

## Personal Exposure Monitoring Results Summary

Since the tragic events of the explosion and subsequent sinking of the Deepwater Horizon on the 20th April 2010, BP has lead a major multi-agency effort to control the release from, and mitigate the effects of the Mississippi Canyon (MC) 252 oil leak.

BP has, from the very start, worked hard to ensure that the people involved in all the activities associated with the incident are protected. At this time more than 21,000 BP staff, governmental and industry employees and volunteers have been deployed.

It is important to recognise that the risks to the health of people from the chemicals associated with both the crude oil from the leak and the dispersants used to clean-up the oil are very low. BP is conducting personal air monitoring to check that health protective measures at each work site are effective.

The areas where these people work have been characterized into three types:

1. **Offshore** - this includes people on all the vessels operating near to the source of the leak.
2. **Near-shore** - this includes people operating or working on the vessels closer to the shore. Typically they are involved handling the oil spill booms, oil skimming, oil clean-up etc.
3. **Beach** - this is where most people are working on boom handling, oil spill clean-up etc.

Analysis of the crude oil, associated with the MC252 incident, has shown that by the time it reaches the surface of the sea, it is unlikely to release harmful concentrations of any of the chemicals normally associated with oil products. This includes, for example: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

To assure everyone that safety measures, designed to protect the workforce, remain effective, BP, as part of its industrial hygiene program, has engaged around 100 industrial hygienists and technicians to monitor area and personal exposures at each of the three work areas.

To date, more than 1,200 personal samples have been taken. This is a massive industrial hygiene monitoring response and has drawn industrial hygienists and technicians from all parts of BP. It has additionally required the support and co-operation from many third-party contractors and other agencies.

We would particularly like to recognize and thank the US Coast Guard, Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health (CTEH), Total Safety, Bureau Veritas, and Galson Laboratories.

The air monitoring strategy includes both personal samples, and the use of real-time measurements to demonstrate that safety systems remain effective at all times.

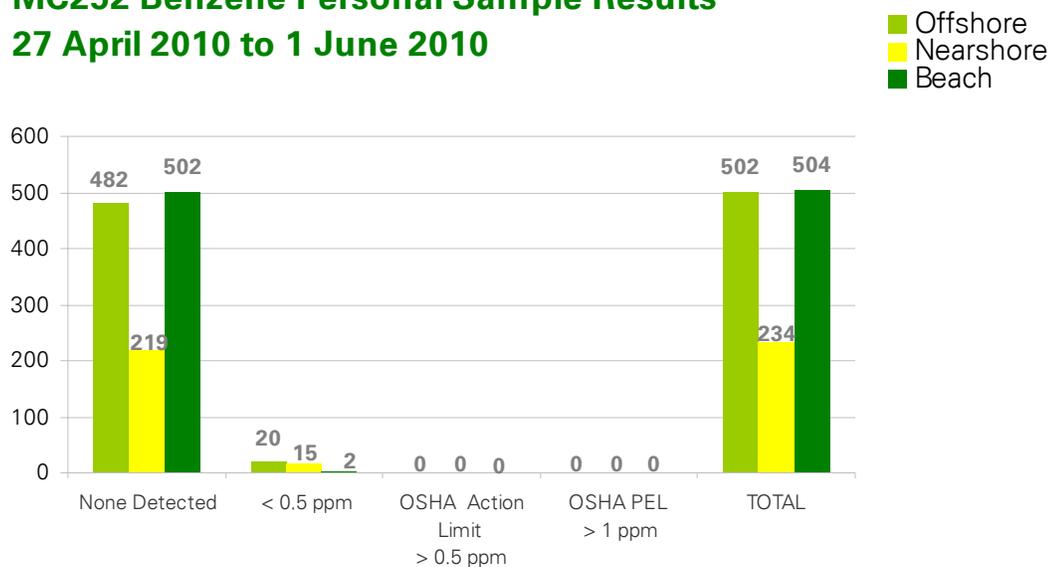
It is our intent to provide regular summaries, on this site, of the results from the validated personal monitoring in each of the three work areas.

The personal monitoring program at each of the three work areas has been phased in as any risk was anticipated. There is a time delay in posting results due to the time required for sample shipment, laboratory analysis and validation.

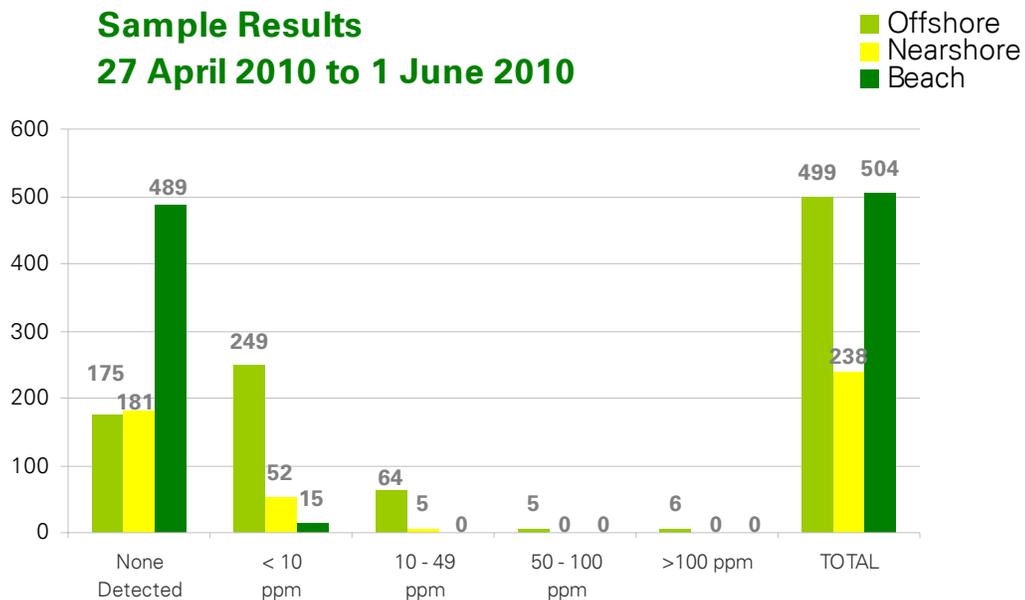
We will update this information regularly and include results from the other areas as they become available.

The personal monitoring results shown graphically below, demonstrate that there are no significant exposures occurring.

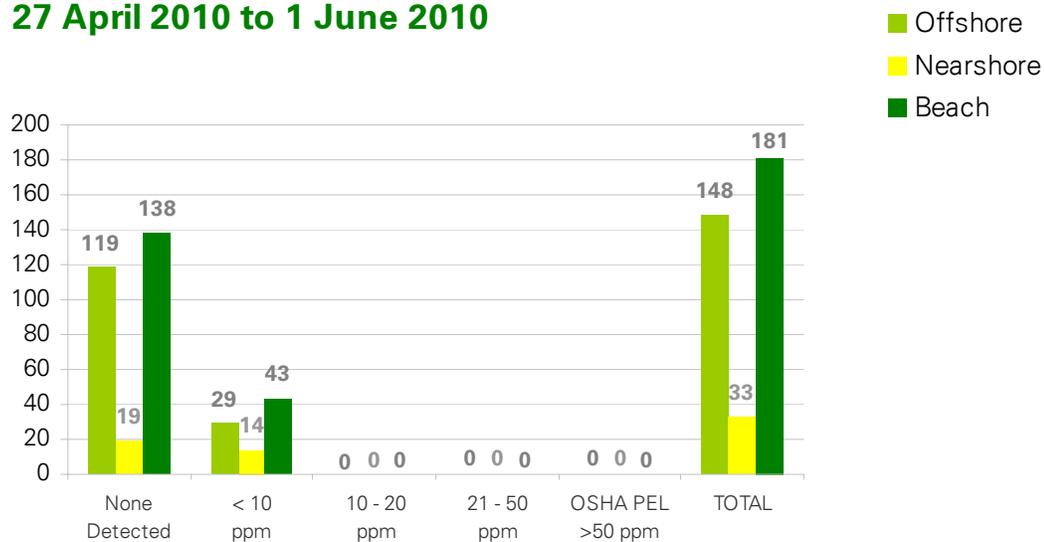
### MC252 Benzene Personal Sample Results 27 April 2010 to 1 June 2010



### MC252 Total Hydrocarbon Personal Sample Results 27 April 2010 to 1 June 2010



## MC252 2-Butoxyethanol Personal Sample Results 27 April 2010 to 1 June 2010



The air sampling data indicates that the exposures of these workers to airborne concentrations of crude oil or dispersant chemicals of interest are below the occupational exposure limits.