

CRITICAL SAFETY INFORMATION FOR EXCAVATORS, CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS

Español en la página 9.



Work safely when excavating or digging near pipelines and storage facilities.

Please share this information with others in your organization.

Flint Hills Resources 24-hour emergency numbers:

1-800-666-0150, 1-800-666-0051 or 1-888-718-6597

You received this brochure because you or your employees have engaged or may engage in excavation, farming, or ranching activities near a pipeline or a storage facility owned or operated by Flint Hills Resources. Flint Hills Resources top priority is the safety of our neighbors, employees and the environment.

This brochure contains information about excavation, farming, or ranching activities around pipelines, including:

- *Purpose and reliability of pipeline systems*
- *Recognizing a pipeline leak*
- *Responding to a pipeline emergency*
- *One Call Requirements*
- *Flint Hills Resources tolerance zones*
- *Identifying a pipeline*
- *General information about Flint Hills Resources operations*

Using the information contained in this brochure as a part of your excavation preparation will help ensure the safety of you and your community.

For additional information, please contact Flint Hills Resources at
1-855-831-6353 or pipelinesafety@fhr.com.



**Know what's below.
Call **811** before you dig.**

PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, pipelines are considered the safest and most efficient means of transporting energy resources. Due to measures taken by Flint Hills Resources and other pipeline companies to prevent pipeline leaks, unplanned releases are rare. Even so, the effects of a pipeline-related emergency will depend on factors involved with the specific situation, such as the product type, amount released and the location where the incident occurred. We think there is no substitute for open knowledge sharing, planning, and precise communications when preparing for the unlikely event of a pipeline emergency.

RECOGNIZING A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

Flint Hills Resources considers any of the following events potential emergency situations:

- *Fire, explosion or a natural disaster at or near a pipeline or related facility*
- *Accidental release of hazardous vapors and/or liquids from a pipeline or related facility*
- *Acts of sabotage*
- *Operations failures causing a hazardous condition*

Such events require immediate response and coordinated communication between emergency officials and Flint Hills Resources.



USE YOUR SENSES TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE EMERGENCY



DO YOU SEE?

- Persistent bubbling in standing water
- Dead or discolored vegetation
- A sheen on the surface of standing water
- Pooling liquid on the ground
- Slight mist of ice or unexplained frozen ground near a pipeline during warm weather
- A white cloud or fog
- Flames or vapors
- An unusual amount of melted snow
- Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground



DO YOU SMELL?

- Strange or unusual odors similar to petrochemicals
- "Rotten eggs"



DO YOU HEAR?

Unusual noises such as:

- Hissing
- Roaring
- Bubbling
- Explosions

DO'S AND DON'TS IN A PIPELINE EMERGENCY



1. Leave the immediate area on foot! Move in a cross-wind direction away from the leak or vapor cloud and maintain a safe distance; abandon any equipment being used in or near the area
2. Warn others to stay away
3. Go directly to a safe location and then call 911 and Flint Hills Resources' emergency numbers at **1-800-666-0150, 1-800-666-0051 or 1-888-718-6597**
4. **Remember** if you damage a pipeline, you are required by law to report the damage to the pipeline company, a Texas One Call Center or the Railroad Commission of Texas



1. Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves; you may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident
2. Do not cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as a telephone, electrical switch, vehicle ignition, lighting a match, ringing a doorbell, etc.
3. Do not use e-mail, text or the internet to contact the company about a leak
4. Do not come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas
5. Do not drive into a leak or vapor cloud
6. Do not attempt to extinguish a pipeline fire before the fire's fuel source is eliminated
7. Do not assume someone else has reported the leak

POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

The hazards associated with a pipeline emergency will be related to the location and environmental conditions associated with the release, as well as the specific characteristics of the material(s) being carried in the pipeline. Possible hazards associated with a pipeline emergency may include:

- **Fire**
- **Explosion**
- **Drinking water contamination**
- **Toxic inhalation hazards**
- **Asphyxiation hazards**
- **Corrosion hazards**

The chart below provides some general information about the products transported through Flint Hills Resources operated pipelines. For more detailed information specific to our jurisdiction, please contact Flint Hills Resources at **1-855-831-6353** or **pipelinesafety@fhr.com**.

PRODUCT	APPEARANCE	ODOR	SPECIAL BEHAVIOR	HAZARDS
Petroleum Liquids (crude, gasoline, diesel, jet fuel) (DOT ERG 128) Note: Crude may contain H2S	Liquid Color ranges from yellow to black	Like gasoline or diesel fuel Note: H2S, if present, may have a rotten egg smell	Flows with topography of land. Flow depends on temperature and viscosity; can be thick and slow-moving or light and able to move quickly. Note: H2S, if present, is heavier than air	May release vapors which are highly flammable, unstable and can be dangerous. Exposure may cause moderate irritation. Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning. May contain a Benzene. Note: H2S, if present, is a toxic gas that can be fatal at relatively low levels
Petroleum Gases or Highly Volatile Liquids (HVLs) (Butane, Propylene, Hydrogen) (DOT ERG 115)	Transported as liquid but will vaporize into a Natural Gas Condensate at ambient pressure	Typically odorless when transported by pipeline. Propylene may have faint hydrocarbon odor.	Vaporizes into a gas at ambient pressure. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas.	Highly flammable and easily ignited by spark or flame. Contact with skin may cause burns, injury, or frostbite. Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning. Fires may produce irritating or toxic gases. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air.
Natural Gas (DOT ERG 115)	Gas Colorless	Typically odorless when transported through transmission pipeline. Odorant added for service distribution.	Vapors are lighter than air at ambient temperature. Can migrate into enclosed spaces.	Highly flammable and easily ignited by spark or flame. Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning. Fires may produce irritating or toxic gases. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air.
Anhydrous Ammonia (DOT ERG 125)	Gas or liquid Colorless	Pungent Odor	Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Runoff may cause pollution.	Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning.
Inert gas (Nitrogen) DOT ERG 121	Gas Colorless	Odorless	Vapors are lighter than air at ambient temperature. Can migrate into enclosed spaces.	Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning.
Gas (Acetylene, Butadiene*) (DOT ERG 116/116P*)	Gas Colorless	Odorless	Vapors are lighter than air at ambient temperature. Substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.	Flammable and easily ignited by spark or flame. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Methanol (DOT ERG 131)	Liquid Colorless	Distinctive odor similar to ethanol (drinking alcohol)	Vapors are heavier than air. Many liquids are lighter than water. Runoff may cause pollution.	Toxic; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin. Highly flammable and easily ignited by spark or flame. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning.
Benzene, Xylene, Dipolene (DOT ERG 130)	Liquid Colorless	Benzene -sweet smell, responsible for the aroma around gas stations	Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Runoff may cause pollution.	Highly flammable: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness and cause asphyxiation without warning.
Oxygen (DOT ERG 122)	Gas Colorless	Odorless	-----	Substance does not burn but will support combustion. Inhalation of this product may cause hyperoxia.

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Before you dig, drill, blast or move any ground near a pipeline, call 811. The One Call Center will notify representatives of underground utilities to mark their facilities at no charge to you. Calling 811 is required by law and can save your life. It will also decrease the risk of damage to our underground pipeline transportation system.



CALL:

- Contact your state's One Call Center by calling 811 or the numbers listed below, or visiting www.call811.com at least 48 before you want to dig. This does not include weekends or holidays.



WAIT:

- Wait for facility owners to mark their underground facilities using paint, flags and/or stakes.
- Confirm that all facilities have been marked. If you know or believe that facilities have not been properly marked, you must call 811 again before beginning any excavation work.



EXCAVATE:

- When digging within 25 feet of a Flint Hills Resources pipeline, a representative from the company must be present during the excavation.
- Expose the underground facility by carefully hand digging or using other non-mechanized equipment until the location and route are confirmed.
- Continue to use caution even after the facility is exposed. Obey safe excavating practices and your state laws.

Remember: Every digging project requires a call to 811, even if you have called before for a similar project.

Do not cover up or rebury an exposed pipeline.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

STATE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE	ADVANCE NOTICE REQUIRED PRIOR TO DIGGING	TOLERANCE ZONE
National	811	www.call811.com	2-3 business days	Varies by state
Texas	1-800-344-8377	www.texas811.org	2 business days	18 inches AND 1/2 of the pipeline diameter on both sides

TOLERANCE ZONES

The immediate area surrounding a pipeline is known as the "tolerance zone." This area provides for the width of an underground pipeline, plus an additional buffer on both sides of the pipeline when digging or excavation activity occurs in close proximity.

Please be sure to confirm the most up-to-date tolerance zone guidelines in your state.

Hand digging or soft excavation, including hydrovacing (the process of using high pressure water and a vacuum to excavate), should be used in the tolerance zone. Excavators need to closely monitor conditions such as pressure and water temperature in order to prevent damage to the pipeline or other underground facilities at all times throughout the process.

Remember if you damage a pipeline, you are required by law to report the damage to the pipeline company, a Texas One Call Center or the Railroad Commission of Texas

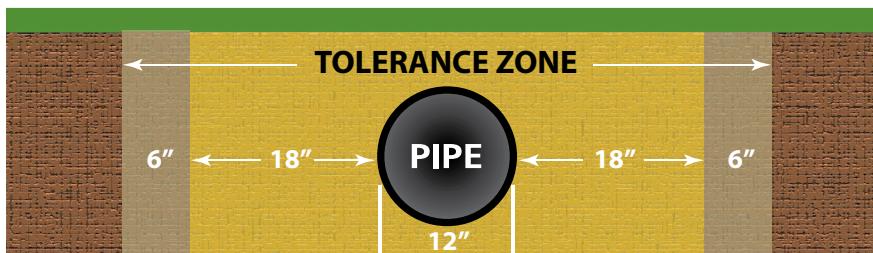
SECOND ONE CALL

Notify a state One Call Center if:

- Utilities are not marked within the required timeframe
- An unmarked underground facility is discovered
- Temporary markings wash away or are no longer identifiable

EXAMPLE OF TOLERANCE ZONES

STATE	TOLERANCE ZONE
TX	18 inches AND 1/2 of the pipeline diameter on both sides





Pipeline Markers

Pipeline markers are used to designate the route of the pipeline. Markers are located where a pipeline crosses a major street or railroad, emerges from the earth or crosses waterways.

Flint Hills Resources markers come in different shapes and sizes, but all have the following information:

- Contain the word "warning," "danger" or "caution"
- Identify the material being transported

Example: Petroleum Pipeline, Propane Pipeline

- Provide a phone number to reach Flint Hills Resources in the event of an emergency
- Include the name of the pipeline operator

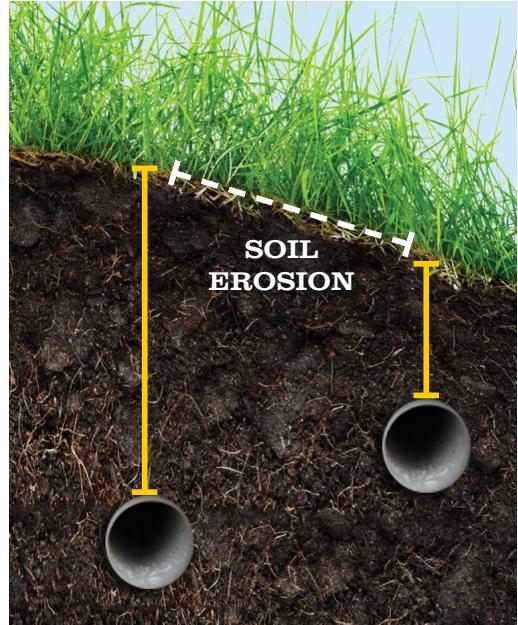
Pipeline markers are no substitute for calling 811.

It is possible someone may have moved or damaged Flint Hills Resources' markers without Flint Hills Resources' knowledge. If you suspect a marker has been moved or if you see a damaged marker, please contact Flint Hills Resources at **1-855-831-6353** or **pipelinesafety@fhr.com**.



PLEASE BE AWARE

Pipeline markers will not designate the exact location or depth or number of pipelines in the area, and pipelines may not run in a straight line from one marker to the other.



Pipeline Depth

Typically buried 36 inches below the surface, but may be closer to the surface due to various factors.

RIGHT OF WAY ACTIVITY

For the safety of those around the pipeline and the environment, Flint Hills Resources seeks to keep the pipeline right of way clear of anything that may prohibit the monitoring of or access to the pipeline. These maintenance activities may include the removal of trees or brush and mowing and clearing obstructions that would impede pipeline access during emergencies or for operations or maintenance activities.

If you see something, say something – report suspicious behavior near a pipeline right of way.

If you observe suspicious behavior near the pipeline right of way or pipeline facilities, please call **911** or your local law enforcement agency and then Flint Hills Resources at **1-800-666-0150, 1-800-666-0051 or 1-888-718-6597**.

WHAT FLINT HILLS RESOURCES FACILITIES ARE NEAR YOU?

Gathering Pipelines: Transport crude oil and natural gas from wellheads and production facilities to areas where oil, gas and water are separated and processed.

Transmission Pipelines: Transport hazardous materials and chemicals from areas of production or refineries to marketing and distribution areas using large diameter, high-pressure pipelines. Transmission pipeline operators are required to develop and maintain an Integrity Management Program. This includes: inspection, testing and remedial actions to continually monitor and evaluate the physical condition of its pipelines and assets.

Aboveground Storage Facilities: Temporarily store materials transported by pipelines. The location of these facilities can be found at strategic places along a pipeline. Flint Hills Resources maintains a robust tank integrity program following the required standards. Additionally, the above ground storage facilities are monitored remotely and by routine operator rounds.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM (NPMS)

The location of Flint Hills Resources and other operator's pipelines can be found at the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) website at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING, PREPAREDNESS AND PROCEDURES

Protecting life, the environment and property are Flint Hills Resources top priorities. We are committed to building and maintaining a relationship with emergency responders whose communities could be affected by a pipeline emergency. To do this, Flint Hills Resources employees will perform or coordinate the basic emergency procedures communicated in this document.

Flint Hills Resources response procedures include:

- Securing the scene/establish isolation zones
- Contacting 911
- Assessing the situation per our response training, plans and tools
- Having employees trained to integrate with local emergency responders in order to coordinate a unified response
- Working to identify the exact location of the emergency
- Making external notifications and mobilizing internal resources
- Stopping, controlling and minimizing the amount and overall impact of released product from the pipeline
- Utilizing NIMS ICS to coordinate with the local emergency responders

PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

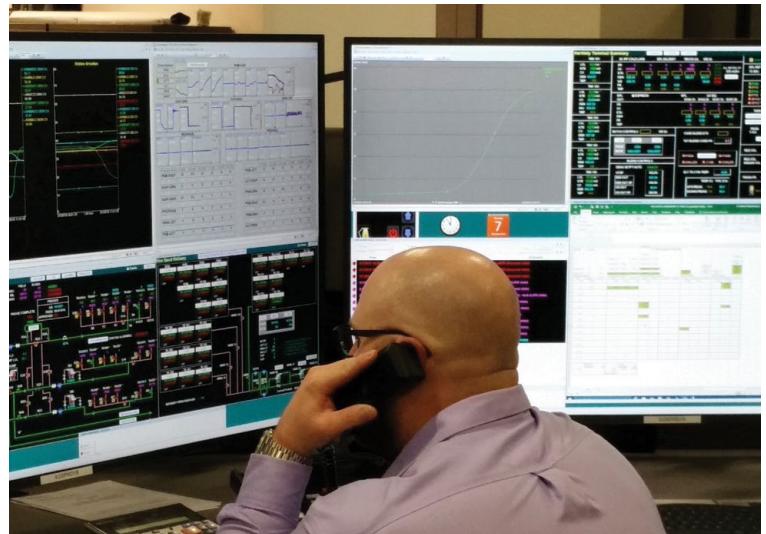
Flint Hills Resources is committed to the safe operation of pipelines by maintaining high standards of safety. Flint Hills Resources maintains a Damage Prevention Program in accordance with state and federal guidelines. Its purpose is to prevent damage to our pipeline facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, or backfilling. To reduce the risk of a pipeline emergency that could affect your community, Flint Hills Resources engages in a continuous and proactive pipeline maintenance program that encompasses the following:

- *Pipeline Control Center remote monitoring 24-hours a day, seven days a week*
- *Integrity Management Program with inspection and preventative maintenance programs*
- *Identification of pipeline segments in High Consequence Areas*
- *Right of Way patrols*
- *Public Awareness Program with regular stakeholder communication*

About Flint Hills Resources

Based in Wichita, Kansas, Flint Hills Resources, a subsidiary of Koch Industries, Inc., owns or operates more than 4,000 miles of pipelines that transport crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas liquids and chemicals primarily in the Midwest and Texas. This includes pipelines owned by Invista.

Our state-of-the-art pipeline control center, located in Wichita, is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides continuous monitoring and control of our pipeline systems. Our professional field staff also provides direct services wherever we have operations.



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information and additional resources, contact Flint Hills Resources using the following information:

- 24-hour emergency numbers: **1-800-666-0150, 1-800-666-0051 or 1-888-718-6597**
- General questions: **1-855-831-6353 • www.fhr.com** • Email: pipelinesafety@fhr.com

ADDITIONAL WEB RESOURCES

- www.commongroundalliance.com
- www.phmsa.dot.gov
- www.pipeline101.com
- www.pipelineaware.org



Download the Flint Hills Resources app for Apple® and Android™.



Le enviamos este folleto porque usted o sus empleados han realizado o podrían realizar actividades de excavación, agricultura o cría de animales cerca de una tubería o instalación de almacenamiento de propiedad de Flint Hills Resources o que esta opera. La prioridad de Flint Hills Resources es la seguridad de nuestros vecinos, empleados y medio ambiente.

Este folleto contiene información sobre las actividades de excavación, agricultura o cría de animales cerca de las tuberías, incluyendo:

- Propósito y fiabilidad de los sistemas de tuberías
- Cómo reconocer la fuga de una tubería
- Respuesta a una emergencia con las tuberías
- Requisitos de llamada única
- Zonas de tolerancia de Flint Hills Resources
- Cómo identificar una tubería
- Información general sobre las operaciones de Flint Hills Resources

Utilice la información de este folleto como parte de su plan de preparación para la excavación, que le ayudará a resguardar su seguridad y la de su comunidad. Para más información, contacte a Flint Hills Resources al **1-855-831-6353** o **pipelinesafety@fhr.com**.

OBJETIVO Y FIABILIDAD DE LAS TUBERÍAS

De acuerdo con el Departamento de Transporte de EE. UU., las tuberías se consideran el medio más seguro y eficiente para transportar recursos energéticos. Gracias a las medidas adoptadas por Flint Hills Resources y otras compañías de tuberías para prevenir fugas de las tuberías, no es común que ocurran fugas imprevistas. Aun así, los efectos de una emergencia relacionada con una tubería dependerán de los factores de la situación en particular, tales como el tipo de producto, la cantidad de la fuga y el lugar donde ocurrió el incidente. En preparación para el caso improbable de emergencia con una tubería, consideramos que lo más acertado es compartir conocimientos, planear e impartir comunicaciones precisas.

CÓMO RECONOCER UNA EMERGENCIA CON LA TUBERÍA

Flint Hills Resources considera que cualquiera de los siguientes eventos son situaciones potenciales de emergencia:

- Incendio, explosión o un desastre natural en o cerca de una tubería o instalación conexa
- Emisión accidental de vapores o líquidos peligrosos de una tubería o instalación conexa
- Actos de sabotaje
- Falla de operaciones que causa una condición peligrosa

Esos eventos requieren la respuesta inmediata y la comunicación coordinada entre las autoridades de emergencia y Flint Hills Resources.

UTILICE SUS SENTIDOS PARA RECONOCER UNA EMERGENCIA CON LA TUBERÍA



¿QUÉ VE?

- Borboteo persistente en agua estancada
- Vegetación muerta o decolorada
- Una película brillosa en la superficie del agua estancada
- Líquido que se acumula en la tierra
- Roció leve de hielo o área de tierra congelada inexplicada cerca de una tubería en clima cálido
- Nube o neblina blanca
- Llamas o vapores
- Cantidad inusual de nieve derretida
- Ráfagas de polvo que salen de un agujero en la tierra



¿QUÉ HUELE?

- Olores raros o inusuales como de petroquímicos
- "Huevo podrido"



¿QUÉ OYE?

Ruidos inusuales como:

- Ruido sibilante
- Rugido
- Borboteo
- Explosiones

LO QUE HACER Y NO HACER EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA CON LA TUBERÍA



1. Abandone el área de inmediato a pie! Muévase en dirección de viento cruzado, alejándose de la fuga o nube de vapor y manteniendo una distancia prudente; abandone los equipos que se están usando en el área o cerca de esta
2. Advertia a otras personas que se mantengan alejadas
3. Vaya directamente a un lugar seguro y luego llame al 911 y a los números de emergencia de Flint Hills Resources: **1-800-666-0150**, **1-800-666-0051** o **1-888-718-6597**
4. Recuerde que si daña una tubería, está obligado por ley a reportarlo a la compañía de tuberías, al Centro de Llamada Única de Texas o a la Railroad Commission of Texas



1. No intente operar ninguna válvula de la tubería; es posible que encauce inadvertidamente más producto hacia la fuga o que provoque un incidente secundario
2. No cause llamas abiertas u otras fuentes posibles de ignición, como usar un teléfono, interruptor eléctrico, encender un vehículo, prender un cerillo, tocar el timbre de una puerta, etc.
3. No use el correo electrónico, mensaje de texto ni internet para contactar a la compañía sobre la fuga
4. No entre en contacto directo con líquidos o gas fugados
5. No conduzca hacia la fuga o nube de vapor
6. No intente extinguir el incendio en una tubería antes de eliminar la combustión de origen del incendio
7. No asuma que alguien ya ha reportado la fuga

PELIGROS POTENCIALES DE LA EMERGENCIA CON UNA TUBERÍA

Los peligros surgidos de la emergencia con una tubería estarán relacionados con el lugar y condiciones ambientales de la fuga, así como con las características específicas de los productos transportados por la tubería. Los peligros posibles derivados de la emergencia con una tubería pueden incluir:

- **Incendio**
- **Explosión**
- **Contaminación del agua potable**
- **Peligros de inhalación tóxica**
- **Peligros de asfixia**
- **Peligros de corrosión**

La tabla siguiente contiene información general sobre los productos transportados en las tuberías que opera Flint Hills Resources. Para información más detallada específica de nuestra jurisdicción, contacte a Flint Hills Resources al **1-855-831-6353** o **pipelinesafety@fhr.com**.

PRODUCTO	ASPECTO	OLOR	COMPORTAMIENTO ESPECIAL	PELIGROS
Líquidos de petróleo (crudo, gasolina, diésel, combustible de aviación) (DOT ERG 128) Nota: el crudo puede contener H2S	Líquido Color varía de amarillo a negro	Como gasolina o diésel Nota: el H2S, si está presente, podría tener olor a huevo podrido	Fluye con la topografía del terreno. El flujo depende de la temperatura y viscosidad; puede ser espeso y lento o ligero y capaz de moverse con rapidez. Nota: el H2S, si está presente, es más pesado que el aire	Puede emitir vapores altamente inflamables, inestables y que pueden ser peligrosos. La exposición puede causar irritación moderada. Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia. Puede contener un benceno. Nota: el H2S, si está presente, es un gas tóxico que puede ser mortal en niveles relativamente bajos
Gases de petróleo o líquidos altamente volátiles (HVL) (butano, propileno, hidrógeno) (DOT ERG 115)	Se transporta como líquido, pero se vaporizará a condensado de gas natural bajo presión ambiente	Típicamente inodoro cuando se transporta por tubería. El propileno puede tener olor leve a hidrocarburo.	Se vaporiza a gas bajo presión ambiente. Los vapores son más pesados que el aire y se acumularán en áreas bajas.	Altamente inflamable y se prende fuego fácilmente con chispas o llamas. El contacto con la piel puede causar quemaduras, lesión o congelamiento. Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia. Los incendios pueden producir gases irritantes o tóxicos. Los vapores pueden formar una mezcla explosiva con aire.
Gas natural (DOT ERG 115)	Gas Incoloro	Típicamente inodoro cuando se transporta por tuberías de transmisión. Se agrega odorizante para distribución del servicio.	Los vapores son más ligeros que el aire a temperatura ambiente. Puede migrar a espacios cerrados.	Altamente inflamable y se prende fuego fácilmente con chispas o llamas. Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia. Los incendios pueden producir gases irritantes o tóxicos. Los vapores pueden formar una mezcla explosiva con aire.
Amoníaco anhidro (DOT ERG 125)	Gas o líquido Incoloro	Olor acre	Los vapores son más pesados que el aire y se acumularán en áreas bajas. La escorrentía puede causar contaminación.	Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia.
Gas inerte (nitrógeno) DOT ERG 121	Gas Incoloro	Inodoro	Los vapores son más ligeros que el aire a temperatura ambiente. Puede migrar a espacios cerrados.	Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia.
Gas (acetileno, butadieno*) (DOT ERG 116/116P*)	Gas Incoloro	Inodoro	Los vapores son más ligeros que el aire a temperatura ambiente. Las sustancias designadas con una (P) pueden polimerizarse explosivamente cuando se calientan o interviene un incendio.	Inflamable y se prende fuego fácilmente con chispas o llamas. Los vapores pueden causar mareos o asfixia sin advertencia. Los vapores pueden formar una mezcla explosiva con aire.
Metanol (DOT ERG 131)	Líquido Incoloro	Olor peculiar similar al etanol (beber alcohol)	Los vapores son más pesados que el aire. Muchos líquidos son más livianos que el agua. La escorrentía puede causar contaminación.	Tóxico; puede ser mortal si se inhala, ingiere o absorbe por la piel. Altamente inflamable y se prende fuego fácilmente con chispas o llamas. El incendio producirá gases irritantes, corrosivos o tóxicos. Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia.
Benceno, xileno, dipoleno (DOT ERG 130)	Líquido Incoloro	Benceno: olor dulce, responsable del aroma en las gasolineras	La mayoría de los vapores son más pesados que el aire. Se propagan sobre la tierra y se acumulan en áreas bajas o confinadas. La escorrentía puede causar contaminación.	Altamente inflamable: se prende fuego fácilmente con calor, chispas o llamas. El incendio producirá gases irritantes, corrosivos o tóxicos. Los vapores pueden causar mareos y causan asfixia sin advertencia.
Oxígeno (DOT ERG 122)	Gas Incoloro	Inodoro	-----	La sustancia no se quema, pero mantiene la combustión. La inhalación de este producto puede causar hiperoxia.

