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Section 34.0 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

A. Purpose

In 1983 OSHA issued regulation **29 CFR 1910.1200** that requires all employers to inform their employees about hazardous substances that they will encounter in their workplace.

To accomplish this requirement, **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** has developed, implemented and will maintain at each workplace a written Hazard Communication Program.

The purpose of this procedure is to:

- (a) Provide guidance to **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel on the safe use, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals.
- (b) Describe labels and other forms of warning.
- (c) Supply and explain Safety Data Sheets.
- (d) Provide and train employees on all information regarding Hazard Communication.
- (e) Explain proper handling and use of hazardous chemicals.

Following the guidelines and protective measures in this procedure will reduce the potential for incidents involving chemical handling.

B. Scope

This procedure applies to all **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel who handle hazardous chemicals or come into contact with hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

C. Responsibilities

1. The Safety Coordinator or his/her designee is responsible for ensuring that employees have completed the training required by this procedure and the documentation of this process.
 - (a) Additional responsibilities include:
 - (i) Providing technical assistance.

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- (ii) Monitoring **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** compliance with the Hazard Communication Standard.
 - (iii) These responsibilities may be designated to other personnel as long as they are properly trained.
 - (iv) Responsible to obtain Safety Data Sheets on each chemical purchased or otherwise obtained for use and/or storage by **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC**.
 - (v) Informing employees about the location and accessibility of SDS's.
 - (vi) Monitoring the program implementation during site inspections.
 - (vii) Assisting employees as needed in the evaluation of chemicals encountered in the workplace and determining precautions and protective equipment.
 - (viii) Shall review and update the program yearly, or more often if necessary.
 - (ix) Copies of this program can be obtained from the Home Office.

- 2. The Supervisor is responsible for providing assistance in the implementation of this policy.

- 3. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel are responsible for obtaining the initial training on hazard communication.
 - (a) Additional responsibilities include:
 - (i) The person in charge of each work site will be held responsible to maintain a copy of the Hazard Communications Program, the chemical list and the Safety Data Sheets and make these items available to all employees at any time.
 - (ii) He/she will also have the responsibility to inform all personnel, both employees and other personnel subject to come in contact with the chemicals present, of any changes or additions of chemicals to the list.
 - (iii) Evaluating the chemicals that they encounter in the workplace and utilizing appropriate protective equipment and other precautions.
 - (iv) Ensuring that all chemical containers brought on to customer premises are properly labeled.

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- (v) Requesting an SDS for any chemical that they purchase in the field.

D. Procedure

1. Good personal hygiene will be practiced by all personnel while in the workplace.
 - (a) Never eat, smoke, or drink at your workstation.
 - (b) Do not store foods or smoking materials that are unwrapped or in open containers in the work area.
2. It is the responsibility of the chemical manufacturer and/or importer to develop and provide Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals that they produce, blend, import, and/or sell.
 - (a) The Safety Director will develop a listing of all chemicals and obtain SDS for each.
3. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** is subject to work at numerous clients' locations and each operation could require the use of many different chemicals.
 - (a) For this reason each work site will maintain a list of chemicals known to be present using an identity that is referenced on the appropriate Safety Data Sheet.
 - (b) A SDS book identifying all chemicals present in the work place. (Refer to Appendix A)
4. A copy of the Safety Data Sheet for each chemical on the list will be maintained with the list.
 - (a) All SDS will be placed in an accessible location in **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC's** office.
5. The field personnel will make sure that a copy of the chemical list and all Safety Data Sheets will accompany all hazardous chemicals while being transported to and from any work site.
 - (a) The chemical list and Safety Data Sheets will be maintained in a folder at the primary work site.
 - (b) When crews are at client's locations the folder will be kept in the project tool box.
 - (c) The folder at each and every location will have a copy of the Hazard Communication Program, the chemical list and the Safety Data Sheets.

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- (d) These will be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary and the Director in accordance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.20 (e).

6. **Non-Routine Tasks**

When and if **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel are required to perform hazardous non-routine tasks such as confined entry, handling of hazardous materials, working near or in process areas with unmarked vessels or piping or the repair of any equipment containing hazardous materials:

- (a) The person in charge will conduct a safety meeting and review the project to be undertaken.
- (b) The person in charge will conduct a special training session to inform the employees of any possible exposure to any hazardous chemicals they may use or any chemical that might be in unlabeled piping.
- (c) The training will include but not be limited to:
 - (i) Methods and observations which may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals by utilizing the following equipment:
 - (i) Calorimetric tubes
 - (ii) Portable electronic detectors
 - (iii) Fixed detection systems
 - (ii) Any physical and health hazards of the chemicals that might be encountered, such as:
 - (i) Dizziness
 - (ii) Weakness
 - (iii) Nausea
 - (iv) Explosives
 - (v) Fire

7. **Multi-employer job sites**

When employees are working at a job site that has any other employer's personnel on location, the person in charge will ensure that the Hazard Communication Program is developed and implemented to include the following:

- (a) Provide all employees, the client and all contract companies at the job site with a hazardous material list and a copy of all Safety Data Sheets for chemicals that employees may be exposed to.
- (b) Inform the client and all contract companies of any precautionary measures that need to be taken to protect employees during the normal operating conditions and in foreseeable emergencies.

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- (c) Inform the client and all other contract companies of the labeling system that is in use.
 - (d) The person in charge will:
 - (i) Obtain a hazardous chemical list and copies of all Safety Data Sheets from the client and all other contract companies on location.
 - (ii) Conduct and document a pre-job safety meeting to inform the employees of any and all hazardous chemicals that they could potentially be exposed to.
 - (e) In the event that the client or other contractor brings or changes any hazardous material they are using on location, the person in charge will:
 - (i) Obtain a Safety Data Sheet from the party making the change.
 - (ii) Conduct and document a safety meeting with the employees to inform them of the new hazardous materials and the possible hazards that the new chemical could produce.
 - (iii) Get a copy of their Hazard Communication Program, chemical list, and copies of all Safety Data Sheets.
- 8. If employees must travel between work sites during a work shift (multi job sites), the written program may be kept at a primary job site.
 - (a) If there is no primary work site, then the program must be sent with the employees.
- 9. The program shall be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary and Director in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020.e.
- 10. At customer sites, **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel must determine the hazardous material protective measures specific to the work site.
 - (a) This can be accomplished during site entrance briefings.
 - (b) **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel should question the client about hazardous materials on site and the potential for exposure.

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11. Protective measures are determined by the hazardous properties of the chemicals found in the workplace.
12. There are four general hazard categories that must be considered when evaluating chemicals:
 - (a) Toxicity
 - (b) Reactivity
 - (c) Flammability
 - (d) Explosive Properties
13. When evaluating toxicity, consider the following:
 - (a) All chemicals, including solids, liquids, vapors and gases, must be carefully evaluated relative to the tasks to be performed.
 - (b) Some chemicals may be in a form that is innocuous, but because of how they are handled they become hazardous.
 - (i) For example:
 - (i) Welding rods may contain metals that can only become inhalation hazards when they are released as fumes during welding.
14. The route of entry, or the way in which a chemical contaminant enters the body, affects whether a toxic reaction will occur.
 - (a) The most obvious route of exposure is inhalation of dusts, fumes, mists, gases and vapors.
 - (b) These types of contaminants can generally be quantified and controlled with ventilation and respiratory protection.
 - (c) There are some very hazardous chemicals that can be readily absorbed through the skin into the blood stream.
 - (i) For example
 - (i) Phenol is a very poisonous chemical, and a very small quantity dropped onto the skin can be lethal.
15. Ingestion is another route of entry.
 - (a) Ingestion of a chemical can be due to poor personal hygiene, such as not washing hands before ingesting food or smoking after handling a chemical.
16. A third route of entry is injection.

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- (a) Injection is probably the least likely route of entry for any **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel.
 - (b) Injection of a chemical can occur from a needle stick, or from pressure wounds, such as from a poorly regulated air hose used for cleaning or a hydro blaster making a penetrating cut.

- 17. Dose, or how much chemical enters the body over a given period of time, is critical in determining precautions and protective equipment.
 - (a) All chemicals have the potential to be toxic, or harmful to the body.
 - (i) The dose determines whether a harmful effect will be realized.
 - (ii) A classic example is taking 20 aspirins over a five day period (low dose) versus taking all 20 at once (high dose).

- 18. Physical properties of a chemical, such as boiling point and vapor pressure, help determine the likelihood that the material will be present in the air.
 - (a) Materials with boiling points below 100 °F (37.8 °C) and with vapor pressure greater than standard 1 atm (70 mmHG) are likely to volatilize.
 - (b) The lower the boiling point and the higher the vapor pressure increases the likelihood that the chemical will vaporize.
 - (c) Physical hazards, such as flammability and reactivity, must be carefully evaluated and controlled.
 - (d) The SDS provides critical information about flammable limits, flash point and incompatible chemicals, which can cause a hazardous reaction.
 - (e) Physical hazard information can impact how you handle, store and dispose of a chemical.
 - (f) To assess the hazards of a material and determine appropriate precautions, **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel must review the chemical SDS.

- 19. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel must be familiar with the hazardous properties of the chemicals that are likely to be encountered on the job.
 - (a) Each of these materials has different hazardous properties and proper work practices and precautions must be followed.

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- (b) Hazardous chemicals that can be encountered by **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel include:
- (i) Hydrogen Sulfide (x-ref Hydrogen Sulfide)
 - (ii) Asbestos (x-ref Asbestos, Benzene and Lead Awareness)
 - (iii) Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - (iv) PCB's (Transformers can contain PCB's, which are a regulated chemical)
 - (v) Landfill condensate
 - (vi) Natural Gas
 - (vii) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
 - (viii) Gasoline
 - (ix) Diesel
 - (x) Normally Occurring Radioactive Materials (x-ref NORM)
 - (xi) Turbine Oil
 - (xii) Hydraulic Fluid
 - (xiii) Blycerin
 - (xiv) Calibration Gas
 - (xv) Preservative Powder
 - (xvi) Cleaning Agents and Degreasers
 - (xvii) Glycol

20. Labeling

- (a) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving his/her facility is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information:
- (i) Identity of the hazardous chemical.
 - (ii) Appropriate hazard warning signs.
 - (iii) Name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.
 - (iv) A phone number where more information can be obtained must also be included on the label.
- (b) Personnel shall not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.
- (c) The person in charge shall ensure that all containers are properly labeled and that the employees understand appropriate hazard warnings. (Refer to Attachments
- (d) This may be done by using:
- (i) Signs
 - (ii) Placards

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- (iii) Process sheets
 - (iv) Batch tickets
 - (v) Operating procedures
 - (vi) Other such written materials.
 - (e) The Safety Director shall ensure that labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift.
 - (i) If Non-English speaking personnel are involved the information shall be presented in their language also.
- 21. Labeling is not required when an employee transfers a hazardous chemical or mixture from a labeled container to a portable or smaller container if that employee will immediately use the contents of the smaller container.
 - (a) All containers must be labeled unless the entire contents will be used within the work shift.
- 22. When containers are fixed in their position, **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel may post signs, or placards, or operating instructions that give the required information, rather than labeling each container.
 - (a) This exception applies to pipes, piping systems, reactor vessels, and storage tanks.
 - (b) Containers that are not fixed must be individually labeled.
- 23. In the event that **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** were to employ personnel who speak other languages all of the above referenced information shall be added in the language that is spoken and all of the English version will also be retained in place.
- 24. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** will utilize the NFPA 704M Hazardous Material Identification System, the NIOSH Hazardous Material Identification System and the DOT Identification System to communicate hazard information to the public and their employees.
 - (a) The primary system to be used will be NFPA 704M.
Refer to Appendix B
- 25. When transporting hazardous chemicals to and from work sites, it is required by law to use the (DOT) Department Of Transportation Identification. (Refer to Transportation of Hazardous Materials Section)

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- (a) All chemicals being transported will have a SDS sheet accompanying it.
 - (b) All containers must be labeled with the identity of the chemical, an appropriate hazard warning and **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** part number assigned to the item.
 - (i) This includes labeling containers into which materials have been transferred.
 - (ii) Damaged labels or labels lacking needed information must be replaced.

- 26. Contractors.
 - (a) Anytime **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** uses a subcontractor, they must ensure that the contractor is informed about **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC's** Hazard Communication Program.

- 27. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** will use all methods of control at its disposal to protect their employees and the environment from all exposure possible from any hazardous materials.
 - (a) The methods of control are:
 - (i) Administrative
 - (ii) Personal protective equipment
 - (iii) Engineering

- 28. Administrative controls will limit a worker's exposure to a substance through job rotation or by work practices to prevent the worker from continuous exposure.

- 29. Personal protective equipment is covered in the Respiratory Protection Plan and Personal Protective Equipment Plan.

- 30. Process change is the most practical and least expensive engineering control so it will be utilized whenever possible.

- 31. Some examples are:
 - (a) Mineral spirits can be substituted for benzene.
 - (b) Fiberglass can be used instead of asbestos.
 - (c) Water base paints and inks can be substituted for organic solvent base paints and inks.
 - (d) Good work practices also are a type of process change.

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- (i) The physical state of a material dictates the best work practice. There are different requirements for solids, liquids, and gases.

- 32. In general, substances likely to release dust should be wet when handled.
 - (a) The moisture will keep the dust from getting into the air.
- 33. Changing the cleaning process can reduce exposure.
 - (a) Clean up spills immediately with an absorbent material that is, a material that can take up and hold liquid.
 - (b) Put the absorbent material in a closed container and dispose of it by the method recommended by the management.
 - (c) Wet mop the spill areas.
 - (d) All equipment used to clean up the spill will be cleaned or disposed of.
 - (e) Floors can be dampened with water before they are swept, thus reducing exposure to hazardous waste.
 - (f) The equipment and exposed surfaces in your work place may need wet cleaning even several times a day.
 - (g) Equipment used to handle hazardous chemicals should be cleaned or disposed of as soon as possible.
- 34. When handling liquids, use work practices similar to the practices used for dusts and other dry solids.
 - (a) Close containers when they are not in use and keep them in approved storage areas.
- 35. Always keep volatile materials in the flammable-storage room or cabinets provided for them.
- 36. Gases and vapors cannot be confined after they are released, therefore prevent this type of exposure by always closing all valves tightly.

E. Training Requirements

- 1. Upon their initial assignment, **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** will provide new employees effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work place.

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2. Training will be conducted by Safety Director or his/her designee.
 - (a) This may be contracted to a professional safety training organization.

3. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel will be trained on the following topics:
 - (a) Requirements of this program and the Hazard Communication Standard.
 - (b) Any operations in the work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
 - (c) Location of the written **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** Hazard Communication program.
 - (d) A listing of hazardous chemicals present.
 - (i) Training on all aspects of SDS sheets.
 - (ii) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals.
 - (i) By use of monitoring devices
 - (ii) Visual appearance
 - (iii) Odor.
 - (e) Physical and health hazards of chemicals in work area.
 - (f) Protection measures to be utilized to prevent exposure, appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
 - (i) Recognition of all alarm systems
 - (ii) Escape routes
 - (iii) Closed systems
 - (g) Details of the Hazard Communication program.
 - (h) Explanation of the labeling system and Safety Data Sheets.
 - (i) How employees can obtain these items.
 - (ii) How to use the appropriate hazard information.
 - (i) This information will cover specific chemicals as well as an explanation of all twenty-three hazard categories.
 - (i) The contents of this procedure.

F. Training Frequency

1. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel will be trained according to the following schedule:
 - (a) Initially upon hire.

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- (b) Whenever a new physical or health hazard that the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.
- (c) Every 12 months.

G. Documentation of Training

1. Management will document the training by:
 - (a) Records on file by management.
 - (b) The employee training certification will include:
 - (i) Employee's name
 - (ii) Employee's social security number
 - (iii) Date of training
 - (iv) Instructor

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APPENDIX A

INVENTORY LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

The following is a list of the basic hazardous chemicals used by **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC**. The chemicals used will vary from day to day. For this reason a current list of chemicals will be kept in front of the SDS Book that is kept in the main office.. The originals will be kept on file in the office by the Safety Director.

SDS Index No.

1. 1203
2. 1993
3. 1193
4. 1044
5. 1846
6. 1090
7. 1001
8. 1070

Hazardous Material

Gasoline
Diesel
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Fire Extinguisher
Degreaser
Acetone
Acetylene
Oxygen

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APPENDIX B NFPA 704 M SYSTEM

This system uses 4 diamonds of different colors, each containing a score of 0 to 4 depending on the nature of the hazard. The higher the number, the greater the hazard. The basic symbol is shown below in figure 1.

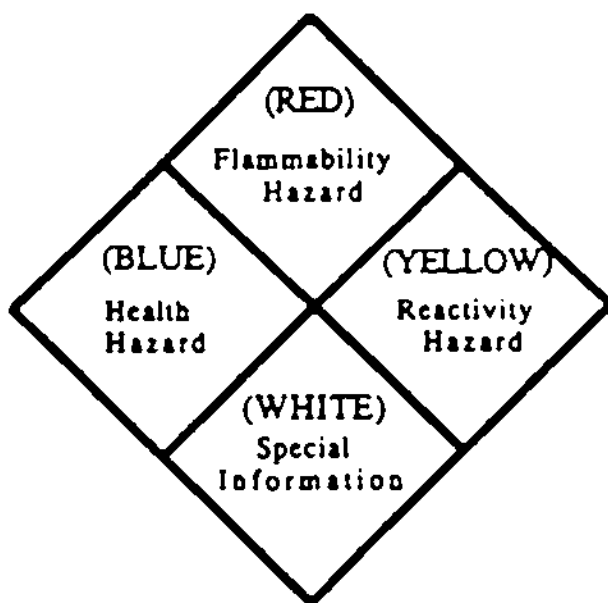


Figure 1
NFPA 704 M

The hazard ranking system is divided into four categories:

I. Health hazard - color code blue

| Rank Number | Description | Examples |
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| 4 | Materials that on very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury, even if prompt medical care is given. | Acrylonitrile Bromine Parathion |
| 3 | Materials that on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury, even if prompt medical care is given. | Aniline Nahydroxide Sulfuric Acide |
| 2 | Materials that on intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury even if prompt medical care was given. | Bromobenzene Pyridine |

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| 1 | Materials that on exposure would cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment was given. | Acetone Methanol |
| 0 | Materials that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material. | |

II. Flammability hazard - color code red

| Rank Number | Description | Examples |
|-------------|---|--|
| 4 | Materials that 1) rapidly or completely vaporize at normal pressures and temperatures and burn readily or 2) are dispersed in air and burn. | 1,3-Butadiene Propane Ethylene oxide |
| 3 | Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions. | Phosphorus Acrylonitrile |
| 2 | Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperatures before ignition can occur. | 2-Butanone Kerosene |
| 1 | Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. | Sodium Red phosphorus |
| 0 | Materials that will not burn. | |

III. Chemical reactivity hazard - color code yellow

| Rank Number | Description | Examples |
|-------------|--|--|
| 4 | Materials that are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition and reactions at normal temperatures. | Benzoyl peroxide Picric acid TNT |
| 3 | Materials that 1) are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or 2) must be heated under confinement before initiation or 3) react explosively with water. | Diborane Ethylene oxide |
| 2 | Materials that 1) are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate or 2) may react with water or 3) may form potentially explosive mixtures with water. | Acetaldehyde Potassium |
| 1 | Materials that are normally stable but can 1) become unstable at elevated temperatures or 2) react with water with some release of energy but not violently. | Ethyl ether |
| 0 | Materials that are inert. | |

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IV. Special information - color code white.

This diamond is left blank for most materials. But it is used for several important hazards:

- a. Water-reactives: If a material is known to undergo unusual hazards if water is added, the label is marked here with a letter W with a line drawn through the center.
- b. Radioactives: If a material is known to be radioactive, then it is marked here with the symbol for radiation.
- c. Other: This space can also be used to note special fire extinguishing agents or special protective equipment.

The NFPA system provides quite a bit of information "at a glance."

It is very important to point out that the health effect rankings are primarily for short-term effects. It is possible to have chemicals which are very toxic from a chronic or long-term view still have only a score of 1 or 2.

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UNDERSTANDING NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION LABELS

Health

- 4 - Can cause death or major injury despite medical treatment
- 3 - Can cause serious injury despite medical treatment
- 2 - Can cause injury; requires prompt medical treatment
- 1 - Can cause irritation if not treated
- 0 - No hazard

Flammability (Red)

- 4 - Extremely flammable gases or liquids
- 3 - Can ignite at normal temperatures
- 2 - Ignites with moderate heat
- 1 - Ignites with considerable preheating
- 0 - Will not burn

Reactivity (Yellow)

- 4 - Easily detonates or explodes
- 3 - May detonate or explode with initiating force or heat under confinement
- 2 - Normally unstable but will not detonate
- 1 - Normally stable but becomes unstable at high temperatures
- 0 - Stable

Specific Hazard (White)

- OX - Oxidizer
- ACID - Acid
- ALK - Alkali
- COR - Corrosive
- W - Use no water
- - Radioactive

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HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM SUMMARY OF HMIS RATINGS

I. Health Hazard Rating

- | | |
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| 0 - Minimal Hazard | No significant risk to health. |
| 1 - Slight Hazard | Irritation or minor reversible injury possible. |
| 2 - Moderate Hazard | Temporary or minor injury may occur. |
| 3 - Serious Hazard | Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given. |
| 4 - Severe Hazard | Life-threatening major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures. |

NOTE: Use of an asterisk (*) or other designation indicates that there may be chronic health effects present. See safety file on product.

II. Flammability Hazard Rating

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 0 - Minimal Hazard | Materials that are normally stable and will not burn unless heated. |
| 1 - Slight Hazard | Materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur. Flammable liquids in this category will have flash points (the lowest temperature at which ignition will occur) at or above 200 degrees F. (NFPA Class III B). |
| 2 - Moderate Hazard | Material that must be moderately heated before ignition will occur, including flammable liquids with flash points at or above 100 degrees F. and below 200 degrees F. (NFPA Class II & Class III - A). |
| 3 - Serious Hazard | Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal conditions. This includes flammable liquid with flash points below 73 degrees F. and boiling points of above 100 degrees F., as well as liquids with flash points between 73 and 100 degrees F. (NFPA Class IB and IC). |
| 4 - Severe Hazard | Very Flammable gases or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 100 degrees F. (NFPA Class IA). |

III. Reactivity Hazard Rating

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 - Minimal Hazard | Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water. |
| 1 - Slight Hazard | Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. |
| 2 - Moderate Hazard | Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. |

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| JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC 310 N Parkerson Ave Crowley, LA 70526 Original Date of Implementation: October 2013 New Effective Date: Reviewed By: Jared Monk | HAZCOM Plan Revision Date: Page 20 of 20 Date: 03/13/2023 |
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|--------------------|---|
| 3 - Serious Hazard | Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or materials that react explosively with water. |
| 4 - Severe Hazard | Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperatures and pressures. 11 - 24 |

IV. Chronic Effects Information

Chronic health effects that are not rated because of the complex issues involved and the lack of standardized classifications and tests. However, based on information provided on the SDS, the presence of chronic effects may be indicated by: (1) use of an asterisk (*) or other designation after the health hazard rating corresponding to other information that may be available, or (2) use of written warnings in the white section of HMIS label.

V. Personal Protective Equipment

The "X" in the personal protection block indicates that the type of personal protection required when working with this material will be the decision of the client and/or District Manager.

Hazard Communication

(Proper labeling of all containers.) All containers covered under the "HazCom" program shall be properly labeled.

Manufacturers' labels will not be removed, defaced, or covered. All containers in use are to be labeled with a complete HMIS label. Containers include drums, large cans, larger bottles, boxes, etc. The project superintendent is responsible for immediate corrective action regarding the situation of employee labels, destroyed labels, or missing labels.