KIRBY INLAND MARINE

CARGO TRANSFER PROCEDURES FOR THE BARGE

CC 133

PLEASE NOTE:

FOR PROPER VALVE ALIGNMENT AND SAFE CARGO TRANSFER GUIDANCE, PLEASE REFER TO KIRBY MARINE TRANSPORTATION'S CARGO HANDLING PROCEDURE MANUAL AND FOLLOW THE KIRBY TRANSFER PLAN.

IF YOU NEED A COPY OF THE PROCEDURE MANUAL, PLEASE CALL THE KIRBY DUTY LINE (713) 435-1618 OR (713) 435-1925 BEFORE CARGO OPERATION.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS No.: BE114 Variant: U.S.A.-EN Version No: 1.2 Validation Date: 01/22/2002

PROPYLENE OXIDE

SECTION 1: ID	the second s		and the set of the set of
Product Name:	PROPYLENE OXIDE		
Product Number:	000000000000499221		
Chemical Name:	1,2-Propylene Oxide		
CAS Number:	75-58-9		
Chemical Family:	Alkyl epoxides		
Synonyms:	1,2-Epoxypropane; Methyl Ox	irane; Propylene Oxide; PO	
Manufacturer:	Lyondell Chemical Company One Houston Center, Suite 1600 1221 McKinney St. P.O. Box 2583 Houston Texas 77252-2583	Telephone Numbers: Emergency: CHEI LYON	MTREC 800 424-9300 NDELL 800-245-4532
		Non-Emergency: CUST	
			777-0232 DUCT SAFETY
		PRO	777-0232 DUCT SAFETY 700-0948
Management of research and research		PRO 600 7	DUCT SAFETY
SECTION 2 : Co	mposition/Information c	PRO 600 7	DUCT SAFETY
		PRO 600 7 m Ingredients	DUCT SAFETY
SECTION 2 : Co Component Name: 1,2-Propylene Oxid	CAS &	PRO 600 7	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by With
Component Name: 1,2-Propylene Oxid	e 75-56-9	PRO 600 7 Ingredients	DUCT SAFETY 700-0946 Concentration by Wi M Avg. Min, M
Component Name; 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA	e <u>CASE</u> 75-56-9 ZARD IDENTIFICATION	PRO 600 7 En Ingredients ENECS 200-879-2	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by WI At Ave. Min. M 10
Component Name; 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA	e <u>CASE</u> 75-56-9 ZARD IDENTIFICATION	PRO 600 7 Ingredients	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by WI At Ave. Min. M 10
Component Name; 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA	e <u>CASE</u> 75-56-9 ZARD IDENTIFICATION	PRO 600 7 En Ingredients ENECS 200-879-2	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by WI At Ave. Min. M 10
Component Name; 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA Emergency Overvi Signal Word:	e <u>CAS 6</u> 75-58-9 ZARD IDENTIFICATION iew This material is HAZARDO DANGER. Extremely flammable. Hig	PRO 600 7 En Ingredients ENECS 200-879-2	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by With Ava. Win, 10 10 nation definition.
Component Name; 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA Emergency Overvi Signal Word:	e <u>CAS 6</u> 75-58-9 ZARD IDENTIFICATION iew This material is HAZARDO DANGER. Extremely flammable. Hig	PRO 600 7 on Ingredients <u>EU Invesiory Humber</u> EINECS 200-879-2 DUS by OSHA Hazard Communic ghly reactive. Severe eye irritant.	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by With Ava. Win, 10 10 nation definition.
Component Name: 1,2-Propylene Oxid SECTION 3: HA Emergency Overv	e <u>75-56-9</u> ZARD IDENTIFICATION isw This material is HAZARDO DANGER. Extremely flammable. Hig skin sensitizer. Imhalation	PRO 600 7 EN Ingredients ENECS 200-879-2 DUS by OSHA Hazard Communic ghly reactive. Severe eye irritant. hazard. Possible cancer hazard.	DUCT SAFETY 700-0948 Concentration by With Ava. Win, 10 10 nation definition.

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Material Safety Data Sheet PROPYLENE OXIDE

MSDS No.: Variant: Version No: Validation Date: BE114 U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002 Page 2 of 9 Physical State: Liquid. Color: Clear, colorless. Odor: Ether-like odor. Odor Threshold: ~ 43 ppm / Odor is not an adequate warning of potentially hazardous ambient air concentrations. Potential Health Effects Routes of Exposure: Inhalation Eye Skin. Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure: Propylene oxide is of slight acute toxicity. 1.2-Propylene Oxide Severe skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer. Skin absorption hazard. Moderate to severe eve irritant. Respiratory tract irritant. Mucous membrane irritant. Slight ingestion hazard. Skin: Liquid may produce minimal to severe skin irritation. Potential skin sensitizer. Skin absorption hazard. Inhalation: Signs of respiratory tract irritation (such as tearing, nasal discharge, difficulty breathing) may occur with high vapor concentrations. Eye: Severe eve irritant. Ingestion: Ingestion not a likely route of exposure. Ingestion may result in irritation of the mouth and digestive tract. Chronic Health Effects: See component summary. 1,2-Propylene Oxide This material has been shown to induce tumors in laboratory animals. Repeated skin contact may cause irritation and allergic dermatitis. Listed by IARC as a group 2B -Possible Human Carcinogen. Listed by NTP as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: No additional information is available on whether overexposure to this material would aggravate other existing special medical conditions. **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES** General: After adequate first aid, no further treatment is required unless symptoms reappear. Inhalation: If overcome by exposure, remove victim to fresh air immediately. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. Prompt action is essential.

Eye: Immediately flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. If pain or irritation persists, promptly obtain medical attention.

Material Safety Data Sheet PROPYLENE OXIDE

MSDS No.:	
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Skin: Immediately remove contaminated clothing.	Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and

water. Flush with lukewarm water for 15 minutes. If sticky, use waterless cleaner first. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.

Ingestion: If large quantity swallowed, give lukewarm water (pint/ 1/2 litre) if victim completely conscious/alert. Do not induce vomiting. Risk of damage to lungs exceeds poisoning risk. Obtain emergency medical attention.

Physician's

Detoxification

Procedures:

Treat symptomatically. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability

Classification:

OSHA/NFPA Class IA flammable liquid.

Flash Point / Method: ~ -37 °C(-35 °F)(Closed Cup)

Auto-Ignition

Temperature: 449 °C (840 °F)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.7 vol%

UPPER: 36.5 vol%

Hazardous

Combustion

Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and other toxic vapors.

Special Conditions to

Avoid:

Releases flammable vapors below normal ambient temperatures. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source. Diluting with water may not suffice to raise flash point above ambient temperatures.

Suitable: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Test results indicate that alcohol resistant foam is most effective in fighting propylene oxide fires. **Extinguishing Media:**

Unsuitable: Do not use solid water stream.

Fire Fighting

Instructions:

Protective Equipment/Clothing: Do not enter fire area without proper protection. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

INSTRUCTIONS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Heat may build enough pressure to rupture closed containers/spreading fire/increasing risk of burns/injuries. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Blanket with alcohol-resistant foam. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Notify authorities immediately if liquid enters sewer/public waters.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES Material Safety Data Sheet PROPYLENE OXIDE

MSDS No.: Variant: Version No: Validation Date: BE114 U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002 Page 4 of 9 Release Response: Extremely flammable liquid. Highly reactive material. Release causes immediate fire/explosion hazard. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate/limit access. All equipment used when handling this product must be groundeg. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Clay-based absorbants may react with propylene oxide. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dike large spills and place materials in salvage containers. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Regulation Component TPQ RQ

EPA/DOT RQ Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9, 45.4 KG / 100 lbs SARA TPQ Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9. 4,540 KG / 10,000 lbs 45.4 KG / 100 lbs

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: For industrial use only. Use only non-sparking tools. Carefully vent any internal pressure before removing closure. Containers must be properly grounded before beginning transfer. Handle empty containers with care; vapor residue may be flammable/explosive. Isolate. vent, drain, wash and purge systems or equipment before maintenance or repair. Extinguish all ignition sources. Check atmosphere for explosiveness and oxygen deficiencies. Observe precautions pertaining to confined space entry. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Storage: Store only in tightly closed, properly vented containers away from heat, sparks, open flame and strong oxidizing agents. Store closed drums with bung in up position. Vapor space above stored liquid may be flammable/explosive unless blanketed with inert gas.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION Engineering

Controls:

Electrical equipment should be grounded and conform to applicable electrical code. Use only where ventilation can control exposures to within occupational exposure limit(s). Special attention should be given to low areas/pits where flammable vapors can accumulate.

Personal Protection:

Inhalation: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. If exposure can exceed the occupational exposure limit(s), use only approved supplied air respirator operated in a positive pressure mode.

Skin: Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Barricade(tm), or Tychem 10 000(tm). Impervious protective suit with integral or tight-fitting gloves, boots, and full head and face protection must be worn. The equipment must be cleaned thoroughly after each use. Eye: Eye protection, including both chemical splash goggles and face shield, must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to splashing/spraying liquid, airborne particles, or vapor.

Other Hygienic

Practices:

Selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protective equipment relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and/or potential hazards that may be encountered during use. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Material Safety Data Sheet

PROPYLENE OXIDE MSDS No.: Variant: Version No: Validation Date: **BE114** U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002 Page 5 of 9 Recommended Work Practices Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove soiled clothing/wash thoroughly before reuse. **Occupational Exposure Limits:** Component Name: Source / Date Value / Units Type Notation Carcinogenic Listing* 1,2-Propylene Oxide US (ACGIH) / 2001 2 ppm 4.8 mg/m3 6

8 HRS / TWA. Sen 2, 3

US (OSHA) / 2001 100 ppm 240 mg/m3 8 HRS / TWA. No 2. 3 *1 = OSHA 2 = IARC 3 = NTP 4 = Others N/L = Not Listed See Section 11 for more information SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES Specific Gravity: ~0.83 g/cc Vapor: ~2, (Air = 1.0 at 60-90°F) Boiling Point: ~ 34 °C/94 °F, @ 760 mm Hg pH: Not applicable. Vapor Pressure: ~ 440 mm Hg, @ (20 °C) Viscosity: ~ 4 mPa.s, @ (21 °C/70 °F). (Brookfield). Solubility: Solubility (Water): Appreciable (10 Percent or more). Octanol/Water **Partition Coefficient** in Kow: Log Pow: -1.52 to 0.35 Melting/ Freezina Point: -112 °C/-169 °F Dry Point: No Data Available. Evaporatio n Rate: No Data Available. **Other Physical &** Chemical Properties: Volatile Characteristics: Moderate: 1.0 to 10.0% Additional properties may be listed in Sections 3 and 5. SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY Chemical Stability: This material is stable when properly handled and stored. Conditions to Avoid: Contact with strong acids. Contact with strong bases. Heat, sparks, open flame. other ignition sources, and oxidizing conditions. Incompatibility with: Anhydrous metal chlorides. Reacts with anhydrous metal chlorides and peroxides. No additional information available. Bronze. Severe oxidizing conditions. Brass. Acetvlide forming metals. Decomposition Products: Incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide and other toxic gases. Hazardous Polymerization: May occur. **Reactions with Air and** Water: Not expected to occur. **Material Safety Data Sheet** PROPYLENE OXIDE MSDS No .: Variant: Version No: Validation Date: **BE114** U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002 Page 6 of 9 SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Product Summary: Propylene oxide is of slight acute toxicity, is severely irritating to the eyes, irritating to the skin and respiratory tract, and may cause skin sensitization. Target organ toxicity associated with repeated exposure to propylene oxide is limited to local tissue injury at the site of initial contact. There are no concerns for selective effects on fertility or the developing embryo or fetus associated with propylene oxide exposure. Propylene oxide can bind to and, under certain conditions, damage genetic material. In lifetime inhalation studies, propylene oxide has been shown to be a rodent nasal carcinogen at

CARCINOGENICITY: See component summary. Component Summary:

1,2-Propylene Oxide LC50 (Inhl) Rat 4000 PPM 4 HOURS LC50 (Inhl) Mouse 1740 PPM 4 HOURS LD50 (Oral) Rat 950 MG/KG

concentrations associated with obvious irritation, injury, and regenerative changes in nasal passages.

LD50 (Oral) Guinea Pig 690 MG/KG LD50 (Skin) Rabbit 950 MG/KG ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS: Overexposure may cause irritation to the respiratory tract and to other mucous membranes. SKIN EFFECTS: Liquid may produce minimal to severe skin irritation. Potential skin sensitizer. Skin

SKIN EFFECTS: Liquid may produce minimal to severe skin irritation. Potential skin sensitizer. Skin absorption hazard.

EYE EFFECTS: Severe eye irritant.

Target Organ Effects At site of application: skin, eye, nasal passages, respiratory system and gastrointestinal tract.

Repeated Dose Toxicity Target organ toxicity associated with repeated exposure to propylene oxide is limited to local tissue injury at the site of initial contact. Significant toxic effects in organs distant from the site of application have not been observed.

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CARCINOGENICITY: The results of cancer studies in laboratory animals indicate that propylene oxide is able to produce site of contact tumors by certain inhalation or oral exposures. The mode of action for the tumorigenic responses has not been established. Chronic irritation, cytotoxicity, and consequential cellular proliferation may play a role in tumor development. Propylene oxide is able to react directly with and, under certain conditions, damage nucleic acids (genetic material). The significance of these effects to adverse consequences in animals or humans has not been established. This chemical is an IARC 2B carcinogen that has produced tumors in experimental animals. Listed by NTP as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. **Reproductive / Development Effects** No evidence of developmental toxicity or adverse effects on fertility were observed at non-parentally toxic dose levels suggesting propylene oxide is not a selective developmental or reproductive toxicant.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: This material is expected to be moderately toxic to aquatic species. **Toxicity to Fish:/Amphibians** Test type Species Value / Units LC50 / 96 HOUR rainbow trout, 52 mg/l LC50 / 96 HOURS bluegill. 215 mg/l LC50 / 96 HOURS mullet. 89 ma/l **Toxicity to Aquatic: Inverterbrates:** Test type Species Value / Units EC50 / 48 HOURS Daphnia magna, 350 mg/l **Toxicity to Aquatic: Plants** Test type Species Value / Units EC50 / 96 HOURS green algae (selenastrum). 240 ma/l Environmental Fate:

This material is not expected to persist in the environment. This material is volatile and water soluble. It is expected to be poorly adsorbed onto soils or sediments. In water and soil, it will hydrolyze rapidly to non-toxic and degradable materials.

Bioaccumulation: This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Biodegradation: This material is expected to be biodegradable.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Contaminated product, soil, water, container residues and spill cleanup materials may be hazardous wastes. (See applicable local, state, and international regulations, specifications or other requirements). Burn concentrated liquids in systems designed for low flash point material. Avoid flame-outs. Dilute aqueous waste may biodegrade. Concentrated/raw liquid waste may require 100 fold dilution or more to raise flash point to safe level before discharge

to treatment facility. Avoid overloading/poisoning plant biomass. Assure effluent complies with applicable regulations. Comply with applicable local, state or international regulations concerning solid or hazardous waste disposal and/or container disposal.

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PROPYLENE OXIDE

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MSDS No .: Variant: Version No: Validation Date: **BE114** U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002 Page 8 of 9 SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION **Proper Shipping** Name: **Propylene Oxide** UN/NA ID: UN 1280 NAER Guidebook: 127P Marine Pollutant: No Labels: Flammable liquid. DOT Hazard Class: 3, PG | IMDG Hazard Class: 3, PG I **ADR/VLG Hazard** Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Hazard Class: 3, Packing Group I. ADNR/VBG Hazard Class: 3 **RID/VSG Hazard** Class: 3 SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION Regulatory Status: All components of this product are listed or are exempt from listing on the TSCA 8(b) inventory. If identified components of this product are listed under the TSCA 12(b) Export Notification rule, they will be listed below. SARA - Section 313 Emissions Reporting: This material contains the following chemicals with known CAS numbers subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 and 40 CFR 372: **Component Summary: Reporting Threshold** Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9. 0.1% SARA - Section 311/312: Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to Section 311 & 312: Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard. Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard. Fire Hazard. Reactive. Sudden Release of Pressure. State Reporting: This material contains the following chemical(s) with CAS numbers listed by the State of California as 'known to the State to cause Cancer' or 'known to the State to cause Reproductive Toxicity' (Note that some of these chemicals may only be present in trace amounts): Propylene Oxide, Carcinogenic Hazard Material Safety Data Sheet PROPYLENE OXIDE MSDS No .: Varianti Version No: Validation Date: **BE114** U.S.A.-EN 1.2 01/22/2002

Massachusetts Substances List (MSL) - Extraordinarily hazardous substances on the MSL-EHL must be identified when present in materials at levels greater than state specified criterion. The criterion is >= 0.0001%. Components with CAS numbers present in this material at levels which could require reporting under the statute are:

Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9.

Special Hazardous Substances listed by the State of Pennsylvania must be identified when present in materials at levels greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >= 0.01%. Components with CAS numbers in this material at a level which could require reporting under the statute are: Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9.

Environmentally Hazardous Substances listed by the State of Pennsylvania must be identified when present in materials at levels greater than the state specified criterion. The criterion is >= 1%. Components with CAS numbers in this material at a level which could require reporting under the statute are:

Propylene Oxide / CAS# 75-56-9.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION DISCLAIMER OF

RESPONSIBILITY: This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification. The information on this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable. Latest Revision(s): Revised Section(s): 11 Date of Revision: 17 January 2002 END OF DOCUMENT

PROPYLENE OXIDE POX 2 CAUTIONARY RESPONSE INFORMATION 7. SHIPPING INFORMATION 4. FIRE HAZARDS Flash Point: --38°F C.C.; --20°F O.C. Flasmable Limits in Ar: 2.1%-38.5% 7.1 Grades of Purity: 99.99% (must contain no 41 Liquid Common Synanyme ecolylene) Colorises 4.2 Sweet, alcohol odor 43 Fire Estinguishing Agents: Cabon distil Storage Temperature: Ambient Methyloxiana 1, 2-Epoxypropune 7.3 Inert Almosphere: Inerted Mixes with water. Flammable, initialing vapor is produced or dry chemical for small less; slephot or of dry creations for small Zeek; sicolo polymer loan for large See. 4.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to Be Uoud: Water may be instructive. 4.5 Epecial Hazards of Combustion Produ 7.4 Venting: Belety relief 7.5 IMO Pollution Calagory: C 7.5 Ship Type: 2 Evecuate. Keep people away. AVCID CONTACT WITH LICUID AND VAPOR. West poplies, sel-contained treating apparatus, and rubber overclothing (including gloves) State of gorifon sources and call free department. State of gorifon sources and call free department. State of gorifon sources and polyton control agencies. 7.7 Barge Hull Type: 2 Not perlinent 4.6 Babaylor in Fire: Containers may exp Vaports howier that air and may travel identife distance to a source of Ignition and teah back. Ignition Temperature: 8097 Electrical Hazard: Class I, Group B (C) 4.7 8. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS FLAMMABLE Containers may appliede in Site, Flashback many suppliede in Site, Flashback many suppliede in Site, and number overclothing Wear soggles, asti-cranitaries breakting apparetue, and number overclothing (Including glowes). Combet I new from safe distance or protected location. Extinguish with dry dremical, alcohol locat, or autoon diadde. Water may be halfective on (I.e. Cool esposed containers with water. 4.1 8.1 49 CPR Category: Planmable Sould Burning Rate: 3.3 mm/min. 48 E2 49 CFR Class; 3 4.10 Adiabalic Flame Temperature: Currently E3 49 CFR Paekage Group; I nut evaluate 4.11 Statchiometric Air to Fuel Retio: 18.0 84 Marine Pollulant: No Fire **8.5 NFPA Hezert Classification** (calc.) Category Clausification 4.12 Fighe Temperature: Currently not evaluate 4.13 Combustion Molar Rade (Resolant to Preducti: 6.0 (calc.) 4.14 Minimum Oxygen Concentration for CALL FOR MEDICAL AID Combustion 640 CC): No diseast 7.4% VAPOR VAPCH Infailing to eyes, nose, and firsel, If infailed, will cause headache, neuses, vomiling, or force of consciousness. Move to freeh alt. Move the settle of the alt. If breathing is stitucial, give entry en. LIQUE WB burn akin and eyes. Hermitil It seatlowed. Reserves contaminated clothing and shoes. Plant affortind arrass with planty of water. It is CPCS, hold synds open and fuch with planty of water. It is CPCS, hold synds open and fuch with planty of water. It SWALLOWED and vicin is CONSCICUUS, have vicin ddnk water or mBC. Exposure 5. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY 5.1 Resolivity With Water: He reaction 5.2 Resolivity with Common Nateriale: No reaction 5.3 Stability During Transport: Stable 8.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and 9. PHYSICAL & CHENICAL PROPERTIES 8.1 Physical State at LPC and 1 atra: Caustica: Not pertnent litect of leaw concentrelions on equatic life is unknown. Jay be desperaue if it enters webs intakes, iolify least health and withite citicale. iolify apenilors of nearby webs intakes, E.S. Polynaerization: May secur due to high temperatures, contamination with adtailes, equeous acids, amines, and Limite 18 Moleculer Weight: SB.CB Water 83 Bolling Point at 1 sin: 93.7*F = 34.3*D = 397.8*K Pollution adda a lashala. 8.4 Frenting Point: E.6 Inhibitor of Polymorization; Not perinent -169.4*F = --111.9*C = 181.3*K 8.5 Critical Temperature: 408.4*F = 209.1*C = 482.3*K **8.8** Critical Processes: 1. CORRECTIVE RESPONSE ACTIONS 2. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS 714 pile = 48.8 stn = 4.92 Mil/m¹ Diute and disperse 2.1 CO Compatibility Group; 18; Aligime 8.7 Spealls Cravity: 0.630 at 20°C (liquid) 8.8 Liquid Surface Tension: 24.5 synau/am = Stop discharge adde Do hal buts 2.2 Formula: CHCHCHLO 2.3 IMO/UN Designation: 3.1/1280 0.0245 N/m at 15*C DOT ID No.1 1280 8.8 Liquid Water Interfactal Tension: 2.6 CAS Registry No.: 75-58-9 2.6 NAERO Gelde No.: 127P Not perlinent 8. WATER POLLUTION 8.10 Vaper (Gae) Specific Gravity: 2.7 Standard Industrial Trade Classification: 2.0 6.1 Aquatic Toxicity; Currently not evaluate \$1614 8.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas): 6.2 Webstowl Toxicity: Currently not avelated 1,133 1.100 9.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization: 205 Blu/b = 114 cal/g = 3. HEALTH HAZARDS 6.3 Elelegiest Oxygen Demand (600); Personal Protective Equipment: Alr-applied masic subber or plastic gloves; vapor-proof goggles. Bymptoms Fellowing Exposure: inhabition may produce headache, nausee, vamling, and unconsciousness; mild depression of central nervous system; lung laitation. Sightly initiating to stin, but covered sonitad may cause bun. Very initiating to syste. Toolment of Strategies INMU Strategies and an analy cause bun. strently not evaluate 4.77 X 10⁴ J/m 5.4 Food Chain Concentration Patientid: None 6.5 OESAME Hexard Prollin: 9.14 Hest of Decomposition: Not performt Trestment of Exposure: INHALATION: remove person to test air immediately, keep sulet and 33 Bionocumulation; 0 8.15 Heat of Solution; (as) -19 Bads a --11 calg = -0.45 x 10° d/s 8.16 Heat of Polymorization; Not pertont essential a physician; it inclusion, remove parant as your at introducing, range que and warm; cell a physician; it inclusions and affail (application, BOH) OR EYE CONTACT: Immediately Aish with planty of wellor for at least 15 min.; framediately remove contaminated Onmore to Skine resources: 2 Human and hazard: 1 Human contact hazaid. H clothing, which bands, drgs, etc. to prevent confining product to stin; for eyes get medical 9.17 Heat of Pusion: Currently not evaluation Reduction of emerities: X 8.10 Limiting Value: Currently not available 8.19 Rold Vapor Pressure: 18.0 psis 3.4 TLV-TWA: 20 ppm 3.5 TLV-STEL: Not Based. 3.6 TLV-Calling: Not litled. Tentelly by ingestion: Oracle 2; LDs = 0.5 to 5 plug (ret) 3.7 Texicity by inhelation: Currently not evaluate Chronic Toxicity: Currently not evaluate 3.6 31 3.10 Vepor (Gas) initiant Charaoterialics: Vaper is maderately initialing such that personnel will not NOTER usually below moderate or high vapor constraints one. 1.11 Liquid or Solid initiant Characteristics: Causes smaring of the shin and fini-degree hums on short exposure; may muse secondary burns on long exposure. 3.12 Oder Threshold: 200 ppm 13 140 3.13 HOLH Value: 400 ppm 3.14 OSHA PEL-TWA- 100 mm 2.15 DEHA PEL-STEL: Not Rend. 3.16 OSHA PEL-Calling: Not listed, 3.17 EPA AEGL: Not Estad,



PROPYLENE OXIDE

9 SATURATED L	20 IQUID DENSITY	LIQUID HE	221 AT CAPACITY		22 L CONDUCTIVITY	9. LIQUID V	23 ISCOSITY
Temperature (degrees F)	Pounds per cubic foot	Temperature (degrees F)	British thermal unit per pound-F	Temperature (degrees F)	British thermal unit- inch per hour-square foot-F	Temperature (degrees F)	Centipoise
	56.390 56.170 55.940 55.720 55.270 55.270 55.270 54.810 54.810 54.810 54.911 54.360 54.140 53.910 53.690 53.450 53.240 53.240 53.240 53.210 52.330 52.330 52.330 52.110 51.880 51.430 51.210 50.980 50.760	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	0.433 0.445 0.457 0.469 0.482 0.494 0.506 0.518 0.531 0.543		N O T P E R T I N E N T		N O T P E R T I N E N T

9.24 SOLUBILITY IN WATER		9.25 SATURATED VAPOR PRESSURE		9.26 SATURATED VAPOR DENSITY		9.27 IDEAL GAS HEAT CAPACITY	
Temperature (degrees F)	Pounds per 100 pounds of water	Temperature (degrees F)	Pounds per square inch	Temperature (degrees F)	Pounds per cubic foot	Temperature (degrees F)	British thermal uni per pound-F
68	40.500	50 40 30 10 10 0 10 20	0.207 0.318 0.474 0.691 0.983 1.371 1.875 2.521	50 40 20 10 0 10 20	0.00274 0.00410 0.00598 0.00850 0.01183 0.01613 0.02160 0.02844	0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175	0.257 0.270 0.283 0.296 0.308 0.320 0.320 0.332 0.344
		30 40 50 60 70 80 90	3.337 4.353 5.601 7.118 8.941 11.110 13.670	30 40 50 60 70 80 90	0.03687 0.04713 0.05945 0.07411 0.09133 0.11140 0.13450	200 225 250 275 300 325 350	0.355 0.366 0.377 0.388 0.398 0.409 0.419
		100 110 120 130 140 150	16.660 20.130 24.120 28.680 33.660 39.710	100 10 20 30 40 150	0.16100 0.19110 0.22510 0.26320 0.30550 0.35240	375 400 425 450 475 500 525	0.429 0.438 0.448 0.457 0.466 0.475 0.475 0.484
(a Kata			550 575 600	0.492 0.501 0.509
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	ALL STREET, ST	and the same provide the second s	
		PROPYLE	
	E	Sysueyms-1,2-Epoxypropana; Methyloxirana; Propene	United Nations Number
0	and the second s	godde	POX
11			CHRIS Code
	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Formals-CH3OCHCH3	Boiling Palat 24°C F Freezing Polat C 112°C 7 Freezing Polat F
	TT TT	Appearance-Odor—Coloriess liquid; ether-like odor Specific Granity—0.86	Freezing Point
	12ml	Chemical Family-Akaiene colde	Reid Veper Pressure (psia)
		Pollation Category-USEPA DAIO Applicable Bulk Reg. 46 CFR Subchapter Q	Vapor Pressure 46°C (115°F) (pial
		FIRE & EXPLOSIO	ON HAZARD DATA
		Electrical Grasp—B General—An extremely reactive, flammable liquid with a flame. Flashback slong vapor trail may occur. Fire o	wide explosive range, ignited by heat, speria or open r contamination may cause violent rupture of tank.
		Flash Point ("F)	
			e volumes of water, CO ₂ , alcohol foem. ar a propylene oxide tank, keep tank cool with a water ning tank with caution.
		Marth Marred Ratings Odor Threshold (ppm)	AZARD DATA <u>PEL/TWA (ppm)</u> 20 20 20 20 20 20
		General-Suspected carcinogen. Vapor harmlul. Liquid Into clothing, particularly shoes, cause delayed ski	
		Symptems-Nauses, vomiting and initiation to sympteme	j respiratory passages.
		Short Expenses Telerance-2000 ppm for 4 hours.	air, if breathing stops, apply artificial respiration. Skin of yenty Rush affected areas with water for 15 minutes. Get
		Expessive Procedures—Vapor—territory vicinity of and a eye contact—remove containinated clothing and a protonic ervice or attention.	sir, if breathing stops, apply announ restricted and a gently fush affected areas with water for 15 minutes. Gel
	I.E.V.	*Note: Detectable ador is greater than the TLV. Explo occur before product can be detected by small.	sure to potentially dangerous vapor concentration can
		REACT	IVITY DATA
		Stability—Polymerizae violently with catalysts such a chlorine and with ammonia.	IVITY DATA a acids, bases, and certain salts. Reacts violently with
		Compatibility-Material: Avoid copper and other act	nyildə-formlag mətalə.
		Cargo: Group 16 of compatibility cha	n (A)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		Wear rubber gloves, large heavy lace shield, apparatus. Avoid contact with liquid. Secure ignit Remmable vapora can accumutato.	LEAK PROCEDURE (If in doubt, use body shield sizo), soli-contained breathing (If in doubt, use body shield sizo), soli-confined spaces where ion sources. Do not flush split into confined spaces where
			ational Response Center, 500-424-8802.
	Taria .	Remarks: Must be shipped with inert pad.	
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SECTION 155.750(a)(2):

BARGE TRANSFER SYSTEM

Enclosed are the piping diagrams for the load, unload, and monitoring system

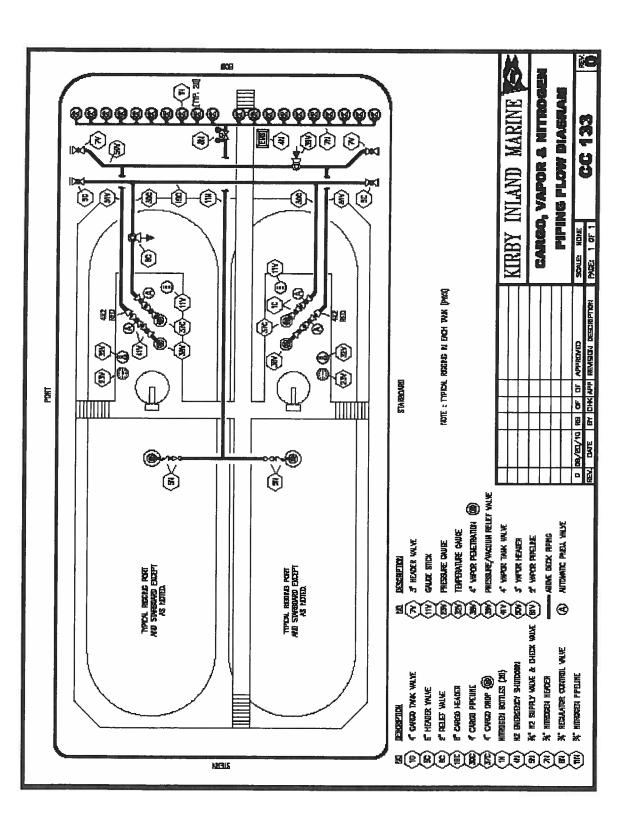
ASSUMING THAT ALL VALVES ARE CLOSED FROM THE START:

TO LOAD

- 1. Open cargo (liquid) valves (2c) load valves , (1c) tank valves, (5C) header valve
- 2. Open vapor valve (41V) to the cargo tanks and header Valve (7v) and (27V)

TO DISCHARGE

- 1. Open master suction valve (3C), (4c) and (5C) header valve
- 2. Open vapor valve (41V) to the cargo tanks and header Valve (7v) and (27V)



SECTION 155.750(a)(3):

PERSONS ON DUTY DURING TRANSFER OPERATIONS

No person shall act as the person in charge of transfer operations on more than one vessel at a time during transfers between vessels or between two or more vessels and a facility unless authorized by the Captain of the Port. This authorization will be in writing and made part of the transfer procedure. The person in charge shall be a certified tankerman who must hold an LFG or DL endorsement. The person in charge shall be aboard the barge at all times unless he is properly relieved or transfer have stopped.

SECTION 155.750(a)(4):

DUTIES OF TANKERMAN (PERSON IN CHARGE)

The tankerman (person in charge) is responsible for transferring barge and carrying out related operations on board in an efficient, safe, and pollution free manner.

The tankerman (person in charge) shall:

- 1. Have on board a valid merchant mariners document endorsed as tankerman, certified to handle LFG or DL.
- 2. Make a thorough inspection of the barge prior to the start of the transfer and check the following:
 - a. Hull condition
 - b. Pressure and Temperature Gauge accuracy
 - c. Any valve or safety valve leakage
 - d. Fire extinguisher condition and number
 - e. Piping Diagram and Strappings for correctness and completeness
 - f. Warning signs, flag, night warning light, shut down sign
 - g. Condition of shutdowns and air control system valves and regulators
 - h. Operability of closed stick gauges
- 3. In addition the tankerman shall ensure that:
 - a. The vessel's moorings are strong enough to hold during all expected conditions of surge, current, and are long enough to allow for changes in draft, drift, and tide.
 - b. The hoses are long enough to allow the vessels to move within the limits of its moorings without placing a strain on the hose loading arm or piping systems.

SECTION 155.750(a)(4) continued:

- c. Each hose is supported to prevent chaffing kinking, or other damages to the hose or hose couplings.
- d. Each transfer system is aligned to allow the flow of cargo.
- e. Each part of the transfer system not in use is securely blanked or shut off.
- f. Each end of hose or loading arm that is not in use is securely blanked by using a bolt in every hole.
- g. Each hose has no loose covers, kinks, bulges, soft spots, gouges, cuts, or slashes that penetrate the first layer of hose reinforcement.
- h. All connections in the transfer system are leak free.
- i. The communications required for the transfer system are leak free.
- j. Tankerman is at the site of the transfer and immediately available.
- k. Transfer is conducted in accordance with the vessel transfer procedure.
- I. Thankerman has a copy of transfer procedure in possession.
- m. Tankerman and dock person in charge both speak English.
- n. A pre-transfer conference is held with the person in charge of the dock facility and the person understands the following details of the transfer:
 - 1) The identity of the product being transferred
 - 2) The sequence of transfer operations
 - 3) The transfer rate
 - 4) The name, or title, and location of each person involved in the transfer operations

5) Details of the transferring and receiving system

SECTION 155.750(a)(4) continued:

- 6) Critical stages of the transfer operations
- 7) Federal, state, and local rules that apply to the transfer
- 8) Emergency procedure
- 9) Discharge mitigation and containment procedures
- 10) Discharge reporting procedures
- 11) Watch or shift change arrangements
- 12) Transfer shutdown procedures
- o. The Persons in charge of transfer operations for the vessel and facility must agree on the transfer operations prior to transfer.
- p. The transfer operation is lighted between sunset and sunrise.

SECTION 155.750(a)(5):

TENDING VESSEL MOORINGS DURING TRANSFER OPERATIONS

Proper mooring of the barge is essential for both safety and pollution prevention. You may not transfer cargo to or from a barge unless its moorings are strong enough to hold in all expected conditions of surge, current, and weather. The mooring lines must be long enough to allow for changes in draft, trim, surge, and tide during transfer operations.

All conditions at the dock must be considered to determine the adequate size, proper lead and the number of lines necessary. Surge of the barge, both at parallel to and at right angles to the dock, will be influenced by the proximity of traffic in the channel, the dock design, the state of the tide and the barge's draft. Be sure that all lines have the proper lead and are secure.

Be particularly mindful of docks with high and low mooring dolphins, etc. It may be necessary to shift from lower mooring supports to higher or visa versa, as the barge goes down or comes up from the water.

When mooring the barge, as a MINIMUM standard, the PIC should ensure that the number of mooring lines used is in accordance with the governing Standard Operating Procedures for the service of this barge. The lines are used in combination to fulfill the following functions:

- (1) Towing lines
- (2) Backing lines
- (3) Spring lines

SECTION 155.750(a)(6):

EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN AND COMMUNICATIONS

The valving system contains air diaphragm control valves throughout, with the exception of a manual valve closest to the tank entrance for the liquid and vapor lines.

NOTE: These manual values are adjacent to the air operated values, thus each vapor and liquid line has two values as close to the tank penetration as possible. The air diaphragm values are opened by application of air pressure against their diaphragms.

The control valves throughout the barge can be opened by controlling a four way valve at each control station. Suitable block valves are located in the air control system in order to keep some valves closed if desired.

The air control system for this barge is designed with special dump valves at each control valve to ensure total closure time is within 10 seconds. <u>By pulling the cable at the four way valve at any station, all control valves will close within 10 seconds.</u>

The control system is also designed to allow local closure at a particular control valve without having to dump the entire system. This valving arrangement is located at the particular control valve.

Each vessel must have a means that enables continuous two way voice communications between the facility and vessel persons in charge. This means must be usable and effective in all phases of the transfer operation and in all conditions of weather.

The means of communication may be a two way radio or a loud hailer and must be intrinsically safe as defined in 46 CFR 110 and meet Class 1, Division 1, Group D.

SECTION 155.750(a)(7):

PROCEDURES FOR TOPPING OFF TANKS AND PROCEDURES FOR DISCHARGE OPERATIONS

TOPPING OFF

The load limits for LG barges are based on authorized Type II draft limitations, or volumetric capacities based on filling densities, whichever comes first. It is anticipated that at all loading temperatures, the percentage based on filling density will be reached before the authorized barge draft is obtained.

The COI for this barge has a draft restriction listed for **PROPYLENE OXIDE** (Type II @ 7.12 lbs/gal) which is approved as a maximum draft for stability and structural reasons, and that is the one you can never exceed. Therefore, the load limit is either this MEAN maximum draft or the loading of 80% maximum.

Remember, mean draft means the mean draft at midship, or the average of the forward and aft drafts, NOT the point where one end of the barge first reached the authorized draft limit.

Kirby would like to know if the listed draft is met before the load limit of 80% is reached. First, check your barge to look for water in the voids or hopper and report accordingly. Second, check to ensure that your draft reading is mean midship draft.

UNLOADING WITHOUT PUMPS

Also, with regard to unloading operations using gas (either product, nitrogen, natural gas) as the only pressurizing medium, line up appropriately with vapor valves open to allow gas from the dock. HOWEVER, do not run the discharge pressure beyond 90% of the CARGO TANK SAFETY RELIEF VALVE SETTING. The cargo tank safeties are set at 50psig so do not introduce pressure into the tanks greater than 45psig.

SECTION 155.750(a)(8):

PROCEDURES FOR ENSURING ALL VALVES ARE CLOSED

To Open Control Valves:

- 1. Connect shore air supply to control station.
- 2. Open manual air supply valve to air operated control valves.
- 3. Open the air valve in the system to each control valve desired for the operation.
- 4. In case of emergency pull the emergency shutdown cable at any control station.

To Close Control Valves:

- 1. Shut off and bleed the air pressure from the system.
- 2. Close all manual air supply valves in the system.
- 3. Close all cargo and vapor manual valves.

Cargo Hose Connections:

- 1. All flanges must be made up with bolts in every hole.
- 2. After discharge or loading, blinds are made up with bolts in every hole.

SECTION 155.750(a)(10):

PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING AND OPENING THE VESSEL OPENINGS

This is an LG barge with pressure vessel tanks at MAWP of 50 psig. The cargo tanks are not designed to allow any open or PV venting to the atmosphere during transfer operations in while transit. In fact, they are outfitted only with safety relief valves set at 50 psig as the venting device. Any such venting needs to be reported to the appropriate Kirby Inland Marine authorities. Check for leaks in this area and report them.

Sometimes after a load residual product will be trapped in the pipelines. The safety relief valves on these pipelines have been set much higher than the cargo tank safety relief valve in order to minimize the transit venting of product. This is USCG approved. Nevertheless, be wary of these pipelines and their potential to vent. If they do vent, report this to the appropriate Kirby Inland Marine authorities.

The hull and hopper have voids, which could provide a great deal of space for the influx of rainwater, etc. which could compromise load limits and barge stability. Hatches over these void spaces should only be opened for inspection purposes. During the transfer, they need not be totally dogged down since the PIC will be conducting frequent inspections of the voids. After the transfer, and while in transit, they must be totally secured. If opened periodically for inspection during transit, they must be totally secured.

SECTION 155.750(a)(11):

CARGO HOSES CARRIED ON BARGES

Cargo hoses for LG service whether provided by the barge/boat or terminal must be made of flexible metal and fabricated of seamless steel pipe and flexible joints of steel or bronze, or of other suitable material resistant to the action of the cargo.

The Maximum Allowable Working Pressure (MAWP) shall be marked on the hose. For transfers involving **propylene oxide** a #150 hose is OK.

In addition to the MAWP, the date of the manufacture and date of the annually required pressure test should be marked on the hose. If not, however, this information can be contained within the barge or facility paperwork records, and the hose must be marked to indicate this.

Further, the hose must marked for Liquefied Gas service, or for the specific liquefied gas, or reference a chart of approved LG products in the barge or facility paperwork, where appropriate.

Inspection procedures in Section 155.750 (a)(4) must be met.

SECTION 151.50-73:

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

When table 151.05 refers to this section, the following apply:

(a) The person in charge of cargo handling operations shall ensure that the following chemical protective clothing constructed of materials resistant to permeation by the cargo being handled is worn by all personnel engaged in an operation listed in paragraph

(b) of this section:

- (1) Splash protective eyewear.
- (2) Long-sleeved gloves.
- (3) Boots or shoe covers.
- (4) Coveralls or lab aprons.

(b) The section applies during the following operations:

- (1) Sampling cargo.
- (2) Transferring cargo.
- (3) Making or breaking cargo hose connections.
- (4) Gauging a cargo tank, unless gauging is by closed system.
- (5) Opening cargo tanks.

(c) Coveralls or lab aprons may be replaced by splash suits or aprons constructed of light weight or disposable materials if, in the judgment of the person in charge of cargo handling operations,

- (1) Contact with the cargo is likely to occur only infrequently and accidentally; and
- (2) The splash suit or apron is disposed of immediately after contamination.

(d) Splash protective eyewear must be tight-fitting chemical-splash goggles, face shields, or similar items intended specifically for eye protection from chemical splashing or spraying.

(e) The person in charge of cargo handling operations shall ensure that each person in the vicinity of an operation listed in the paragraph of this section or in the vicinity of tanks, piping, or pumps being used to transfer the cargo wear splash protective eyewear under paragraph (d) of this section.

POX Barge Revised 3/21/18