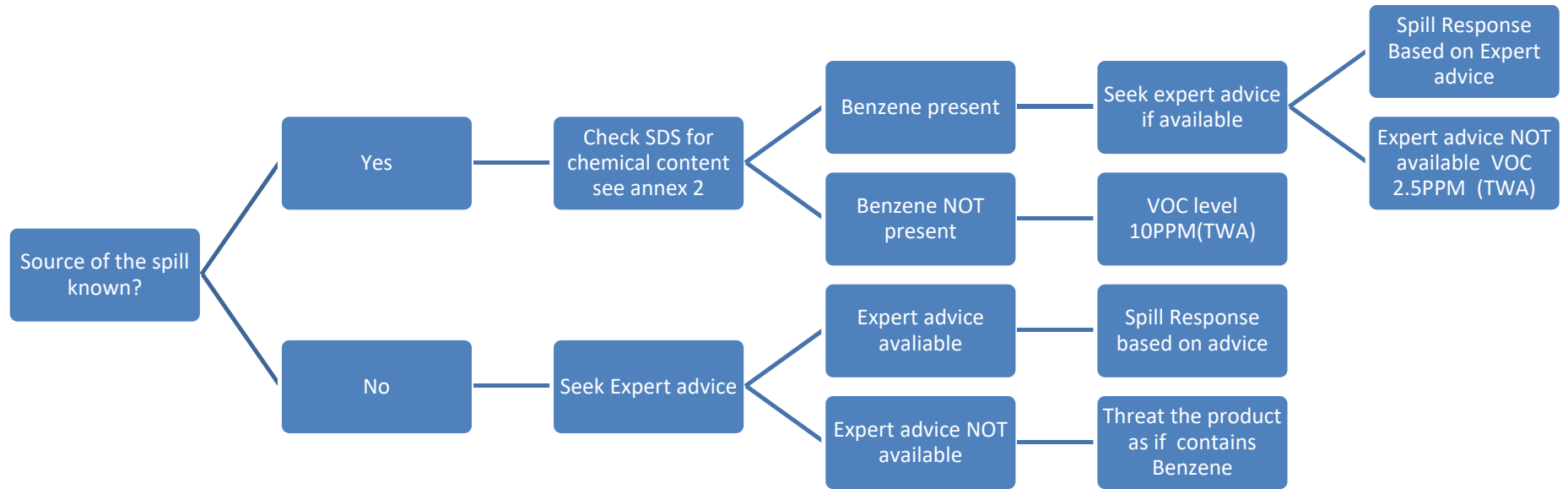


## Oil Spill Response Flowchart based on VOC levels



Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) level	Liquid Hazard	Non-Liquid Hazard
Benzene is one of the components of the oil or Source unknown VOC greater than 2.5 PPM	Exit Location	Exit Location
No Benzene Present VOC greater than 10ppm	Exit Location	Exit Location
Benzene is NOT one of the components of the oil VOC equal or less than 10ppm	Refer to flow chart above	Refer to flow chart above
Benzene is one of the components of the oil VOC equal or less than 2.5 PPM	Refer to flow chart above	Refer to flow chart above
No reading	Refer to flow chart above	Refer to flow chart above

[Table 1]

## Aromatics:

Chemical	Ionization potential	Exposure limit TWA
<u>Benzene</u>	9.24	2.5ppm
<u>Toluene</u>	8.82	100ppm
<u>Ethylbenzene</u>	8.40	50ppm
<u>Xylene</u>	8.56	80ppm
Hexane	10.18	50ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	10.46	10ppm
Napthalene	8.13	10ppm
Trimethyl Benzene	8.39	25ppm
Pentane	10.34	120ppm

[Table 2]

BTEX is an abbreviation for the four related compounds found in coal tar, crude and a wide range of petroleum products, in other words the most common chemicals.

TWA (over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week) levels are usually lower than ceiling values. Thus, a worker may be exposed to a level higher than the TWA for part of the day (but still lower than the ceiling value) as long as they are exposed to levels below the TWA for the rest of the day.