. An example is nitrous oxide. Nitrous oxide is now classified as a nonflammable and an oxidizer. It will require the use of both the green nonflammable diamond and the yellow oxidizer diamond.

N.O.S. classifications for liquefied gases were added to separate them from the compressed gas, n.o.s. entries.

If your location handles poison/toxic, contact your supervisor for any updates.



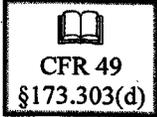
Remember that your hazardous material shipping paper and the cylinder marking/labeling must match.

NOTE THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION ON HM 215 WAS PROVIDED FOR EDUCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ONLY. AS OF JANUARY 1, 2008, THE DOT WILL REPEAL THIS SECTION OF HM 215. THE PROPER SHIPPING NAMES LISTED WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE REGULATIONS (EXCEPT FOR THE COMPRESSED GAS OXIDIZING N.O.S. PROPER SHIPPING NAME) AND THEY CAN NO LONGER BE USED UNLESS UNDER A SPECIAL PERMIT. IF YOUR BUSINESS UNIT SHIPPED CYLINDERS UNDER THESE RARE GAS OR CARBON DIOXIDE PROPER SHIPPING NAMES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR SUPERVISOR FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO HANDLE THESE CYLINDERS.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SEE SAFECOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE UPDATE 2006-12.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 39 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL



Cylinder Settled Pressure: Before October 1, 2002 (HM-220D), 49 CFR §173.302(e) described the requirement for verification of cylinder pressure. "Each day, the pressure in a container representative of that day's compression must be checked by the charging plant after the container has cooled to a settled temperature and a record of this test kept for at least 30 days". There is no longer a DOT requirement to maintain a settled pressure log for high-pressure cylinders. There still is the requirement to maintain a settled pressure log for 30 days when filling acetylene cylinders, 49 CFR 173.303(d). Note that no settled pressure above the temperature compensated fill pressure is allowed. Please refer to CGA Technical Bulletin #26 for further guidance. SAFECOR has developed the settled pressure form for compliance. Refer to the attached form.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 40 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

? *How do I make my Function Specific Training efforts meet the federal requirements?* The DOT does not expect you to duplicate training that other government agencies may require - they only require that such training be *documented*. You are not expected to "re-invent the wheel"; you may only need to use the training material already provided.

Function specific training will vary from location to location. Review the job functions that your associates perform in order to compile a complete list of their required training. Remember that the training required by the FDA, OSHA, EPA, etc. will satisfy the function specific training required by the DOT. Some examples of training that might be used to satisfy "dual requirements" are:

- ◆ DOT training of hydrostatic testers. The Airgas Hydrotesting manual contains test and documentation of training. Also some business units attend outside training, such as Galiso. These records can be used to demonstrate compliance.
- ◆ FDA requirements for documented training of operator competency in the production of medical gas operations. This training might include documentation on the safe handling of cylinders, very specific filling operations, analysis of the finished product, and so forth.
- ◆ EPA certified Emergency Responder training.
- ◆ OSHA training covering such items as:
 - ◇ HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response). This alone can easily cover 40 hours of documented training.
 - ◇ Forklift operation.
 - ◇ Etc.

As you can tell, the list of function specific training is almost endless. The goal that we must strive for is the continual training of our associates to improve both their safety and performance in the workplace. As our government continues to update and change the regulations that govern our industry, so must we continue to train and educate our associates and ourselves in order to remain in compliance.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 42 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

HM 126 Function Specific Test

Haz-Mat Employee Name

Date

Trainer / Address of Trainer

Location

The training material for this test is provided in the HM 126 instruction material presented in today's class. A copy of the instructional material should be maintained for further reference.

This test certifies that the above named hazmat employee has been trained and tested as required by 49 CFR §172.700.

Questions:

1. Where is the hazardous material table found in the code of federal regulations?
2. If an entry in the hazardous material table is in Roman type, what does that mean?
3. Explain the following hazard or division class.

2.1	
2.2	
2.3	

4. True or False. The proper shipping name must be in the same order as shown in the hazardous material table. Proper shipping name, hazard class number, UN number.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne D. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 43 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

5. True or False. If you ship a cylinder in conjunction with an exemption/special permit, the DOT-E or DOT-SP number must be listed on the hazardous material shipping paper in association with that entry.
6. What is a shipper's certificate?
7. Can you ship both a hazardous and non-hazardous material on the same hazardous material shipping paper? If so, what special precautions must you take?
8. What is the function of the Emergency Response Guidebook?
9. Provide an example of a DOT exemption or special permit.
10. If you are transporting 600 pounds of oxygen compressed and 500 pounds of acetylene dissolved, what placard(s) are required?
11. If you have 1,200 pounds of oxygen compressed, what placard(s) are required?
12. True or False. Any shipment (quantity) of poison gas – inhalation hazard requires placarding.
13. In order for a liquid shipment to fall under the bulk shipment requirements it must be greater than _____ gallons.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 44 of 58

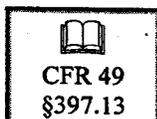
Driver Training

SECTION

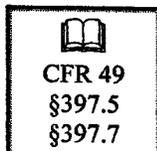
4

As mentioned earlier in the program, a CDL with the tanker and hazardous material endorsement will satisfy the requirement for the driver training – with regard to HM 126f training. You may want to provide some additional training to ensure compliance. The following are some areas that should be considered.

The training requirements states that Motor Carriers and other persons shall comply with 49 CFR §§390 through 397. These sections are commonly referred to as the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. You may already be providing your drivers with a copy of these rules.



Smoking Around a Hazardous Material. No person may smoke or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe on or within 25 feet of a motor vehicle that contains a flammable material classified as division 2.1 (flammable gas). It lists some additional classifications, but the common one for most welding supply distributors is the flammable gas rule. Remember that this includes the cab of the vehicle. Airgas policy prohibits smoking in or around any Airgas vehicle.



Parking and Attendance of a Vehicle Carrying a 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 Hazardous Material. The parking and attendance rules are found in 49 CFR §§397.5 and 397.7. A motor vehicle that contains a hazardous material may not be parked on a public street, public highway, or shoulder of a public highway unless it is attended by the driver. It does allow the vehicle to be parked in the above manner if the driver is performing duties that require it to be parked there. The general rule for the welding supply distributor is not to park on or near a public road. When parked at a motel for the evening, make sure it is parked in the motel parking lot and the manager of the facility is aware of the vehicle and its contents. When the driver stops for lunch, make sure the vehicle is well off the roadway. It is always recommended that the driver is able to keep the vehicle within his vision. Refer to the Airgas En Route Security program found in the 2006 Airgas Driver's Training Manual.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 45 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

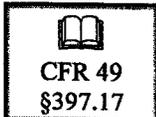
Some states also restrict your travel and/or parking ability based on local and state laws. Ensure compliance in your area. As of the publication of this manual, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is considering additional restrictions regarding the transportation of hazardous materials.



Fueling a Vehicle Transporting a Hazardous Material. 49 CFR §397.15 states:

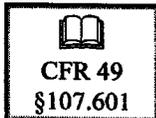
“When a motor vehicle which contains hazardous material is being fueled-

- a. Its engine must not be operating; and
- b. A person must be in control of the fueling process at the point where the fuel tank is filled.”



Tire Checks. The DOT recently eliminated the requirement for tire checks while enroute. The new requirement is that the drivers check their vehicle's tires at the beginning of each trip and each time they are stopped. The tire checks should be recorded on the driver's hours of service record (log book).

Hazardous Material Routing. For the normal transportation of a class 2 hazardous material, no federal routing is required as of the publication of this manual. Note that many states, especially cities, do require special routing and/or restrictions. Many times the average welding supply distributor transporting class 2 hazardous material is “grouped” with the rest of the hazardous material carriers.



Federal Hazardous Material Registration Program. This is the federal requirement to register a shipper, carrier, or handler of a hazardous material. The program is found in 49 CFR §107.601. It provides the details on who must register, when, how, and why.

Refer to the Airgas Driver's Training manual for complete training, 2006 edition.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 46 of 58

Unsafe Delivery Site

SECTION
5

Airgas drivers are not expected to deliver to a customer site which contains an environment that places them in an unsafe situation, or puts their vehicle at high risk of damage. Note that some customer delivery sites represent additional work or difficulty in making a delivery, but are entirely safe. Drivers are cautioned to use this system only in the context for which it was intended, which is to address Unsafe Delivery Sites. Deliberate misuse of the policy may be cause for disciplinary action. Where a customer delivery site is deemed by the driver to be unsafe, the driver shall do the following:

1. Attempt to safely correct the situation by contacting the customer representative and informing them of the problem - in a respectful and congenial tone. The customer's employees may be exposed to the same hazard as our delivery personnel, and the customer is generally appreciative in having their attention drawn to potential problems.
2. If the hazard remains because the customer was not able to correct the problem, complete Parts 1 and 2 on a *Notice of Unsafe Delivery Site* form. A copy of this form is attached to this bulletin.
3. Upon return to the terminal provide the Notice of Unsafe Customer Delivery Site form to the driver's supervisor or dispatcher.

Driver Supervisor/Manager

Upon receipt of a Notice of Unsafe Delivery Site Form from the driver, the driver's supervisor shall review the form and either files the report if the situation has been properly addressed, or arranges a meeting with the customer and performs an assessment of the site. Document site assessments by completing Parts 3 and 4 on the *Notice of Unsafe Customer Delivery Site* form. If the hazard cannot be abated or an alternative delivery site provided, delivery operations shall be terminated at the customer site and formal correspondence to the effect addressed to the customer.

Airgas is required under the provisions of the "General Duty Clause" of the OSHA Reform Act, and under the "Workplace Hazard Assessment" requirements to provide our employees with a safe working environment. An official ruling has determined this to include work areas that extend beyond the confines of company property, such as situations where employees in route driver positions are concerned. Where unsafe situations cannot be abated at our customer sites, we have no choice but to terminate delivery operations until such time they are adequately remediated to assure the safety of our associates.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 47 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

NOTICE OF UNSAFE CUSTOMER DELIVERY SITE FORM

1. Customer name: _____
 Physical address: _____

 Contact person: _____ Phone: _____
 Date report initiated: _____

✓ Check all hazards that apply and explain in detail.

<input type="checkbox"/> Obstructions	<input type="checkbox"/> Isle/path/driveway too narrow
<input type="checkbox"/> Unstable structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Improper surfaces for movement of cylinders.
<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe electrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Grease/oil
<input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate security	<input type="checkbox"/> Leaking piping/regulators/other equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> Guard dog	<input type="checkbox"/> Requires lifting beyond 1 person's capability
<input type="checkbox"/> Stairway or other inappropriate means of ingress/egress	
<input type="checkbox"/> Improper pressure reduction or other user-supplied equipment	
Improper ventilation:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible creation of Oxygen-enriched environment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible creation of Oxygen-deficient environment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate storage conditions for flammable gases	
Other (describe):	
Explain:	

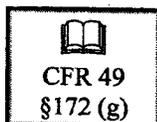
2. Have you requested assistance from the customer in correcting the hazards observed?
 No Yes (If yes, what actions took place?) Explain in detail.

3. An assessment performed by management personnel resulted in the following actions:

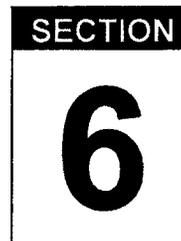
4. Did the above result in the elimination of the hazard(s)?
 Yes No (If no, explain in detail.)

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 48 of 58

Safety Training



Emergency Response Information: This requirement is found in 49 CFR §172 subpart G. This is the information that is covered by the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. Refer to the training in the function specific section.



It also includes the Emergency Response telephone number. This information was also covered in the function specific section.

Methods to Protect the Employee from Hazards They are Exposed to: The second requirement for the safety training is defined as "Methods to protect the employee from the hazards associated with hazardous material to which they may be exposed in the work place, including specific measures the hazmat employer implemented to protect employees from exposure".

Each facility will need to review their location for specific hazards that are unique to them. The following are some general ideas:

1. High pressure is a common hazard associated with all compressed gases. A written policy on the proper use of safety glasses will offer protection to employees handling compressed gas cylinders.
2. Compressed gas cylinders are often heavy and cumbersome. Steel toe boots offer protection in the event a cylinder would fall. They also offer protection from other heavy objects that are also involved with compressed gas cylinders. Such as cylinder carts, falling cylinder caps.
3. If you fill cryogenic vessels the possibility of cryogenic liquid coming in contact with the skin is reduced with the use of special protection. A full-face shield should be used when handling cryogenic liquid. Loose fitting cold weather gloves offer protection from the transfer of cold temperature to the skin. The gloves should be loose fitting so that they may be removed quickly in the event of cryogenic product being spilled onto the gloves. Long sleeve shirts or an arm protection should be worn. This will reduce the chance of cryogenic liquid coming in contact with the skin. Pants should be cuff-less to prevent any accumulation of liquid or vapor in the cuff.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Duane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 49 of 58

HM 126f

TRAINING MANUAL

4. A written policy describing what employees should do in the event of a spill or leak of product. This could be a large spill of bulk product during transfer, a blown safety on a bulk tank/cylinder, or anything at your facility that the employee would not normally be associated with.

Methods and Procedures for Avoiding Accidents, such as the Proper Procedures for Handling Packages Containing Hazardous Material. This is the third requirement for safety training. Each facility may be unique due to the different types of hazardous materials handled. The following are some general guidelines to follow for cylinder handling and cryogenic liquid cylinder handling.

Cylinder Handling Rules: A cylinder is a container that is used to transport a hazardous material. The one hazard that is found in all compressed gas cylinders is pressure. In addition to pressure, the hazard of poisonous gas, flammable gas, oxidizer, asphyxiation, etc. are found. The routine handling of these cylinders has the tendency to erode the importance of safety and the different hazards that we are exposed to daily.

Some fundamental cylinder handling rules are:

- Use an approved cylinder cart when moving cylinders.
- Never use a cylinder for a purpose it was not designed for.
- Never transport a cylinder that does not have the proper marking/labeling.
- If the cylinder is so designed for a cylinder cap, use one.
- Open all cylinder valves slowly.
- Never lubricate valves, regulators, gauges, or fittings with oil or any other combustible substance.
- Connections that do not fit should not be forced. Threads on regulator connections should match those on the valve outlet.
- When in use, cylinders should be secured to a cart, wall, stand, or some other means to prevent the cylinder from falling.
- Ensure that the cylinder has the proper marking/labels.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 50 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

Cryogenic Cylinder Handling Rules:

- Only move a liquid cylinder with an approved liquid cart.
- Make sure that the "spring" is in place in the loading mechanism and that it is operating properly.
- Keep aisle ways clear in order to maneuver the cart safely.
- If you need assistance handling or moving the liquid cylinder, obtain the required assistance before you start to move the cylinder.
- Never transport a liquid cylinder in the horizontal position.
- Make sure that the liquid cylinder is secured in the upright position.
- The markings/labels on the liquid cylinder must match the CGA connections. Example, if the liquid cylinder is marked/labeled oxygen, then the CGA connections must be 540.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 51 of 58

Security Awareness Training

SECTION

7

On March 25, 2003, the DOT issued a Final Rule that requires shippers/carriers of hazardous material to provide their associates with Security Awareness Training as part of their HM-126f training. The following information is an overview of the security precautions that Airgas has implemented. If you have any comments or suggestions regarding the Airgas program for security, please notify your immediate supervisor and/or your Regional Safety Director.

It is very difficult to anticipate every possible scenario regarding security and the possibility that someone would use a product we sell for destructive purposes. The DOT states, "A security plan should represent a company's best, good-faith efforts to address identified security risks." Even with this guidance from the DOT, Airgas has experienced a wide range of different "ideas" from law enforcement officers who have reviewed our Security Awareness Training program. We cannot change the program to accommodate every new "idea". The program has passed numerous DOT audits as long as the associate has received the training and documentation is complete.

The following is our "best, good-faith effort to address identified security risks". Our first step is to identify possible security risks.

NOTE

It is very important to remember that the transactions that Airgas makes regarding the sale of hazardous material are to known customers with a known purpose. The intent of this Security Awareness Training is to provide training on how to identify the unknown customer with an unknown purpose that may result in criminal activity. It is not intended to discourage the sale of our product to legitimate future/new customers; instead it is intended to provide steps to ensure future/new customers are legitimate.



? What products does my location handle, store or sell that could be considered a security risk? The way our country looks at hazardous materials and the possibility that they could be used for a destructive purpose has changed in the past few years. Products that we once considered safe are now being used for destructive purposes. The best way to ensure our products are being used as designed is to ensure the customer is a legitimate customer.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 52 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

? How can we be sure if a customer is legitimate? Consider the following examples. Ammonia is a product that we sell for legitimate purposes. It is delivered to our customers in an Airgas vehicle to a known site. If a walk-in customer that you had never seen before, who does not have an established account with Airgas walked into the store and wanted to buy an ammonia cylinder and pay cash - we would refuse to sell this product to the customer. Ammonia is often used in the manufacture of illegal drugs. Please refer to SAFECOR Bulletin number 37 for additional information on gases used in the manufacture of illegal drugs.

Hydrogen is a product that we sell for legitimate purposes. It is delivered to our customers in an Airgas vehicle to a known site. If a walk-in customer that you had never seen before, who does not have an established account with Airgas walked into the store and wanted to buy a hydrogen cylinder and pay cash - we would refuse to sell this product to the customer. In the first World Trade Center bombing in the early 1990's the bombs used were strapped to hydrogen cylinders.

The key is to know your customers and understand the products they use. If you have any concerns about a customer and/or a product to be sold, contact your immediate supervisor and/or Regional Safety Director.

SAFECOR Bulletin Number 7. This bulletin provides guidance on additional compressed gas sales restrictions.

? What do I do if an unknown customer requests a product and then leaves the store once they are questioned about its use? Write down the make, model and color of the vehicle they are driving and if possible the vehicle's license plate number. Contact your immediate supervisor and/or your Regional Safety Director immediately. They will help you determine the level of threat encountered. If it is determined that this was a questionable situation with possible criminal intent, your supervisor and/or the Regional Safety Director will contact the proper authorities.

? What precautions should be taken regarding the products stored at my location? Your location MUST develop a *Site Security Plan* regarding the storage of hazardous material. Refer to Tab 19 in the Airgas Safety Manual for a template and SAFECOR Bulletin 72. A few simple rules to remember:

- Any hazard class 2.3 products should be stored/secured in a manner that the general public does not have access to it.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 53 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

- Only Airgas employees and/or authorized personnel are allowed in the plant/cylinder storage area. For this publication - your local store manager and/or Regional Safety Director will determine authorized personnel. Some larger locations are also issuing employee picture identification cards.
- Exterior lighting should be adequate to ensure proper lighting. Proper lighting will assist law enforcement as they patrol the area and discourage anyone from entering the property.
- Products such as nitrous oxide must be secured. Refer to SAFECOR Bulletin number 15.
- Hazardous material should not be stored on open bed vehicles after-hours unless the vehicles are within a secure area.
- Products that have been identified, as possible targets for theft should be controlled. Such as limiting inventory, tracking inventory on hand, limiting access to the product.

These are just a few of the ideas that your business unit can use. Each location will be different based upon the size/location of the facility and the products you store/ship.

? **How should I handle phone calls and questions regarding the products sold or stored at my location?** You will receive phone calls from customers asking about the products we sell on a daily basis. These calls will inquire about pricing and availability. If you receive a phone call from an unknown customer asking very specific questions about a product and how we handle/store the product, how much we store on site, etc, you may want to obtain the customers name and phone number so that you can return the call. If the customer is legitimate, this will not be a problem. If the caller hangs up or becomes evasive, this could be an indication of a potential problem.

? **How should I handle a phone call from someone who has identified himself or herself as a State, Local or Federal employee gathering information about hazardous material stored at this site?** Every location that stores/ships hazardous material is required to submit, annually, to the State and Local Emergency Planning Commission a detailed inventory of the hazardous material on site. If the person is actually a State, Local or Federal employee they have access to this information already.

Ask the person for their name and phone number and inform them that you will have your supervisor or Regional Safety Director return their call immediately. If the caller is legitimate, they will understand that this is only common sense. If the caller hangs up or refuses to provide their name and phone number, report this information to your supervisor and/or Regional Safety Director immediately.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Susan A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 54 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

? How should I handle a situation when someone arrives at my location and identifies himself or herself as a State, Local or Federal employee and they request a tour of the facility and/or information about the hazardous material stored on site? If the person is an enforcement officer, they will have some type of badge and/or government issued identification. Ask to see this identification and also ask for a phone number you can call to verify they are legitimate. Ask them to wait one moment while you call the phone number and verify their information. If the person refuses to provide identification and or verification information, contact your supervisor and/or Regional Safety Director immediately.

? How should I handle a suspicious person watching my location and/or taking pictures of my location? Contact your supervisor and/or Regional Safety Director immediately. Do not attempt to approach the person or confront them in any way. If possible, note the vehicle information or any other identifying information that you could provide the authorities.

? How should I handle a phone call from the media asking about our security plan and how we are complying with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requirements? Do not provide any information to the media regarding these topics. Refer the caller to your Regional Safety Director.

? What precautions should be taken regarding security during transportation? The DOT refers to this as *En route Security*. This topic will be covered in-depth in the Airgas Driver Training Manual.

? How should I handle questions about my job? It is common for people to engage in conversation about their job when in social settings. As long as the conversation deals with questions of a general nature, such as who do you work for, what do you do for a living, etc. there should not be a problem. But, if the questions become more specific, such as what type of hazardous materials do you store at your location, what is the "nastiest" product you sell, how much flammable gas you have on site, you should stop and consider not answering these questions.

To re-state again that as a shipper, carrier and seller of hazardous material, you must be very cautious about your conversations when in social settings. The overwhelming majority of your conversations may be innocent, but in the world we live in and work in today caution is a safe practice.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Suzanne A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 55 of 58

HM 126f TRAINING MANUAL

? How should I handle making shipments of hazardous material by common carrier? If a legitimate customer requests we ship a hazardous material by common carrier, please follow these guidelines:

- Ensure the hazardous material is allowed by law to be shipped by the mode of transportation the carrier will use, such as rail, air, water, etc.
- Ensure the hazardous material is properly packaged, marked/labeled.
- Ensure the hazardous material is properly described on a hazardous material shipping paper and that the shipper's certificate is signed.
- Once the common carrier arrives to pick up the hazardous material, ensure it is the correct carrier and ensure the driver belongs to the company. If you are using a carrier such as Roadway Freight, Central Freight, etc., the driver might be known by our shipping clerk and the driver will probably have a company uniform. If the driver and/or carrier are not familiar to you, or if there is any doubt, contact the carrier to obtain information about the driver. The carrier can provide you with the driver's name, unit number of the tractor/trailer and the driver's driver license number. This will allow you to verify the vehicle and the driver.

While this may seem a little extreme to some, remember that as a shipper of hazardous material the DOT now holds you responsible to ensure the shipment is offered to the correct carrier/correct driver. The DOT states that our security plan must be based on "a company's best, good-faith efforts".

? How should I handle storing hazardous material on my route truck while parked at our dock? Extra care should be taken when hazardous materials are placed on our route trucks if the driver or other Airgas employee is not able to attend the vehicle. Hazardous material should not be stored on open bed vehicles after-hours unless the vehicles are within a secure area. Hazardous material stored on enclosed bed vehicles should also be parked inside secure areas after-hours. If a secure area is not available, ensure the cargo area and the vehicle entry doors are locked. All vehicles should be locked and the ignition key removed when parked.

Prepared by: <i>John Anderson</i>	Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Date: September 25, 2007	Revision Number: 5
Approved by: <i>Diane A. Young</i>	Date: September 30, 2007	Manual Number: 0015	Page 56 of 58

Airgas.

SAFECOR

Model program

for HM 126f

training

49 CFR §172.700

April 2003