

February 18, 2022

Jane O'Connell
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
47-40 21st Street
Long Island City, NY 11101-5401

**RE: Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan
Bronx Psychiatric Center
1500 Waters Place
Bronx, New York
NYSDEC Site Code: 203005
Langan Project No. 170706901**

Dear Ms. O'Connell:

On behalf of the prospective purchaser, 1500 Waters Place Realty LLC (1500 Waters), an affiliate of Simone Development Companies (Simone), Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C. (Langan) has prepared this Pre-Design Investigation (PDI) Work Plan for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Pursuant to certain agreements between Simone and the New York State Urban Development Corporation doing business as Empire State Development (ESD), 1500 Waters intends to acquire approximately 33 acres of land located at 1500 Waters Place, in the Bronx, New York (the "Development Site") in 2022. The Development Site is owned by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) and will be conveyed to ESD before being conveyed to 1500 Waters. The Development Site is currently operated by the Bronx Psychiatric Center.

Two transformer rooms (Transformer Room No. 1 and Transformer Room No. 2) within the Building 1 basement at the Bronx Psychiatric Center (the site) are subject to an Order on Consent and Administrative Settlement (Index # R2-0668-06-11) that was issued by the NYSDEC to the New York State Office of Mental Health (NYSOMH) on March 4, 2012. The Order on Consent was issued in response to historical polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spills (prior to 1993) from former transformers within the two separate transformer rooms. The former PCB-containing transformers used at the facility were replaced with the current non-PCB (silicone-based) transformers in 1993. This PDI will further investigate the vertical and horizontal extent of PCBs in soil at concentrations above 10 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) beneath and surrounding a former floor drain within Transformer Room No. 1.

Sampling is not proposed for Transformer Room No. 2 based on existing data collected from previous investigations for Transformer Room No. 2 and current access constraints. Additional

sampling will be necessary beneath existing transformer equipment when it can be safely removed at a future date. The scope of sampling beneath the existing transformer equipment will be summarized in the forthcoming Self-Implementing Cleanup and Disposal Plan/Remedial Work Plan (SIP/RWP).

Background

The PDI will provide additional data to supplement the November 2016 Revised Remedial Investigation Report (RIR), prepared by URS Corporation (URS) on behalf of the NYSOMH, and the February 2019 Revised Feasibility Study, prepared by URS on behalf of the DASNY and NYSOMH. As detailed in the RIR and the Feasibility Study, PCB-containing transformer fluid was previously released from former transformers in Transformer Room No. 1 and No. 2. PCB-containing transformer fluid impacted the concrete floors within the transformer rooms and migrated to the underlying soil through floor drains and concrete floor cracks. PCBs were detected at concentrations of 23,000 parts per million (ppm) in soil from 0 to 2 feet below cellar grade (bcg) and 16,000 ppm in soil from 2 to 4 feet bcg in the vicinity of the Transformer Room No. 1 former floor drain.

In March 2019, a Record of Decision (ROD) was issued by the NYSDEC identifying the selected remedy for PCB contamination at the site. The ROD requires removal of the existing transformers and the concrete floor in Transformer Rooms No. 1 and 2, followed by excavation and off-site disposal of soil containing PCBs above 1 mg/kg. NYSDEC issued a modification to the ROD on February 11, 2020 that modified the soil cleanup objective (SCO) from 1 to 10 mg/kg, since a new concrete slab will be installed following excavation, off-site disposal, and backfilling of the excavation with NYSDEC-approved backfill.

As outlined in the Feasibility Study and the ROD, a PDI is required to determine the depth of contamination beneath a floor drain within Transformer Room No. 1 and beneath the existing transformer equipment in Transformer Rooms No. 1 and 2. The existing transformer equipment in Transformer Rooms No. 1 and 2 cannot be de-energized or removed until after the property closing; therefore, limited testing is proposed under the PDI to identify potential contamination beneath the floor drain in Transformer Room No. 1.

PDI Objective

The objectives of the PDI are to delineate the vertical and horizontal extents of soil with total PCB concentrations greater than 10 mg/kg beneath and surrounding a former floor drain (Drain 01) within Transformer Room No. 1, and to collect a groundwater sample to inform a potential dewatering plan should excavation below the water table be necessary for PCB remediation. PDI data will be used to evaluate whether it is feasible and practicable to remove PCBs above 10 mg/kg with the current building structure in place such that remediation can occur under a SIP.

This plan documents the proposed scope of work and establishes environmental screening and sampling protocols to be implemented during the PDI. Details of the proposed sampling are summarized below.

Proposed Scope of Work

Soil Delineation Sampling

A licensed environmental driller will advance 6 soil borings (EB01 through EB06) within a hexagonal grid¹ in Transformer Room No. 1 to a termination depth of 10 feet bcg. The hexagonal boring grid will be approximately 3 feet in radius, centered on a former floor drain (Drain 01). Work will comply with the safety guidelines outlined in the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP), which is provided as Attachment 1. A site location map is included as Figure 1 and a proposed sample location plan is included as Figure 2.

The soil borings will be advanced using a limited access Geoprobe drill rig or jackhammer with a MacroCore attachment and dedicated acetate liners. The driller will implement best practices to prevent and mitigate particulate (dust) generation during drilling (i.e. using plastic sheeting around the work area, applying water to the surface of concrete, or similar).

Langan field personnel will document the work, screen the soil samples for environmental impacts, and collect soil samples for laboratory analysis as outlined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which is included as Attachment 2. Soil will be screened continuously to the boring termination depth for total organic vapor (TOV) concentrations using a photoionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 electron volt (eV) bulb, and for visual and olfactory indications of environmental impacts (e.g., staining and odor). Soil descriptions will be recorded in a field log.

Non-disposable, down-hole drilling equipment and sampling apparatuses will be decontaminated between locations with Alconox and water. Water used for decontamination and rinsate will be containerized into United Nations/Department of Transportation (UN/DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums, labeled, and staged for future off-site disposal.

Up to twenty-three grab samples will be collected for laboratory analysis from boring locations EB01 through EB06. Samples will be collected from three or more two-foot intervals per boring, extending from 2 to 10 feet bcg. A proposed sample summary is provided as Table 1.

Soil samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied containers and will be sealed, labeled, and placed in a cooler containing ice (to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius) for delivery to Alpha Analytical Laboratory (Alpha), a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified analytical laboratory. Samples will be analyzed sequentially from the shallowest depth first while the subsequent deeper samples are placed on hold with the laboratory pending preliminary sample results. Samples will be analyzed for PCBs via the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-required Soxhlet extraction method (USEPA Method 3540C). Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures are described in the QAPP, provided as Attachment 2.

¹ The sampling grid was developed in accordance with the May 1986 USEPA Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup.

Groundwater Sampling

One temporary monitoring well (TMW01) will be installed at the proposed soil boring centered on the former Transformer Room No. 1 floor drain. The proposed monitoring well location is shown on Figure 2. The proposed monitoring well will be constructed using a 1-inch-diameter 20-slot polyvinyl chloride (PVC) screen and solid PVC riser. The monitoring well will be installed so that the well screen straddles the observed water table, which is anticipated between 4 to 5 feet bcg based on previous reports. Clean sand (e.g., Morie no. 2) will be used to backfill the annulus around the screen up to about 2 feet above the top of the screen.

Prior to sampling, the temporary monitoring well will be gauged for static water level and will be purged. Purging will consist of pumping at least three well volumes and waiting until the physical and chemical parameters (e.g., temperature, dissolved oxygen, oxygen reduction potential, and turbidity) stabilize to the extent practicable or until one hour of purging has been completed. One unfiltered groundwater sample from the temporary monitoring well will be collected using a peristaltic pump (or equivalent) and dedicated polyethylene tubing. If the turbidity reading does not stabilize at a reading less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) prior to sampling, then one filtered sample will be collected in addition to the unfiltered sample to mimic the effect of settling tanks and filtration units as part of dewatering pre-treatment systems. Decontamination and purge water will be containerized in one 55-gallon drum, labeled, and staged for future off-site disposal.

Groundwater samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied containers and sealed, labeled, and placed in a cooler containing ice (to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius) for delivery to Alpha. Groundwater samples will be analyzed for the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) Bureau of Wastewater Treatment Limitations for Effluent to Sanitary or Combined Sewers to inform the future dewatering treatment plan.

Investigation-Derived Waste Management and Site Restoration

Investigation-derived wastes (IDW) (i.e. purge water, decontamination fluids) will be containerized into UN/DOT-approved 55-gallon drums. All drums will be properly labeled, sealed, and characterized for disposal. The drums will be temporarily staged in a secured area on-site, pending disposal to an appropriate facility upon receipt of analytical results. Langan will coordinate with the NYSOMH to determine a secured area on-site for the 55-gallon steel drums. The secured area will likely be within the locked Transformer Room No. 1. Additional sampling and analyses may be required based on the selected disposal facility. Management of IDW will comply with NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER)-10 3.3(e) and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

After sampling, boring locations will be backfilled from about 4 to 10 feet bcg with clean sand (e.g., Morie No. 2). Excess soil and concrete cuttings will be returned to the boreholes of origin from about 4 feet bcg to the surface. Boring locations will be patched at grade with concrete to

match the surrounding cellar grade. Once the concrete has dried, the existing two-layer epoxy floor coating will be restored to prevent contact with subsurface PCB-impacted materials.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) generated during the investigation will be decontaminated prior to off-site disposal as municipal waste. If PPE cannot be decontaminated, it will be containerized into a UN/DOT-approved 55-gallon drum for off-site disposal in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Data Validation

Laboratory analyses will be conducted in accordance with USEPA SW-846 methods and NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) Category B deliverable format will be requested. Data will be validated in accordance with the USEPA validation guidelines for organic and inorganic data review. Environmental data will be reported electronically using the database software application EQulS as part of NYSDEC's Environmental Information Management System (EIMS).

QA/QC procedures required by the NYSDEC ASP and SW-846 methods, including initial and continuing instrument calibrations, surrogate compound spikes, and analysis of other samples (equipment blanks, laboratory control samples, and matrix spikes/matrix spike duplicates [MS/MSD]), will be followed in accordance with the QAPP. The laboratory will provide pre-cleaned and preserved sample bottles in accordance with the SW-846 methods. Where there are differences in the SW-846 and NYSDEC ASP requirements, the more stringent requirement shall take precedence.

Data validation will be performed in accordance with the USEPA Region 2 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data validation and USEPA's National Functional Guidelines for Organic and Inorganic Data Review. Tier 1 data validation (the equivalent of USEPA's Stage 2A validation) will be performed to evaluate data quality. Tier 1 data validation is based on completeness and compliance checks of sample-related QC results including:

- Holding times
- Sample preservation
- Blank results (method, trip, and field blanks)
- Surrogate recovery compounds and extracted internal standards (as applicable)
- Laboratory Control Samples (LCS) and Laboratory Control Sample Duplicates (LCSD) recoveries and RPDs
- MS and MSD recoveries and Relative Percent Differences (RPD)
- Laboratory duplicate RPDs
- Field duplicate RPDs

A Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared by the data validator and reviewed by the Quality Assurance Monitor (QAM) before issuance. The DUSR will present the results of

data validation, including a summary assessment of laboratory data packages, sample preservation and chain-of-custody procedures, and a summary assessment of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness for each analytical method.

Additional details on the DUSRs are provided in the QAPP in Attachment 2.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

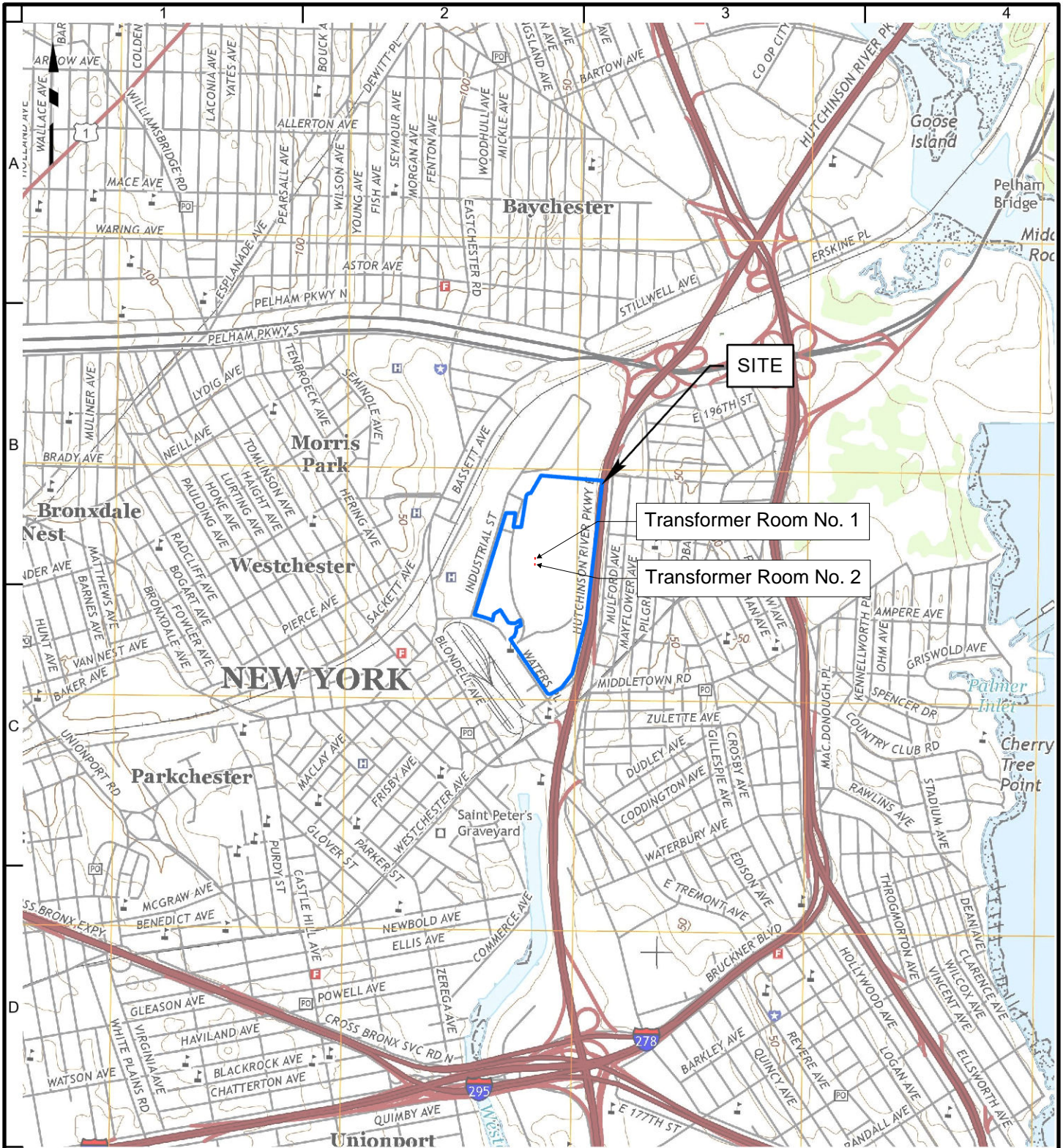
A community air monitoring plan (CAMP) will be conducted for respirable particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) (i.e., dust) and VOCs during ground-intrusive work (i.e., drilling). Monitoring will take place at one outdoor CAMP station located downwind of the ground-intrusive work (i.e., outside of the rear door to Transformer Room No. 1). Background levels for VOCs and dust will be established prior to intrusive activities via an outdoor, upwind CAMP station. The CAMP will be conducted in compliance with the NYSDOH Generic CAMP included as Attachment 3. Dust and/or vapor suppression techniques will be employed by the contractor to limit the potential for off-site migration of dust and vapors.

Work zone monitoring will be conducted using particulate monitoring equipment during ground-intrusive work (i.e., drilling). The particulate monitoring equipment will be equipped with a primary alarm. A secondary alarm will be set in accordance with the concentrations established in the site CAMP.

Schedule

The drilling and sampling portion of the PDI field work is anticipated to take one day to complete. Surface restoration and application of the two-layer epoxy sealant will be completed within one week of the drilling program. If it is determined that implementing a SIP is feasible based on the results of the PDI, Langan will prepare a SIP that will summarize known subsurface conditions and PCB contamination and meet the intents and objectives of the 40 CFR §761.61. The SIP will be structured as a SIP / RWP and will address the requirements of both the NYSDEC and the USEPA.

FIGURES



SITE

Transformer Room No. 1

Transformer Room No. 2

Legend

 Approximate Site Boundary



Notes:
1. Basemap adapted from United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Maps, Flushing, New York, Quadrangle.

LANGAN

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Collectively known as Langan

Project

**BRONX
PSYCHIATRIC
CENTER**

BRONX

NEW YORK

Figure Title

**SITE
LOCATION MAP**

Project No.

17076901

Date

12/8/2021

Scale

1"=2,000'

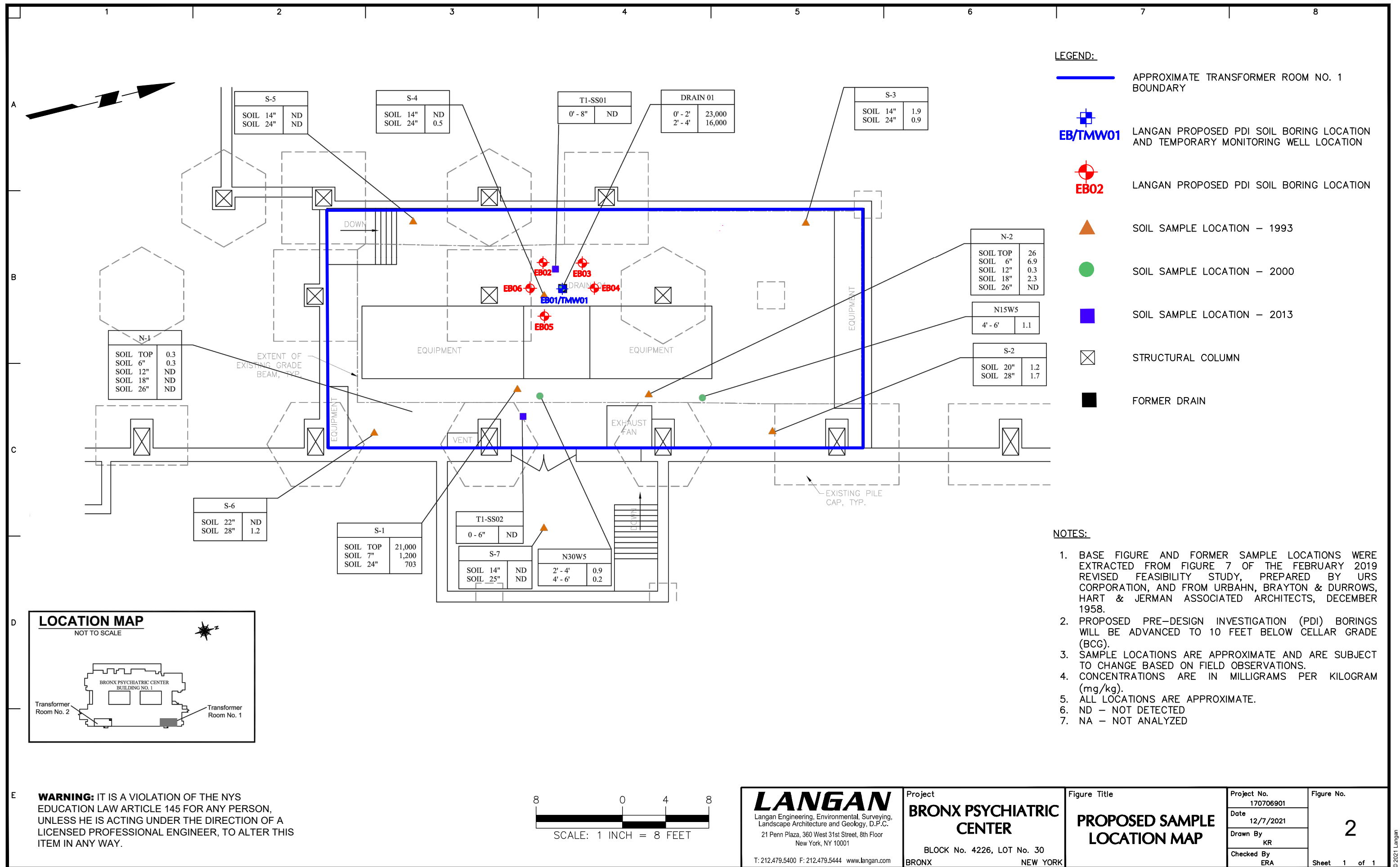
Drawn By

MG

Submission Date

Figure No.

1

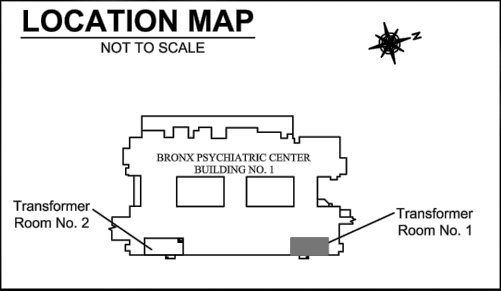


LEGEND:

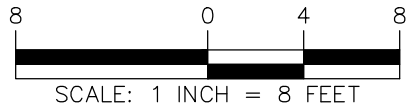
- APPROXIMATE TRANSFORMER ROOM NO. 1 BOUNDARY
- **EB/TMW01** LANGAN PROPOSED PDI SOIL BORING LOCATION AND TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- **EB02** LANGAN PROPOSED PDI SOIL BORING LOCATION
- ▲ SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION – 1993
- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION – 2000
- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION – 2013
- ⊠ STRUCTURAL COLUMN
- FORMER DRAIN

NOTES:

1. BASE FIGURE AND FORMER SAMPLE LOCATIONS WERE EXTRACTED FROM FIGURE 7 OF THE FEBRUARY 2019 REVISED FEASIBILITY STUDY, PREPARED BY URS CORPORATION, AND FROM URBANH, BRAYTON & DURROWS, HART & JERMAN ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, DECEMBER 1958.
2. PROPOSED PRE-DESIGN INVESTIGATION (PDI) BORINGS WILL BE ADVANCED TO 10 FEET BELOW CELLAR GRADE (BCG).
3. SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATIONS.
4. CONCENTRATIONS ARE IN MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM (mg/kg).
5. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
6. ND – NOT DETECTED
7. NA – NOT ANALYZED



WARNING: IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE NYS EDUCATION LAW ARTICLE 145 FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS HE IS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS ITEM IN ANY WAY.



<p>Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C. 21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com</p>	<p>Project BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER</p>	<p>Figure Title PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION MAP</p>	<p>Project No. 170706901</p>	<p>Figure No. 2</p>
	<p>BLOCK No. 4226, LOT No. 30 BRONX NEW YORK</p>	<p>Date 12/7/2021</p>	<p>Drawn By KR</p>	<p>Checked By ERA</p>

TABLE

**Table 1
Proposed Sample Summary
Pre-Design Investigation Work Plan
Bronx Psychiatric Center
Bronx, New York
Langan Project No. 170706901**

Boring Location	Matrix	Proposed Sample ID	Sample Interval (feet bcg)	Analyses
EB01	Soil	EB01_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB01_6-8	6-8	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB01_8-10	8-10	
	Groundwater	TMW01_DATE	Middle of screened interval	NYCDEP Effluent Parameters
EB02	Soil	EB02_2-4	2-4	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB02_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB02_6-8	6-8	
		EB02_8-10	8-10	
EB03	Soil	EB03_2-4	2-4	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB03_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB03_6-8	6-8	
		EB03_8-10	8-10	
EB04	Soil	EB04_2-4	2-4	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB04_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB04_6-8	6-8	
		EB04_8-10	8-10	
EB05	Soil	EB05_2-4	2-4	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB05_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB05_6-8	6-8	
		EB05_8-10	8-10	
EB06	Soil	EB06_2-4	2-4	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
		EB06_4-6	4-6	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C (On hold)
		EB06_6-8	6-8	
		EB06_8-10	8-10	
Equipment Blank	Soil	FB01_DATE	-	PCBs via USEPA Method 3540C
Duplicate		DUP01_DATE	TBD	
MS/MSD		-	TBD	
Trip Blank	Groundwater	TB01_DATE	-	Part 375/TCL VOCs

Notes:

1. bcg - Below cellar grade
2. PCBs - Polychlorinated biphenyls
3. USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
4. NYCDEP - New York City Department of Environmental Protection
5. DATE will take the form MMDDYY

ATTACHMENT 1

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

for

**BRONX PYSCHATRIC CENTER
1500 WATERS PLACE
BRONX, NEW YORK
Bronx Borough Tax Map
Block 4226, Lot 30**

Prepared for:

**Simone Development Companies
1250 Waters Place, PH 1
Bronx, New York**

Prepared by:

**Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying,
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21 Penn Plaza
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LANGAN

**December 2021
Langan Project Number: 170706901**

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Attachment B	Decontamination Procedures
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Attachment D	Calibration Log
Attachment E	Material Data Safety Sheets / Safety Data Sheets*
Attachment F	Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist
Attachment G	Job Safety Analysis Forms
Attachment H	Tailgate Safety Meeting Log

* Items to be posted prominently on site, or made readily available to personnel.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) was developed to address disturbance of known and reasonably anticipated subsurface contaminants and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4), *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* during anticipated site work for the Bronx Psychiatric Center located at 1500 Waters Place in the Morris Park neighborhood of the Bronx, New York ("the site"). The site is identified on the Bronx Borough Tax Map as Block 4226, Lot 30.

This HASP provides the minimum requirements for implementing site operations during future remedial measure activities. All contractors performing work on this site shall implement their own HASP that, at a minimum, adheres to this HASP. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Langan personnel will implement this HASP while onsite.

The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field is the responsibility of the site Langan Field Team Leader (FTL). Assistance in the implementation of this HASP can also be obtained from the Langan Health and Safety Officer (HSO) and the Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM). Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The content of this HASP may change or undergo revision based upon additional information made available to health and safety personnel, monitoring results, or changes in the work plan.

1.2 Site Location and Background

The site occupies a portion of the Bronx Psychiatric Center campus, which is located at 1500 Waters Place in the Morris Park neighborhood of the Bronx, New York and is identified as Block 4226, Lot 30 on the Bronx Borough Tax Map. A multi-story building (Building 1) constructed in the late 1950s as part of the Bronx Psychiatric Center campus, formerly operated as an inpatient psychiatric facility; however, the building is currently vacant and under contract for sale and redevelopment. The site is comprised of two separate transformer rooms (1 and 2) located in the eastern part of the Building 1 basement. The northern transformer room is designated as Room No. 1 and the southern room is designated as Room No. 2. The site is located within an urban area, with surrounding land use beyond the Bronx Psychiatric Center campus characterized by industrial, mixed-use residential and commercial, elevated subway tracks, and institutional facilities.

For over 50 years the site has been used as a transformer rooms. At present, the site is used for electric power supply to Building 1 and currently contains transformers and associated electrical equipment. The prior transformers used at the facility contained PCB dielectric fluid

and were replaced with the current non-PCB (silicone based) transformers in 1993. Building 1 is constructed on piles to bedrock with pile caps under the building columns and perimeter walls. Grade beams and foundation walls are present around the perimeter of each transformer room. The concrete slab within transformer rooms No. 1 and No. 2 is 6 to 18 inches thick. A site location map is provided as Figure 1.

1.3 Summary of Work Tasks

1.3.1 Geophysical Investigation

Prior to the commencement of intrusive field activities (i.e., soil borings); a geophysical consultant may conduct a geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic detection equipment. Langan personnel will coordinate the geophysical survey. The objective of the survey will be to identify any underground storage tank (UST) structures, drains, underground utilities, and other subsurface anomalies that may be encountered during the investigation. During this time Langan personnel will inspect the site and confirm sample locations.

1.3.2 Hand Clearing of Borehole Locations

If there is no geophysical survey for utility clearance or the results of the geophysical survey are inconclusive at specific locations subject to intrusive work, the contractor may hand clear each location to confirm utilities or other known or suspected subsurface structures. Hand clearing of a soil boring location should extend to a depth of 5-feet and be about 1.5 times the anticipated diameter of the borehole when drilled. Langan personnel will confirm that hand clearing activities are completed to these specifications.

1.3.3 Soil Investigation and Sampling

Langan will retain a drilling contractor to advance soil borings to a depth below grade surface (bgs) specified in the work plan. Borings will be installed at the approximate locations indicated in Langan's work plan, but may be moved in the field based on utility clearance and accessibility. The drilling contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their drilling staff the verification number and effective dates. Langan will record the verification number and effective dates from the drillers. Langan will also note the location of marked out utilities on the site plan and scan the data into the project folder.

Langan personnel will screen soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOC) may be performed with a field-calibrated photoionization detector (PID) (or equivalent). The field PID will be calibrated daily by Langan personnel. Langan personnel will collect soil samples from the proposed soil boring locations following the sampling plan outlined

in the work plan. The borings will be filled with clean soil cuttings, clean sand or bentonite grout and capped at grade to match the surrounding surface after samples are collected.

Due to elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) in the concrete slab, Langan will monitor dust using a DustTrak particulate monitor in accordance with section 3.1.5 of this HASP.

Soil samples will be submitted to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

1.3.4 Groundwater Investigation and Sampling

Existing monitoring wells or selected soil borings, which may be converted into groundwater monitoring wells, will be sampled to evaluate groundwater quality. Groundwater samples will be collected in accordance with the Langan Low Flow Groundwater Sampling SOP (SOP #12). Groundwater samples will be submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed for constituents as specified in the work plan. If installed, temporary monitoring wells will be plugged and abandoned during the investigation in the manner defined in Section 1.3.3 for soil borings. Permanent monitoring wells will be completed with a road box set in concrete. Permanent monitoring wells will be eventually backfilled and abandoned in accordance with State and Local regulations.

Groundwater samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

1.3.5 Groundwater Gauging

In conjunction with bailing, groundwater sampling or as a separate activity, Langan may gauge one or more of the observation/monitoring wells to collect synoptic head data or determine the presence of product. When gauging, Langan may also survey head space VOCs within the well using a calibrated PID. When collected, gauging data will be based on the northernmost point at top of casing (TOC) using an interface probe (IP) capable of determining the presence of free product in the monitoring well either as light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) at the top of the water column or as dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) at the base of the monitoring well or water meter. Langan will decontaminate gauging equipment between wells.

1.3.6 Observation/Monitoring Well Plugging and Abandonment

At an unspecified future date, the observation/monitoring wells will be abandoned. Plugging and abandonment will be in accordance with federal and state requirements. Langan may retain a drilling contractor to complete the plugging and abandonment activities. The contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their field staff the

verification number and effective dates. Langan may observe the plugging and abandonment of one or more observation/monitoring wells to document that the plugging and abandonment activities were completed in accordance with the work plan and regulations.

1.3.7 QA/QC Sampling

Additional samples for quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC] samples may also be collected and submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications. Information regarding the QA/QC samples including required method of analysis may be included in the same COC as the soil samples unless otherwise instructed by the work plan.

1.3.8 Equipment Decontamination

Before the start of the day's sampling and after sampling each run, sampling equipment will be decontaminated by the double wash/rinse decontamination process outlined Attachment B - Decontamination Procedures. Decontamination wastes and purge water will be temporarily stored on site pending analytical results.

1.3.9 Management of Investigative-Derived Waste

The investigative-derived waste (IDW) generated during this investigation will be contained in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums. The drums will be temporarily stored on the site or as directed by the client representative. All drums will be filled between to two-thirds full to allow easy maneuvering during drum pickup and disposal. Drum labels are to be provided by Langan (Environmental Closet). All drums will be labeled as "IDW Pending Analysis" until sample data are reported from the laboratory. Drum labels will include date filled and locations where waste was generated along with the standard information required by the labels in accordance with the Langan SOP09, Drum Labeling..

Closed top drums are to be used to store liquids. Debris, including plastic sheeting, polyethylene tubing, personal protection equipment (PPE), decontamination debris, etc. will be segregated from and disposed in large heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of at the site. Excess unused glassware should be returned to the lab along with the last day of collection samples.

1.3.10 Drum Sampling

Langan personnel may collect drum samples, as required, prior to off-site drum disposal. Samples will be placed into laboratory-supplied batch-certified clean glassware and submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications, if required.

1.3.11 Surveying

Surveying activities may be completed by Langan. Surveying will be conducted by licensed surveyors.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PERSONNEL/HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL

The following briefly describes the health and safety (H&S) designations and general responsibilities that may be employed for this site. The titles have been established to accommodate the project needs and requirements and ensure the safe conduct of site activities. The H&S personnel requirements for a given work location are based upon the proposed site activities.

2.1 Langan Project Manager

The Langan Environmental Project Manager (PM) is Elizabeth Adkins, her responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that this HASP is developed, current, and approved prior to on-site activities.
- Ensuring that all the tasks in the project are performed in a manner consistent with Langan's comprehensive *Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations* and this HASP.

2.2 Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager

The Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager (HSM) is Tony Moffa. His responsibilities include:

- Updating the Construction Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations.
- Assisting the site Health and Safety Officer (HSO) with development of the HASP, updating HASP as dictated by changing conditions, jobsite inspection results, etc. and approving changes to this HASP.
- Assisting the HSO in the implementation of this HASP and conducting Jobsite Safety Inspections and assisting with communication of results and correction of shortcomings found.
- Maintaining records on personnel (medical evaluation results, training and certifications, accident investigation results, etc.).

2.3 Langan Site Health & Safety Officer

The Langan HSO is William Bohrer. His responsibilities include:

- Participating in the development and implementation of this HASP.

- When on-site, assisting the Langan Field Team Leader in conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- Ensuring that proper PPE is available, worn by employees, and properly stored and maintained.
- Controlling entry into and exit from the site contaminated areas or zones.
- Monitoring employees for signs of stress, such as heat stress, fatigue, and cold exposure.
- Monitoring site hazards and conditions.
- Knowing (and ensuring that all site personnel also know) emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- Resolving conflicts that may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions.
- Reporting all incidents, injuries and near misses to the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline immediately and the client representative.

2.4 Langan Field Team Leader Responsibilities

The Langan Field Team Leader (FTL) will be determined prior to the start of the start of field activities. The Field Team Leader's responsibilities include:

- The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field.
- Participating in and/or conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- When a Community Air Monitoring Operating Program (CAMP) is part of the scope, the FTL will set up and maintaining community air monitoring activities and instructing the responsible contractor to implement organic vapor or dust mitigation when necessary.
- Overseeing the implementation of activities specified in the work plan.

2.5 Contractor Responsibilities

The contractor shall develop and implement their own HASP for their employees, lower-tier subcontractors, and consultants. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The contractor's HASP will be at least as stringent as this Langan HASP. The contractor must be familiar with and abide by the requirements outlined in their own HASP. A

contractor may elect to adopt Langan's HASP as its own provided that it has given written notification to Langan, but where Langan's HASP excludes provisions pertinent to the contractor's work (i.e., confined space entry); the contractor must provide written addendums to this HASP. Additionally, the contractor must:

- Ensure their employees are trained in the use of all appropriate PPE for the tasks involved;
- Notify Langan of any hazardous material brought onto the job site or site related area, the hazards associated with the material, and must provide a safety data sheet (SDS) for the material;
- Have knowledge of, understand, and abide by all current federal, state, and local health and safety regulations pertinent to the work;
- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the site, have received current training in the appropriate levels of 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* (HAZWOPER) if hazardous waste is identified at the site;
- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the site, have been fit-tested within the year on the type respirator they will wear; and
- Ensure all air monitoring is in place pertaining to the health and safety of their employees as required by OSHA 1910.120; and
- All contractors must adhere to all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.

3.0 TASK/OPERATION SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSES

A Task-Hazard Analysis (Table 1) was completed for general construction hazards that may be encountered at the site. The potential contaminants that might be encountered during the field activities and the exposure limits are listed in Table 2 complete inventory of MSDS/SDS for chemical products used on site is included as Attachment E.

3.1 Specific Task Safety Analysis

3.1.1 Geophysical Survey

Langan personnel are not permitted to operate or otherwise handle the geophysical equipment including any downhole geophysical equipment subsequently used to survey boreholes. When boring locations are surveyed with surface geophysical equipment, the locations of the borings as well as possible utilities and other artifacts that may interfere with the subsurface investigation are to be marked with indelible paint, flags, or color tape (when marking indoor locations that the client has specifically requested not be marked with indelible paint). This information must also

be added to the site map. When applying paint, proper PPE including at a minimum hand protections should be used.

3.1.2 Hand Clearing of Borehole Locations

Hand clearing will be completed by the contractor. Langan personnel are not permitted to operate or otherwise handle the contractor equipment. Langan will update the site map to include the locations of the cleared borehole locations as well as possible utilities and other artifacts that may interfere with the subsurface investigation.

3.1.3 Soil Investigation and Sampling

Sampling the soil requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling or excavation equipment nor open sampling devices (acetate liners, sonic sample bags, etc.). These tasks are to be completed by the driller or excavation contractor.

3.1.4 Groundwater Investigation and Sampling

Sampling groundwater requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE and cut resistant gloves when cutting sampling-tubing to length. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling equipment nor assemble or install monitoring well equipment. These tasks are to be completed by the driller contractor.

3.1.5 PCB

Langan will monitor dust using particulate monitoring equipment (DustTrak 2 or equivalent). The dust monitoring equipment should be equipped with an alarm. The primary alarm should be set for 0.1 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3) above the 15 minute average background. The secondary alarm may be set for $0.83 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ based on known PCB concrete concentrations. However, in accordance with the site CAMP, the secondary alarm will be set at $0.15 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ for the protection of human health.

If the primary alarm activates during work, the PM notified, and dust control measures should be implemented and all workers should don half face respirator with HEPA dust filters to continue to work. Dust control measures include applying a fine water spray wet all surfaces in the work area to dampen dust and activating ventilation. Workers can remove half respirators when air borne dust concentrations return to background. If dust mitigation does not lower dust concentrations and dust levels continue to climb, all work should cease when dust concentrations exceed secondary alarm level and the PM should be notified.

3.1.6 Indoor Drilling and Excavation

The work scope may require indoor drilling or drilling in locations where there may not be adequate ventilation sufficient to safely operate any rig or excavation equipment powered by an internal combustion engine. Where possible, all such work should be done by equipment powered by electricity. If such equipment is used and must be directly wired to the buildings electrical system or to an independent system, this work must be completed by a licensed electrician in accordance with all electrical codes applicable to the work.

Indoor work which is to be completed with equipment powered by an internal combustion engine must incorporate air monitoring of carbon monoxide (CO) using calibrated air monitoring equipment (MultiRAE or equivalent). In addition, the work plan should incorporate mitigation for venting engine exhaust fumes directly to the outdoors and for circulating fresh air into the work area.

The OSHA Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for CO from 50 to 35 parts per million (ppm). Langan will monitor CO with a suitable monitoring device. If CO levels exceed 5 ppm, Langan will instruct contractors to begin mitigation measures. These measures are at a minimum:

- Increase air circulation using industrial size fans to bring additional fresh air into the building or vent exhaust to the outside;
- Modify the passive exhaust method being used to increase venting circulation by using wider diameter tubing or sealing tubing connections; or
- Modify the work schedule where the rig is turned off to allow time for CO levels to fall back to background

All work must cease if CO levels reach 35 ppm. The Langan engineer is to report to the PM and H&S officer when an action level is reached.

3.1.7 Monitoring Well Gauging

Langan will don work gloves when opening the well box pulling the well plug and nitrile gloves when handling the interface probe in addition to standard PPE. Langan may record the head space VOCs with a PID and record the survey data. If product is observed in the well, Langan personnel will use product absorbing pads.

3.1.8 Plugging and Abandonment of Observation/Monitoring Wells

Langan personnel are not to operate equipment nor assist in the plugging and abandonment of the observation/monitoring wells. These tasks are to be completed by the contractor.

3.1.9 Drum Sampling

Drilling fluid, rinse water, grossly-contaminated soil samples and cuttings will be containerized in 55-gallon drums for disposed off-site. Each drum must be labeled in accordance with the Langan Drum Labeling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP-#9). Sampling drums requires the donning of work gloves when opening the drums and chemical resistant gloves when sampling in addition to standard PPE.

Langan personnel and contractors are not to move or opened any orphaned (unlabeled) drum found on the site without approval of the project manager.

3.2 Radiation Hazards

No radiation hazards are known or expected at the site.

3.3 Physical Hazards

Physical hazards, which may be encountered during site operations for this project, are detailed in Table 1.

3.3.1 Explosion

No explosion hazards are expected for the scope of work at this site.

3.3.2 Heat Stress

The use of Level C protective equipment, or greater, may create heat stress. Monitoring of personnel wearing personal protective clothing should commence when the ambient temperature is 72°F or above. Table 6 presents the suggested frequency for such monitoring. Monitoring frequency should increase as ambient temperature increases or as slow recovery rates are observed. Refer to the Table 7 to assist in assessing when the risk for heat related illness is likely. To use this table, the ambient temperature and relative humidity must be obtained (a regional weather report should suffice). Heat stress monitoring should be performed by the HSO or the FTL, who shall be able to recognize symptoms related to heat stress.

To monitor the workers, be familiar with the following heat-related disorders and their symptoms:

- **Heat Cramps:** Painful spasm of arm, leg or abdominal muscles, during or after work
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Headache, nausea, dizziness; cool, clammy, moist skin; heavy sweating; weak, fast pulse; shallow respiration, normal temperature
- **Heat Stroke:** Headache, nausea, weakness, hot dry skin, fever, rapid strong pulse, rapid deep respirations, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma. *This is a life threatening condition.*

Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when they are showing signs or symptoms of heat-related illness.

To monitor the worker, measure:

- **Heart rate:** Count the radial pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period. If the heart rate exceeds 100 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period, shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same. If the heart rate still exceeds 100 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their heart rate is below 100 beats per minute.
- **Oral temperature:** Use a clinical thermometer (3 minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking). If oral temperature exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their oral temperature is below 99.6°F. If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following cycle by one-third. Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F (38.1°C).

Prevention of Heat Stress - Proper training and preventative measures will aid in averting loss of worker productivity and serious illness. Heat stress prevention is particularly important because once a person suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat related illness. To avoid heat stress the following steps should be taken:

- Adjust work schedules.
- Mandate work slowdowns as needed.
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.
- Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.
- Maintain worker's body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, i.e., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every eight ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:
 - Maintain water temperature 50° to 60°F (10° to 16.6°C).

- Provide small disposal cups that hold about four ounces (0.1 liter).
- Have workers drink 16 ounces (0.5 liters) of fluid (preferably water or dilute drinks) before beginning work.
- Urge workers to drink a cup or two every 15 to 20 minutes, or at each monitoring break. A total of 1 to 1.6 gallons (4 to 6 liters) of fluid per day are recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain body weight.
- Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat related illness.

3.3.3 Cold-Related Illness

If work on this project begins in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Local cold exposure is generally called frostbite.

- **Hypothermia** - Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the patient core temperature below 96°F. The body temperature is normally maintained by a combination of central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral (skin and muscle) activity. Interference with any of these mechanisms can result in hypothermia, even in the absence of what normally is considered a "cold" ambient temperature. Symptoms of hypothermia include: shivering, apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and unconsciousness.
- **Frostbite** - Frostbite is both a general and medical term given to areas of local cold injury. Unlike systemic hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless the ambient temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20°F. Symptoms of frostbite are: a sudden blanching or whitening of the skin; the skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch; tissues are cold, pale, and solid.

Prevention of Cold-Related Illness - To prevent cold-related illness:

- Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia
- Identify and limit known risk factors:
- Assure the availability of enclosed, heated environment on or adjacent to the site.
- Assure the availability of dry changes of clothing.
- Assure the availability of warm drinks.
- Start (oral) temperature recording at the job site:
- At the FSO or Field Team Leader's discretion when suspicion is based on changes in a worker's performance or mental status.
- At a worker's request.

- As a screening measure, two times per shift, under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 20°F, or wind-chill less than 30°F with precipitation).
- As a screening measure whenever anyone worker on the site develops hypothermia.

Any person developing moderate hypothermia (a core temperature of 92°F) cannot return to work for 48 hours.

3.3.4 Noise

Work activities during the proposed activities may be conducted at locations with high noise levels from the operation of equipment. Hearing protection will be used as necessary.

3.3.5 Hand and Power Tools

The use of hand and power tools can present a variety of hazards, including physical harm from being struck by flying objects, being cut or struck by the tool, fire, and electrocution. All hand and power tools should be inspected for health and safety hazards prior to use. If deemed unserviceable/un-operable, notify supervisor and tag equipment out of service. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) are required for all power tools requiring direct electrical service.

3.3.6 Slips, Trips and Fall Hazards

Care should be exercised when walking at the site, especially when carrying equipment. The presence of surface debris, uneven surfaces, pits, facility equipment, and soil piles contribute to tripping hazards and fall hazards. To the extent possible, all hazards should be identified and marked on the site, with hazards communicated to all workers in the area.

3.3.7 Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards)

3.3.7.1 Utility Clearance

The possibility of encountering underground utilities poses fire, explosion, and electrocution hazards. All excavation work will be preceded by review of available utility drawings and by notification of the subsurface work to the N.Y. One –Call–Center.

3.3.7.2 Lockout-Tagout

The potential adverse effects of electrical hazards include burns and electrocution, which could result in death. Therefore, there is a procedure that establishes the requirements for the lockout/tagout (LOTO) of energy isolating devices in accordance with the OSHA electrical lockout and tagging requirements as specified in 29 CFR 1926.417. This procedure will be used to ensure that all machines and equipment are isolated from potentially hazardous energy. If possible,

equipment that could cause injury due to unexpected energizing, start-up, or release of stored energy will be locked/tagged, before field personnel perform work activities.

Depending upon the specific work task involved, Langan's SSC or FTL will serve as the authorized lockout/tagout coordinator, implement the lockout/tagout procedure and will be responsible to locate, lock and tag valves, switches, etc.

SPECIAL NOTE: Project personnel will assume that all electrical equipment at surface, subsurface and overhead locations is energized, until equipment has been designated and confirmed as de-energized by a utility company representative. Langan will notify the designated utility representative prior to working adjacent to this equipment and will verify that the equipment is energized or de-energized in the vicinity of the work location.

No project work shall be performed by Langan personnel or subcontractors on or near energized electrical lines or equipment unless hazard assessments are completed in writing, reviewed by Langan's SSHO, and clearly communicated to the field personnel.

The FTL shall conduct a survey to locate and identify all energy isolating devices. They shall be certain which switches, valves or other isolating devices apply to the equipment. The lockout/tagout procedure involves, but is not limited to, electricity, motors, steam, natural gas, compressed air, hydraulic systems, digesters, sewers, etc.

3.3.8 Physical Hazard Considerations for Material Handling

There are moderate to severe risks associated with moving heavy objects at the site. The following physical hazards should be considered when handling materials at the site:

- Heavy objects will be lifted and moved by mechanical devices rather than manual effort whenever possible.
- The mechanical devices will be appropriate for the lifting of moving task and will be operated only by trained and authorized personnel.
- Objects that require special handling or rigging will only be moved under the guidance of a person who has been specifically trained to move such objects.
- Lifting devices will be inspected, certified, and labeled to confirm their weight capacities. Defective equipment will be taken out of service immediately and repaired or destroyed.
- The wheels of any trucks being loaded or unloaded will be chocked to prevent movement. Outriggers will be fully extended on a flat, firm surface during operation.
- Personnel will not pass under a raised load, nor will a suspended load be left unattended.
- Personnel will not be carried on lifting equipment, unless it is specifically designed to carry passengers.

- All reciprocating, rotating, or other moving parts will be guarded at all times.
- Accessible fire extinguishers, currently (monthly) inspected, will be available in all mechanical lifting devices.
- Verify all loads/materials are secure before transportation.

Material handling tasks that are unusual or require specific guidance will need a written addendum to this HASP. The addendum must identify the lifting protocols before the tasks are performed. Upon approval, the plan must be reviewed with all affected employees and documented. Any deviation from a written plan will require approval by the Langan HSM.

3.3.9 Hearing Conservation

Under the construction industry standard, the maximum permissible occupational noise exposure is 90 dbA (8-hour TWA), and noise levels in excess of 90 dbA must be reduced through feasible administrative and engineering controls (20 CFR 1926.52). Hearing protection is required when working within 15 feet of vacuum extraction equipment and drill rigs.

3.3.9 Open Water

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets or buoyant work vests. Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

And should a worker fall into the water, OSHA requires (29 CFR 1926.106(c)) that ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. The distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet. Another remedial action required by OSHA (29 CFR 1926.106(d)) is the use of lifesaving skiffs.

OSHA requires that at least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water and must include the following provisions.

- The skiff must be in the water or capable of being quickly launched by one person.
- At least one person must be present and specifically designated to respond to water emergencies and operate the skiff at all times when there are employees above water.
- When the operator is on break another operator must be designated to provide requisite coverage when there are employees above water.
- The designated operator must either have the skiff staffed at all times or have someone remain in the immediate area such that the operator can quickly reach the skiff and perform rescue services.

- The skiff operator maybe assigned other tasks provided the tasks do not interfere with the operator's ability to quickly reach the skiff.
- A communication system, such as a walkie-talkie, must be used to inform the skiff operator of an emergency and to inform the skiff operator where the skiff is needed.
- The skiff must be equipped with both a motor and oars.

With regard to the number of skiffs required and the appropriate maximum response time, the following factors must be evaluated:

- The number of work locations where there is a danger of falling into water;
- The distance to each of those locations;
- Water temperature and currents;
- Other hazards such as, but not limited to, rapids, dams, and water intakes;

Other regulations that present S&H practices and PPE for work on or near water include: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart T (401 – 440)

3.4 Biological Hazards

3.4.1 Animals

There is a possibility of encountering wildlife including reptiles, rodents and other small and medium size mammals. The Langan personnel is to avoid interacting with any wildlife.

3.4.2 Insects

Ticks and other biting or stinging insects may to be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and insecticide to prevent bites and stings. After field work, Langan personnel should perform a complete visual inspection of their clothing to insure they are not inadvertently harboring ticks. If they do observe a tick bite, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

3.4.3 Plants

Poisonous plants may to be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and applying preventative poison Ivy/Sumac lotion to prevent or limit effects of exposure. If after field work, Langan employees do observe a reaction to poisonous plant exposure, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

3.4.4 Coronavirus

3.4.4.1 General Preventative Measures

Field personnel must follow general proper hygiene measures while in the field including:

- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.
- Cover cough or sneeze with tissue, and throw in trash.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds after going to bathroom, before eating, after blowing nose, coughing or sneezing.
- Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid physical contact with other people (e.g., no handshakes).
- Maintain a safe distance of at least 6 feet from other people (social distancing).
- Wear face coverings when around other worker to minimize spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)

3.4.4.2 Construction Trailers

Employees should avoid use of shared construction trailers or where employees cannot maintain a safe distance (minimum 6 feet) from other workers. If trailer use is needed, areas such as desks, phones, chairs and other common areas, should be cleaned and disinfected before and after use. Protocols should be developed to minimize trailer use to essential personal, restrict use from any workers who are ill or showing symptoms of being ill, and ensure a safe distance of 6 feet can be established between workers.

3.4.4.3 Communication

Include Coronavirus topics and prevention topics in daily tailgate meetings to ensure Coronavirus awareness is communicated daily. Discussions can focus on general topics including: social distancing, prevention measures for field personnel, signs and symptoms and recent news on the Coronavirus. Site-specific topics should include minimizing face-to-face contact, disinfecting/sterilizing field equipment, use of PPE to reduce exposure, site security and other potential exposure issues/concerns.

3.4.4.4 Sick/Ill Workers

No Langan employee is permitted to be onsite when ill and/or showing potential symptoms of the Coronavirus. Symptoms of the Coronavirus may appear 2-14 days after exposure and can range from mild to severe. The most common symptoms include: fever, fatigue, dry cough and shortness of breath. If an employee or subcontractor is observed being ill or exhibiting symptoms

of Coronavirus, employees must immediately utilize their Stop Work Authority and contact their project manager to address the situation. If an employee observes another worker onsite exhibiting symptoms of Coronavirus, immediately utilize Stop Work Authority and notify their project manager and site construction manager or safety officer. Work should resume when the safety and health of Langan and subcontractors is adequately addressed.

3.5 Additional Safety Analysis

3.5.1 Presence of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL)

There is potential for exposure to NAPL at this site. Special care and PPE should be considered when NAPL is observed as NAPL is a typically flammable fluid and releases VOCs known to be toxic and/or carcinogenic. If NAPL is present in a monitoring well, vapors from the well casing may contaminate the work area breathing zone with concentrations of VOCs potentially exceeding health and safety action levels. In addition, all equipment used to monitor or sample NAPL (or ground water from wells containing NAPL) must be intrinsically safe. Equipment that directly contacts NAPL must also be resistant to organic solvents.

At a minimum, a PID should be used to monitor for VOCs when NAPL is observed. If NAPL is expected to be observed in an excavation or enclosed area, air monitoring must be started using calibrated air monitoring equipment designed to sound an audio alarm when atmospheric concentrations of VOC are within 10% of the LEL. In normal atmospheric oxygen concentrations, the LEL monitoring may be done with a Wheatstone bridge/catalytic bead type sensor (i.e. MultiRAE). However in oxygen depleted atmospheres (confined space), only an LEL designed to work in low oxygen environments may be used. Best practices require that the LEL monitoring unit be equipped with a long sniffer tube to allow the LEL unit to remain outside the UST excavation.

When NAPL is present, Langan personnel are required to use disposable nitrile gloves at all times to prevent skin contact with contaminated materials. They should also consider having available a respirator and protective clothing (Tyvek® overalls), especially if NAPL is in abundance and there are high concentrations of VOCs.

All contaminated disposables including PPE and sampling equipment must be properly disposed of in labeled 55-gallon drums

3.6 Job Safety Analysis

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a process to identify existing and potential hazards associated with each job or task so these hazards can be eliminated, controlled or minimized. A JSA will be performed at the beginning of each work day, and additionally whenever an employee begins a

new task or moves to a new location. All JSAs must be developed and reviewed by all parties involved. A blank JSA form and documentation of completed JSAs are in Attachment G.

4.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING

4.1 Basic Training

Completion of an initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training program as detailed in OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120(e) is required for all employees working on a site engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a). Annual 8-hour refresher training is also required to maintain competencies to ensure a safe work environment. In addition to these training requirements, all employees must complete the OSHA 10 hour Construction Safety and Health training and supervisory personnel must also receive eight additional hours of specialized management training. Training records are maintained by the HSM.

4.2 Initial Site-Specific Training

Training will be provided to specifically address the activities, procedures, monitoring, and equipment for site operations at the beginning of each field mobilization and the beginning of each discrete phase of work. The training will include the site and facility layout, hazards, and emergency services at the site, and will detail all the provisions contained within this HASP. For a HAZWOPER operation, training on the site must be for a minimum of 3 days. Specific issues that will be addressed include the hazards described in Section 3.0.

4.3 Tailgate Safety Briefings

Before starting work each day or as needed, the Langan HSO will conduct a brief tailgate safety meeting to assist site personnel in conducting their activities safely. Tailgate meetings will be documented in Attachment H. Briefings will include the following:

- Work plan for the day;
- Review of safety information relevant to planned tasks and environmental conditions;
- New activities/task being conducted;
- Results of Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist;
- Changes in work practices;
- Safe work practices; and
- Discussion and remedies for noted or observed deficiencies.

5.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

All personnel who will be performing field work involving potential exposure to toxic and hazardous substances (defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a)) will be required to have passed an initial baseline medical examination, with follow-up medical exams thereafter, consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine.

Additionally, personnel who may be required to perform work while wearing a respirator must receive medical clearance as required under CFR 1910.134(e), *Respiratory Protection*. Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine. Results of medical evaluations are maintained by the HSM.

6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

6.1 Levels of Protection

Langan will provide PPE to Langan employees to protect them from the specific hazards they are likely to encounter on-site. Direct hired contractors will provide their employees with equivalent PPE to protect them from the specific hazards likely to be encountered on-site. Selection of the appropriate PPE must take into consideration: (1) identification of the hazards or suspected hazards; (2) potential exposure routes; and, (3) the performance of the PPE construction (materials and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards.

Based on anticipated site conditions and the proposed work activities to be performed at the site, Level D protection will be used. The upgrading/downgrading of the level of protection will be based on continuous air monitoring results as described in Section 6.0 (when applicable). The decision to modify standard PPE will be made by the site HSO or FTL after conferring with the PM. The levels of protection are described below.

Level D Protection (as needed)

- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes
- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection
- Reflective safety vest

Level D Protection (Modified, as needed)

- Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes (toe-protected)
- Disposable chemical-resistant boot covers
- Coveralls (polycoated Tyvek or equivalent to be worn when contact with wet contaminated soil, groundwater, or non-aqueous phase liquids is anticipated)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Personal floatation device (for work within 5 feet of the water)
- Reflective traffic vest

Level C Protection (as needed)

- Full or Half face, air-purifying respirator, with NIOSH approved HEPA filter
- Inner (latex) and outer (nitrile) chemical-resistant gloves
- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Reflective safety vest

The action levels used in determining the necessary levels of respiratory protection and upgrading to Level C are summarized in Table 4. The written Respiratory Protection Program is maintained by the HSM and is available if needed. The monitoring procedures and equipment are outlined in Section 6.0 (when applicable).

6.2 Respirator Fit-Test

All Langan employees who may be exposed to hazardous substances at the work site are in possession of a full- or half-face, air-purifying respirator and have been successfully fit-tested within the past year. Fit-test records are maintained by the HSM.

6.3 Respirator Cartridge Change-Out Schedule

Respiratory protection is required to be worn when certain action levels (table 2) are reached. A respirator cartridge change-out schedule has been developed in order to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134. The respirator cartridge change-out schedule for this project is as follows:

- Cartridges shall be removed and disposed of at the end of each shift, when cartridges become wet or wearer experiences breakthrough, whichever occurs first.
- If the humidity exceeds 85%, then cartridges shall be removed and disposed of after 4 hours of use.

Respirators shall not be stored at the end of the shift with contaminated cartridges left on. Cartridges shall not be worn on the second day, no matter how short the time period was the previous day they were used.

7.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

7.1 Monitoring During Site Operations

Atmospheric air monitoring results may be collected and used to provide data to determine when exclusion zones need to be established and when certain levels of personal protective equipment are required. For all instruments there are site-specific action level criteria which are used in making field health and safety determinations. Other data, such as the visible presence of contamination or the steady state nature of air contaminant concentration, are also used in making field health and safety decisions. Therefore, the HSO may establish an exclusion zone or require a person to wear a respirator even though atmospheric air contaminant concentrations are below established HASP action levels.

During site work involving disturbance of petroleum-impacted or fill material, real time air monitoring may be conducted for volatile organic compounds (VOC). A photoionization detector (PID) and/or flame ionization detector (FID) will be used to monitor concentrations of VOCs at personnel breathing-zone height. Air monitoring will be the responsibility of the HSO or designee. Air monitoring may be conducted during intrusive activities associated with the completion of excavation, debris removal, and soil grading. All manufacturers' instructions for instrumentation and calibration will be available onsite.

Subcontractors' air monitoring plans must be equal or more stringent as the Langan plan.

An air monitoring calibration log is provided in Attachment D of this HASP.

7.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds

Monitoring with a PID, such as a MiniRAE 2000 (10.6v) or equivalent may occur during intrusive work in the AOCs. Colormetric Indicator Tubes for benzene may be used as backup for the PID, if measurements remain above background monitor every 2 hours. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (odors, visible gases, etc.) since the last measurement. If VOC levels are observed above 5 ppm for longer than 5 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for monitored gases are provided in Table 4.

7.1.2 Metals

Based upon the site historical fill, there is a potential for the soils to contain PAHs and metals. During invasive procedures which have the potential for creating airborne dust, such as excavation of dry soils, a real time airborne dust monitor such as a Mini-Ram may be used to monitor for air particulates. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (appearance of visible dust) since the last measurement. If dust levels are observed to be greater than 0.100 mg/m³ or visible dust is observed for longer than 15 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for dust monitoring are provided in Table 4.

7.2 Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

Instrument calibration shall be documented and included in a dedicated safety and health logbook or on separate calibration pages of the field book. All instruments shall be calibrated before and after each shift. Calibration checks may be used during the day to confirm instrument accuracy. Duplicate readings may be taken to confirm individual instrument response.

All instruments shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. Manufacturers' literature, including an operations manual for each piece of monitoring equipment will be maintained on site by the HSO for reference.

7.3 Determination of Background Levels

Background (BKD) levels for VOCs and dust will be established prior to intrusive activities within the AOC at an upwind location. A notation of BKD levels will be referenced in the daily monitoring

log. BKD levels are a function of prevailing conditions. BKD levels will be taken in an appropriate upwind location as determined by the HSO.

Table 4 lists the instrument action levels.

8.0 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

Community air monitoring may be conducted in compliance with local standards or the generic CAMP outlined below:

Monitoring for dust and odors will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities by the FTL. Continuous monitoring on the perimeter of the work zones for odor, VOCs, and dust may be required for all ground intrusive activities such as soil excavation and handling activities. The work zone is defined as the general area in which machinery is operating in support of remediation activities. A portable PID will be used to monitor the work zone and for periodic monitoring for VOCs during activities such as soil and groundwater sampling and soil excavation. The site perimeter will be monitored for fugitive dust emissions by visual observations as well as instrumentation measurements (if required). When required, particulate or dust will be monitored continuously with real-time field instrumentation that will meet, at a minimum, the local standards or, default to the performance standards below:

If VOC monitoring is required, the following actions will be taken based on VOC levels measured:

- If total VOC levels exceed 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average at the perimeter, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If levels readily decrease (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total VOC levels at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm above background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average.
- If the total VOC level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the hot zone, activities will be shut down.

If dust monitoring with field instrumentation is required, the following actions will be taken based on instrumentation measurements:

- If the downwind particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed

leaving the work area, then dust suppression must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM10 levels do not exceed $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the background level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM10 levels are greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the background level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

8.1 Dust Suppression Techniques

Preventative measures for dust generation may include wetting site fill and soil, construction of an engineered construction entrance with gravel pad, a truck wash area, covering soils with tarps, and limiting vehicle speeds to five miles per hour.

Work practices to minimize odors and vapors include limiting the time that the excavations remain open, minimizing stockpiling of contaminated-source soil, and minimizing the handling of contaminated material. Offending odor and organic vapor controls may include the application of foam suppressants or tarps over the odor or VOC source areas. Foam suppressants may include biodegradable foams applied over the source material for short-term control of the odor and VOCs.

If odors develop and cannot be otherwise controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-site disposal; use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems; and, use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

Where odor nuisances have developed during remedial work and cannot be corrected, or where the release of nuisance odors cannot otherwise be avoided due to on-site conditions or close proximity to sensitive receptors, odor control will be achieved by sheltering excavation and handling areas under tented containment structures equipped with appropriate air venting/filtering systems.

9.0 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION

9.1 Site Control

Work zones are intended to control the potential spread of contamination throughout the site and to assure that only authorized individuals are permitted into potentially hazardous areas.

Any person working in an area where the potential for exposure to site contaminants exists will only be allowed access after providing the HSO with proper training and medical documentation.

Exclusion Zone (EZ) - All activities which may involve exposure to site contaminants, hazardous materials and/or conditions should be considered an EZ. Decontamination of field equipment will also be conducted in the Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ) which will be located on the perimeter of the EZ. The EZ and the CRZ will be clearly delineated by cones, tapes or other means. The HSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or different hazards exist. The size of the EZ shall be determined by the HSO allowing adequate space for the activity to be completed, field members and emergency equipment.

9.2 Contamination Zone

9.2.1 Personnel Decontamination Station

Personal hygiene, coupled with diligent decontamination, will significantly reduce the potential for exposure.

9.2.2 Minimization of Contact with Contaminants

During completion of all site activities, personnel should attempt to minimize the chance of contact with contaminated materials. This involves a conscientious effort to keep "clean" during site activities. All personnel should minimize kneeling, splash generation, and other physical contact with contamination as PPE is intended to minimize accidental contact. This may ultimately minimize the degree of decontamination required and the generation of waste materials from site operations.

Field procedures will be developed to control over spray and runoff and to ensure that unprotected personnel working nearby are not affected.

9.2.3 Personnel Decontamination Sequence

Decontamination may be performed by removing all PPE used in EZ and placing it in drums/trash cans at the CRZ. Baby wipes should be available for wiping hands and face. Drums/trash cans will be labeled by the field crews in accordance with all local, state, and federal requirements. Management plans for contaminated PPE, and tools are provided below.

9.2.4 Emergency Decontamination

If circumstances dictate that contaminated clothing cannot be readily removed, then remove gross contamination and wrap injured personnel with clean garments/blankets to avoid contaminating other personnel or transporting equipment. If the injured person can be moved, he/she will be decontaminated by site personnel as described above before emergency

responders handle the victim. If the person cannot be moved because of the extent of the injury (a back or neck injury), provisions shall be made to ensure that emergency response personnel will be able to respond to the victim without being exposed to potentially hazardous atmospheric conditions. If the potential for inhalation hazards exist, such as with open excavation, this area will be covered with polyethylene sheeting to eliminate any potential inhalation hazards. All emergency personnel are to be immediately informed of the injured person's condition, potential contaminants, and provided with all pertinent data.

9.2.5 Hand-Held Equipment Decontamination

Hand-held equipment includes all monitoring instruments as stated earlier, samples, hand tools, and notebooks. The hand-held equipment is dropped at the first decontamination station to be decontaminated by one of the decontamination team members. These items must be decontaminated or discarded as waste prior to removal from the CRZ.

To aid in decontamination, monitoring instruments can be sealed in plastic bags or wrapped in polyethylene. This will also protect the instruments against contaminants. The instruments will be wiped clean using wipes or paper towels if contamination is visually evident. Sampling equipment, hand tools, etc. will be cleaned with non-phosphorous soap to remove any potentially contaminated soil, and rinsed with deionized water. All decontamination fluids will be containerized and stored on-site pending waste characterization sampling and appropriate off-site disposal.

9.2.6 Heavy Equipment Decontamination

All heavy equipment and vehicles arriving at the work site will be free from contamination from offsite sources. Any vehicles arriving to work that are suspected of being impacted will not be permitted on the work site. Potentially contaminated heavy equipment will not be permitted to leave the EZ unless it has been thoroughly decontaminated and visually inspected by the HSO or his designee.

9.3 Support Zone

The support zone or cold zone will include the remaining areas of the job site. Break areas and support facilities (include equipment storage and maintenance areas) will be located in this zone. No equipment or personnel will be permitted to enter the cold zone from the hot zone without passing through the decontamination station in the warm zone (if necessitated). Eating, smoking, and drinking will be allowed only in this area.

9.4 Communications

The following communications equipment will be utilized as appropriate.

- Telephones - A cellular telephone will be located with the HSO for communication with the HSM and emergency support services/facilities.
- Hand Signals - Hand signals shall be used by field teams, along with the buddy system. The entire field team shall know them before operations commence and their use covered during site-specific training. Typical hand signals are the following:

Hand Signal	Meaning
Hand gripping throat	Out of air; cannot breathe
Grip partners wrists or place both hands around waist	Leave immediately without debate
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I'm alright; I understand
Thumbs down	No; negative
Simulated "stick" break with fists	Take a break; stop work

9.5 The Buddy System

When working in teams of two or more, workers will use the "buddy system" for all work activities to ensure that rapid assistance can be provided in the event of an emergency. This requires work groups to be organized such that workers can remain close together and maintain visual contact with one another. Workers using the "buddy system" have the following responsibilities:

- Provide his/her partner with assistance.
- Observe his/her partner for signs of chemical or heat exposure.
- Periodically check the integrity of his/her partner's PPE.
- Notify the HSO or other site personnel if emergency service is needed.

10.0 NEAREST MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The address and telephone number of the nearest hospital:

New York City Health and Hospital Center/Jacobi Calvary Hospital
1740 Eastchester Road
Bronx, NY
718-863-6900

Map with directions to the hospital are shown in Figure 2. This information will either be posted prominently at the site or will be available to all personnel all of the time. Further, all field personnel, including the HSO & FTL, will know the directions to the hospital.

11.0 STANDING ORDERS/SAFE WORK PRACTICES

The standing orders, which consist of a description of safe work practices that must always be followed while on-site by Langan employees and contractors, are shown in Attachment A. The site HSO and FTL each have the responsibility for enforcing these practices. The standing orders will be posted prominently at the site, or are made available to all personnel at all times. Those who do not abide by these safe work practices will be removed from the site.

12.0 SITE SECURITY

No unauthorized personnel shall be permitted access to the work areas.

13.0 UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

As provided in Langan's Underground Utility Clearance Guidelines, the following safe work practices should be followed by Langan personnel and the contractor before and during subsurface work in accordance with federal, state and local regulations:

- Obtain available utility drawings from the property owner/client or operator.
- Provide utility drawings to the project team.
- In the field, mark the proposed area of subsurface disturbance (when possible).
- Ensure that the utility clearance system has been notified.
- Ensure that utilities are marked before beginning subsurface work.
- Discuss subsurface work locations with the owner/client and contractors.
- Obtain approval from the owner/client and operators for proposed subsurface work locations.
- Use safe digging procedures when applicable.
- Stay at least 10 feet from all equipment performing subsurface work.

14.0 SITE SAFETY INSPECTION

The Langan HSO or alternate will check the work area daily, at the beginning and end of each work shift or more frequently to ensure safe work conditions. The HSO or alternate must complete the Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist, found in Attachment F. Any deficiencies shall be shared with the FTL, HSM and PM and will be discussed at the daily tailgate meeting.

15.0 HAND AND POWER TOOLS

All hand- and electric-power tools and similar equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. All electric-power tools must be inspected before initial use. Damaged tools shall be removed immediately from service or repaired. Tools shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed. All users must be properly trained in their safe operation.

16.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

16.1 General

This section establishes procedures and provides information for use during a project emergency. Emergencies happen unexpectedly and quickly, and require an immediate response; therefore, contingency planning and advanced training of staff is essential. Specific elements of emergency support procedures that are addressed in the following subsections include communications, local emergency support units, and preparation for medical emergencies, first aid for injuries incurred on site, record keeping, and emergency site evacuation procedures. In case of emergency, in addition to 911, call *Incident Intervention®* at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN** (800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

Should outside assistance be needed for accidents, fire, or release of hazardous substances, the emergency numbers will be available and posted at the site (Table 5) where a readily accessible telephone is made available for emergency use.

Also, in the event of an incident where a team member becomes exposed or suffers from an acute symptom from contact with site materials and has to be taken to a hospital, a short medical data sheet (Attachment T) for that individual will be made available to the attending physician. The medical data sheet will include the following:

- Name, address, home phone
- Age, height, weight
- Name of person to be notified in case of an accident
- Allergies
- Particular sensitivities
- Does he/she wear contact lenses
- Short checklist of previous illness
- Name of personal physician and phone
- Name of company physician and phone
- Prescription and non-prescription medications currently used.

A sample medical data sheet is included in Attachment T.

16.2 Responsibilities

16.2.1 Health and Safety Officer (HSO)

The HSO is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. The HSO is responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The HSO is required to immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized) so that the HSM can notify OSHA within the required time frame.

16.2.2 Emergency Coordinator

The HSO or their designated alternate will serve as the Emergency Coordinator. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. They are also responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The Emergency Coordinator is required to immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized).

The Emergency Coordinator shall locate emergency phone numbers and identify hospital routes prior to beginning work on the sites. The Emergency Coordinator shall make necessary arrangements to be prepared for any emergencies that could occur.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing the Emergency Response Plan.

16.2.3 Site Personnel

Project site personnel are responsible for knowing the Emergency Response Plan and the procedures contained herein. Personnel are expected to notify the Emergency Coordinator of situations that could constitute a site emergency. Project site personnel, including all subcontractors will be trained in the Emergency Response Plan.

16.3 Communications

Once an emergency situation has been stabilized, or as soon as practically, the injured Langan personnel should contact [Incident Intervention@](mailto:IncidentIntervention@) at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN** (800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

16.4 Local Emergency Support Units

In order to be able to deal with any emergency that might occur during investigative activities at the site, the Emergency Notification Numbers (Table 5) will be posted and provided to all personnel conducting work within the EZ.

Figure 2 shows the hospital route map. Outside emergency number 911 and local ambulance should be relied on for response to medical emergencies and transport to emergency rooms. Always contact first responders when there are serious or life threatening emergencies on the site. Project personnel are instructed not to drive injured personnel to the Hospital. In the event of an injury, provide first aid and keep the injured party calm and protected from the elements and treat for shock when necessary.

16.5 Pre-Emergency Planning

Langan will communicate directly with administrative personnel from the emergency room at the hospital in order to determine whether the hospital has the facilities and personnel needed to treat cases of trauma resulting from any of the contaminants expected to be found on the site. Instructions for finding the hospital will be posted conspicuously in the site office and in each site vehicle.

16.6 Emergency Medical Treatment

The procedures and rules in this HASP are designed to prevent employee injury. Should an injury occur, no matter how slight, it will be reported to the HSO, immediately. First-aid equipment will be available on site at the following locations:

- First Aid Kit: Contractor Vehicles
- Emergency Eye Wash: Contractor Vehicles

During the site safety briefing, project personnel will be informed of the location of the first aid station(s) that has been set up. Some injuries, such as severe cuts and lacerations or burns, may require immediate treatment. Any first aid instructions that can be obtained from doctors or paramedics, before an emergency-response squad arrives at the site or before the injured person can be transported to the hospital, will be followed closely.

16.7 Personnel with current first aid and CPR certification will be identified.

Only in non-emergency situations may an injured person be transported to an urgent care facility. Due to hazards that may be present at the site and the conditions under which operations are conducted, it is possible that an emergency situation may develop. Emergency situations can be characterized as injury or acute chemical exposure to personnel, fire or explosion, environmental release, or hazardous weather conditions.

16.8 Emergency Site Evacuation Routes and Procedures

All project personnel will be instructed on proper emergency response procedures and locations of emergency telephone numbers during the initial site safety meeting. If an emergency occurs as a result of the site investigation activities, including but not limited to fire, explosion or significant release of toxic gas into the atmosphere, the Langan Project Manager will be verbally notified immediately. All heavy equipment will be shut down and all personnel will evacuate the work areas and assemble at the nearest intersection to be accounted for and to receive further instructions.

In the event that an emergency situation arises, the FTL will implement an immediate evacuation of all project personnel due to immediate or impending danger. The FTL will also immediately communicate with the contractor to coordinate any needed evacuation of the property.

The FTL or Site Supervisor will give necessary instructions until the Designated Incident Commander (IC) assumes control. After the emergency has been resolved, the FTL or Site Supervisor will coordinate with the IC and indicate when staff should resume their normal duties. If dangers are present for those at the designated assembly point, another designated location of assembly will be established.

It will be the responsibility of the FTL or Site Supervisor to report a fire or emergency, assess the seriousness of the situation, and initiate emergency measures until the arrival of the local fire fighters or other first responders, should they be necessary. The FTL, working with emergency responders, may also order the closure of the site for an indefinite period as long as it is deemed necessary.

Under no circumstances will incoming visitors be allowed to proceed to the area of concern, once an emergency evacuation has been implemented. Visitors or other persons present in the area of the emergency shall be instructed to evacuate the area. The FTL will ensure that access roads are not obstructed and will remain on-site to provide stand-by assistance upon arrival of emergency personnel.

If it is necessary to temporarily control traffic in the event of an emergency, those persons controlling traffic will wear proper reflection warning vests until the arrival of police or fire personnel.

16.8.1 Designated Assembly Locations

All personnel will evacuate the site and assemble at a designated assembly location. The assembly location will be designated by Langan personnel and discussed during each shift's pre-job safety briefing.

16.8.2 Accounting for Personnel

All contractor and subcontractor supervisors are responsible for the accounting of all personnel assembled at the designed assembly area. The Designated Incident Commander shall be notified if personnel are not found.

16.9 Fire Prevention and Protection

In the event of a fire or explosion, procedures will include immediately evacuating the site and notification of the Langan Project Manager of the investigation activities. Portable fire extinguishers will be provided at the work zone. The extinguishers located in the various locations should also be identified prior to the start of work. No personnel will fight a fire beyond the stage where it can be put out with a portable extinguisher (incipient stage).

16.9.1 Fire Prevention

Fires will be prevented by adhering to the following precautions:

Good housekeeping and storage of materials.

- Storage of flammable liquids and gases away from oxidizers.
- Shutting off engines to refuel.
- Grounding and bonding metal containers during transfer of flammable liquids.
- Use of UL approved flammable storage cans.
- Fire extinguishers rated at least 10 pounds ABC located on all heavy equipment, in all trailers and near all hot work activities.

The person responsible for the control of fuel source hazards and the maintenance of fire prevention and/or control equipment is the HSO.

16.10 Significant Vapor Release

Based on the proposed tasks, the potential for a significant vapor release is low. However, if a release occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- Move all personnel to an upwind location. All non-essential personnel shall evacuate.
- Upgrade to Level C Respiratory Protection.
- Downwind perimeter locations shall be monitored for volatile organics.
- If the release poses a potential threat to human health or the environment in the community, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the Langan Project Manager.
- Local emergency response coordinators will be notified.

16.11 Overt Chemical Exposure

The following are standard procedures to treat chemical exposures. Other, specific procedures detailed on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be followed, when necessary.

SKIN AND EYE: Use copious amounts of soap and water from eye-wash kits and portable hand wash stations.

CONTACT: Wash/rinse affected areas thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention. Skin shall also be rinsed for 15 minutes if contact with caustics, acids or hydrogen peroxide occurs. Affected items of clothing shall also be removed from contact with skin.

Providing wash water and soap will be the responsibility of each individual contractor or subcontractor on-site.

16.12 Decontamination during Medical Emergencies

If emergency life-saving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, normal decontamination procedures may need to be abbreviated or omitted. The HSO or designee will accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination when necessary. The outer garments can be removed if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment or aggravate the problem. Respiratory equipment must always be removed. Protective clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed on site, a plastic barrier placed between the injured individual and clean surfaces should be used to help prevent contamination of the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outer garments may then be removed at the medical facility. No attempt will be made to wash or rinse the victim if his/her injuries are life threatening, unless it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life to emergency response personnel. For minor medical problems or injuries, the normal decontamination procedures will be followed.

16.13 Adverse Weather Conditions

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the HSO will determine if work will continue without potentially risking the safety of all field workers. Some of the items to be considered prior to determining if work should continue are:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries.
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries.
- Treacherous weather-related working conditions (hail, rain, snow, ice, high winds).
- Limited visibility (fog).
- Potential for electrical storms.

- Earthquakes.
- Other major incidents.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours, or when suitable artificial light is provided, and acceptable weather conditions prevail. The HSO will determine the need to cease field operations or observe daily weather reports and evacuate, if necessary, in case of severe inclement weather conditions.

16.14 Spill Control and Response

All small spills/environmental releases shall be contained as close to the source as possible. Whenever possible, the MSDS will be consulted to assist in determining proper waste characterization and the best means of containment and cleanup. For small spills, sorbent materials such as sand, sawdust or commercial sorbents should be placed directly on the substance to contain the spill and aid recovery. Any acid spills should be diluted or neutralized carefully prior to attempting recovery. Berms of earthen or sorbent materials can be used to contain the leading edge of the spills. All spill containment materials will be properly disposed. An exclusion zone of 50 to 100 feet around the spill area should be established depending on the size of the spill.

All contractor vehicles shall have spill kits on them with enough material to contain and absorb the worst-case spill from that vehicle. All vehicles and equipment shall be inspected prior to be admitted on site. Any vehicle or piece of equipment that develops a leak will be taken out of service and removed from the job site.

The following seven steps shall be taken by the Emergency Coordinator:

1. Determine the nature, identity and amounts of major spills.
2. Make sure all unnecessary persons are removed from the spill area.
3. Notify the HSO immediately.
4. Use proper PPE in consultation with the HSO.
5. If a flammable liquid, gas or vapor is involved, remove all ignition sources and use non-sparking and/or explosion-proof equipment to contain or clean up the spill (diesel-only vehicles, air-operated pumps, etc.)
6. If possible, try to stop the leak with appropriate material.
7. Remove all surrounding materials that can react or compound with the spill.

In addition to the spill control and response procedures described in this HASP, Langan personnel will coordinate with the designated project manager relative to spill response and control actions.

Notification to the Project Manager must be immediate and, to the extent possible, include the following information:

- Time and location of the spill.
- Type and nature of the material spilled.
- Amount spilled.
- Whether the spill has affected or has a potential to affect a waterway or sewer.
- A brief description of affected areas/equipment.
- Whether the spill has been contained.
- Expected time of cleanup completion. If spill cleanup cannot be handled by Langan's on-site personnel alone, such fact must be conveyed to the Project Manager immediately.

Langan shall not make any notification of spills to outside agencies. The client will notify regulatory agencies as per their reporting procedures.

16.15 Emergency Equipment

The following minimum emergency equipment shall be kept and maintained on site:

- Industrial first aid kit.
- Fire extinguishers (one per site).

16.16 Restoration and Salvage

After an emergency, prompt restoration of utilities, fire protection equipment, medical supplies and other equipment will reduce the possibility of further losses. Some of the items that may need to be addressed are:

- Refilling fire extinguishers.
- Refilling medical supplies.
- Recharging eyewashes and/or showers.
- Replenishing spill control supplies.

16.17 Documentation

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699) and the client representative to report the incident or near miss. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, the HSO and affected employee will

complete and submit an Employee Exposure/Injury Incident Report (Attachment C) to the Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager as soon as possible following the incident.

17.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

This guideline contains information and requirements for special conditions that may not be routinely encountered.

17.1 Scope

The guideline applies to the specific projects identified within this document. Additional provisions will be addressed in each Site-Specific HASP, as needed.

17.2 Responsibilities

Site Personnel - All site personnel must be alert to safety hazards on work sites and take action to minimize such hazards. Personnel must utilize the buddy system, watch for inappropriate behavior, and be alert to changes in site conditions.

Health and Safety Officer (HSO) - The HSO is responsible for considering these procedures in the development of site specific HASPs. The HSO shall schedule frequent "tail gate" safety briefings to enhance safety awareness and discuss potential problems.

17.3 Procedures

The procedures outlined below shall be followed when such conditions are encountered.

17.3.1 Ladders

Langan safety procedures shall be used to ensure employee safety when using ladders in the office or work sites. All ladders shall be coated or repaired to prevent injury to the employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging or clothing. Any wood ladders used must have an opaque covering except for identification or warning labels, which may be placed on one face only of a side rail.

17.3.1.1 Ladder Use

Employees shall only use ladders for the purposes, which they were designed and shall not be used as scaffolding. Ladders will be maintained and inspected prior to use for slip hazards including oil and grease. Employees shall use ladders only on stable and level surfaces unless the ladder is secured to prevent possible displacement. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Ladders should not be used in locations where they could be displaced by workplace activities

or traffic. Ladder rungs, cleats and steps shall be parallel, level and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in the use position.

Employees should not be carrying anything including equipment that could cause injury if there was a fall while utilizing the ladder. The top and bottom of the ladder area must remain clear while in use. When ascending and descending the ladder, employees must face the ladder.

Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built or the manufacturer's rated capacity.

17.3.1.2 Portable Ladders

Rungs, cleats and steps for portable ladders and fixed ladders shall be spaced not less than 10 inches apart, nor more than 14 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. When used to access an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails must extend at least three feet above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access. If this is not possible, due to the ladders length, then the top of the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support.

17.3.1.3 Step Stools

Rungs, cleats and steps of step stools shall not be less than 8 inches apart, nor more than 12 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps.

17.3.1.4 Extension Ladders

Rungs, cleats and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders shall be spaced not less than 8 inches apart, nor more than 18 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. The rung spacing on the extension section of the extension trestle ladder shall not be less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. Ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

17.3.1.5 Inspection

Ladders will be inspected for visible defects periodically, prior to utilization or after any occurrence that could have negatively affected the ladder. Portable ladders with defects including broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components or other faulty or defective components shall not be used. The ladder will be immediately marked as defective, tagged as "Do Not Use" or blocked from being used and removed from service until repaired.

17.3.2 First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Langan field and office personnel will be encouraged to be trained in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Training will be provided free of charge by Langan to all employees. Employees will receive a training certificate that will be kept on file with the Health & Safety Coordinator (HSC). Training and certification will be provided by a credited provider such as American Red Cross or equivalent.

17.3.2.1 Emergency Procedures

Prior to work at sites the Langan employees certified in first aid and CPR will be identified in the site specific HASP. Langan will endeavor to have at least one employee at a job site trained and able to render first aid and CPR. The site specific HASP will contain first aid information on both potential chemical and physical hazards. Emergency procedures to be followed are in case of injury or illnesses are provided in the HASP. The HASP will include emergency contact information including local police and fire departments, hospital emergency rooms, ambulance services, on-site medical personnel and physicians. The HASP will also include directions and contact information to the nearest emergency facility in case immediate medical attention is required. The emergency contact information will be conspicuously posted at the worksite. Employees that are injured and require immediate medical attention shall call either 911 or the local posted emergency contacts. Employees should use ambulatory services to transport injured workers to the nearest facility for emergency medical care. In areas where 911 is not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

17.3.2.2 First Aid Supplies

First aid supplies are readily available to all Langan employees when required. First aid kits are located in each Langan office. Portable first aid kits are available for employees to use at work sites. First aid kits should consist of items needed to treat employees for potential chemical and physical injuries. At a minimum, first aid kits should contain items to allow basic first aid to be rendered. Where the eyes or body of an employee may be exposed to corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use including eye wash.

First aid kits will be weatherproof with individual sealed packages of each item. All portable first aid kits shall be inspected by Langan employees before and after use to ensure all used items are replaced. When out in the field, employees shall check first aid kits weekly to ensure used items are replaced.

17.3.3 Hydrogen Sulfide

Langan employees with the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at work sites shall have training in hydrogen sulfide awareness. The training will include identification of areas where employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide, health effects, permissible exposure limits (PEL), and first aid procedures and personnel protective equipment. Langan employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at job sites including petroleum refineries, hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and remediation projects.

17.3.3.1 Characteristics

Hydrogen sulfide is a colorless gas with a strong odor of rotten eggs that is soluble in water. Hydrogen sulfide is used to test and make other chemicals. It is also found as a by-product of chemical reactions, such as in sewer treatment. It is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Poisonous gases are produced in fires including sulfur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide is not listed as a carcinogen.

17.3.3.2 Health Effects

Hydrogen Sulfide can affect employees if inhaled or through contact with skin or eyes. Acute (or short term) health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure include irritation of the nose and throat, dizziness, confusion, headache and trouble sleeping. Inhalation of hydrogen sulfide can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher levels of exposure can cause build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.

Chronic (or long term) health effects of low levels of exposure to hydrogen sulfide can cause pain and redness of the eyes with blurred vision. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis with cough, phlegm and shortness of breath.

17.3.3.3 Protective Clothing and Equipment

Respirators are required for those operations in which employees will be exposed to hydrogen sulfide above OSHA permissible exposure level. The maximum OSHA PEL for hydrogen sulfide is 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm) for an 8-hour workday and the maximum short-term exposure limit (STEL) is 10 ppm for any 10-minute period.

Where employees are exposed to levels up to 100 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (100 ppm), the following types of respiratory protection are allowed:

- Any powered, air purifying respirator with cartridge(s);

- Any air purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin style, front- or back-mounted canister;
- Any supplied air system with escape self-contained breathing apparatus, if applicable; and,
- Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

Respirators used by employees must have joint Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) seal of approval. Cartridges or canisters must be replaced before the end of their service life, or the end of the shift, whichever occurs first. Langan employees that have the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide will be trained in the proper use of respirators. Respirator training is discussed under– Langan’s Respiratory Protection Program.

Employees with potential exposure to hydrogen sulfide, or when required by the client, will wear a portable hydrogen sulfide gas detector. The detector should have an audible, visual and vibrating alarm. The detector may also provide detection for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and oxygen deficient atmospheres. The hydrogen sulfide monitor will, at a minimum, be calibrated to detect hydrogen sulfide at a level of 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm). Many portable gas detectors will have factory defaults with a low level alarm at 10 ppm and a high level alarm at 15 ppm. Langan employees shall consult clients to determine if any site specific threshold levels exist.

If the hydrogen sulfide gas detector sounds and employees are not wearing appropriate respiratory protection, employees must immediately vacate the area and meet at the assigned emergency location. Langan employees may not re- enter the site without proper respiratory protection and approval from the client or property owner, if needed.

Employees shall wear PPE to prevent eye and skin contact with hydrogen sulfide. Employees must wear appropriate protective clothing including boots, gloves, sleeves and aprons, over any parts of their body that could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide. Non-vented, impact resistant goggles should be worn when working with or exposed to hydrogen sulfide.

17.3.3.4 Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye and Face Exposure

If hydrogen sulfide comes in contact with eyes, it should be washed out immediately with large amounts of water for 30 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper eye lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Exposure

If hydrogen sulfide contaminates clothing or skin, remove the contaminated clothing immediately and wash the exposed skin with large amounts of water and soap. Seek medical attention immediately. Contaminated clothing should either be disposed of or washed before wearing again.

Breathing

If a Langan employee or other personnel breathe in hydrogen sulfide, immediately get the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started. Call for medical assistance or a doctor as soon as possible.

Safety Precautions

Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Containers of hydrogen sulfide may explode in a fire situation. Poisonous gases are produced during fires.

Langan employees should contact property owners and operators prior to conducting work onsite to be aware of any site specific contingency plans, identify where hydrogen sulfide is used at the facility and be informed about additional safety rules or procedures.

19.3.4 Fire Protection/Extinguishers

Langan field personnel that have been provided with portable fire extinguishers for use at worksites will be trained to familiarize employees with general principles of fire extinguisher use and hazards associated with the incipient stage of firefighting. Training will be provided prior to initial assignment for field work and annually thereafter.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be visually inspected monthly and subjected to an annual maintenance check. Langan shall retain records of the annual maintenance date.

17.3.5 Overhead lines

When field work is performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before the work shall commence. If overhead lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the client, property owner or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, are provided, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

When unqualified Langan personnel are working in an elevated position near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object they may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized overhead line than the following distances:

1. For voltages to ground 50kV or below - 10 feet; and

2. For voltages to ground over 50kV - 10 feet, plus 4 inches for every 10kV over 50kV.

As previously indicated, Langan does not retain qualified employees to perform work on energized equipment.

17.3.5.1 Vehicle and Equipment Clearance

Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 feet is maintained. If the voltage of the overhead lines is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 inches for every 10kV over that voltage.

If any of the following discussed conditions occur, the clearance may be reduced.

- If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 in. for every 10 kV over that voltage.
- If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

Employees standing on the ground may not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless the employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage; or the equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the overhead line than permitted.

If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding may not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

17.3.6 Trade Secret

Langan employees could potentially be provided trade secret information by the client or property owner when site specific information is provided about highly hazardous chemicals. Trade secret means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Langan employees

understand that this information should be kept confidential and if required, may enter into a confidentiality agreement with the client.

17.3.7 Bloodborne Pathogens

Langan employees that can reasonably anticipate exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material while at work sites shall have training in bloodborne pathogens. Applicable employees would include those trained in first aid and serving a designated role as an emergency medical care provider. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus and human immunodeficiency virus.

17.3.7.1 Training

Langan employees with potential occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material must participate in a training program. Training must be conducted prior to initial assignment where there would be potential for exposure and annually thereafter within one year of previous training. The training program will be provided to Langan employees at no cost to them and during working hours.

Langan will ensure the training program shall consist of the following:

- An accessible copy of the regulatory text of 29 CFR 1910.1030 and an explanation of its contents;
- A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases;
- An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;
- An explanation of Langan's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan;
- An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials;
- An explanation of the use and limitations of personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent and reduce exposure;
- Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling and disposal of PPE;
- An explanation of the basis for selection of PPE;
- Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge;

- Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;
- An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available;
- Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;
- An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required by paragraph 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(1); and
- An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

Langan will develop and implement a written Exposure Control Plan, which will be designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The Exposure Control Plan will contain the following elements:

- An exposure determination for employees;
- The schedule and method of implementation for Methods of Compliance (29 CFR 191.1030(d)), Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up (29 CFR 1910.1030(f)), Communication of Hazards to Employees (29 CFR 1910.1030(g)) and (h) Recordkeeping (29 CFR 1910.1030(h));
- The procedure for the evaluation of circumstances surrounding exposure incidents;
- Ensure a copy of the Exposure Control Plan will be accessible to employees; and,
- The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually.

Langan employees with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens include any employees trained in first aid that would be expected to provide emergency medical care. This determination is made without regards to the use of PPE, which could eliminate or minimize exposure.

Universal precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

Work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize employee exposure, if applicable. Since Langan employees will have occupational exposure only during rendering of first aid, personnel protective equipment will be utilized to reduce or minimize exposure. PPE that could be available to Langan personnel when administering first aid includes safety glasses, gloves,

and Tyvek suits or sleeves. PPE and first aid kits will be provided to employees at no cost to them.

Langan employees that render first aid in office areas will have access to hand washing facilities or restrooms. For first aid rendered at field locations, first aid kits will contain an appropriate antiseptic hand cleanser and clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes. After using antiseptic hand cleansers or towelettes, employees shall wash their hands with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

After administering first aid, potentially infectious materials, including towels, personnel protective equipment, clothes and bandages, shall be placed in a container, which prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping. All PPE will be disposed of after use. Any equipment or working surfaces which was been exposed to blood or potentially infectious materials due to an injury, will be decontaminated prior to reuse.

Langan will make available the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series to all employees who have occupational exposure, and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to all employees who have had an exposure incident. These services will be available to the employee at no cost to them through a medical provider.

17.3.7.2 Recordkeeping

Langan will maintain training and medical records for each employee with occupational exposure to blood or potentially infectious materials. Medical and training records will be maintained by Langan's H&S Department.

Training records will include the following:

- Dates of the training sessions;
- Contents or a summary of the training sessions;
- Names and qualifications of persons conducting the training; and
- Names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

Training records shall be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Medical records will be preserved and maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

All records will be made available upon request to employees, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, and Director of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Director of OSHA for examination and copying. Medical records must have written consent from employee before releasing.

If Langan ceases to do business, all records shall be transferred to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.

If there will not be a successor, Langan will notify current employees of their rights to access records at least three months prior to the cessation of business.

18.0 RECORDKEEPING

The following is a summary of required health and safety logs, reports and recordkeeping.

18.1 Field Change Authorization Request

Any changes to the work to be performed that is not included in the HASP will require an addendum that is approved by the Langan project manager and Langan HSM to be prepared. Approved changes will be reviewed with all field personnel at a safety briefing.

18.2 Medical and Training Records

Copies or verification of training (40-hour, 8-hour, supervisor, site-specific training, documentation of three-day OJT, and respirator fit-test records) and medical clearance for site work and respirator use will be maintained in the office and available upon request. Records for all subcontractor employees must also be available upon request. All employee medical records will be maintained by the HSM.

18.3 Onsite Log

A log of personnel on site each day will be kept by the HSO or designee.

18.4 Daily Safety Meetings (“Tailgate Talks”)

Completed safety briefing forms will be maintained by the HSO.

18.5 Exposure Records

All personal monitoring results, laboratory reports, calculations and air sampling data sheets are part of an employee exposure record. These records will be maintained by the HSO during site work. At the end of the project they will be maintained according to 29 CFR 1910.1020.

18.6 Hazard Communication Program/MSDS-SDS

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) have been obtained for applicable substances and are included in this HASP (Attachment D). Langan’s written hazard communication program, in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, is maintained by the HSM.

18.7 Documentation

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan incident/injury hotline at 1-800-952-6426, extension 4699 and the Project Manager to report the incident or near miss. The Project Manager will contact the client or client representative. A written report must be completed and submitted HSM within 24 hours of the incident. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, employee will complete and submit the Langan incident/injury report to the Langan corporate health and safety manager as soon as possible following the incident. Accidents will be investigated in-depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures.

18.7.1 Accident and Injury Report Forms

18.7.1.1 Accident/Incident Report

All injuries, no matter how slight, shall be reported to the FTL and the PM immediately. The accident/incident report forms, attached in Attachment U and Attachment V will be filled out on all accidents by the applicable contractor supervision personnel, the FTL, or the HSO. Copies of all accident/incident reports shall be kept on-site and available for review. Project personnel will be instructed on the location of the first aid station, hospital, and doctor and ambulance service near the job. The emergency telephone numbers will be conspicuously posted in site vehicles near the work zone. First aid supplies will be centrally located and conspicuously posted between restricted and non-restricted areas to be readily accessible to all on the site.

18.7.1.2 First Aid Treatment Record

The forms in will be used for recording all non-lost time injuries treated by the project first-aid attendant, the local physician or hospital will be entered in detail on this record. "Minor" treatment of scratches, cuts, etc. will receive the same recording attention as treatment of more severe injuries.

18.7.1.3 OSHA Form 300

An OSHA Form 300 will be kept at the Langan Corporate Office in Parsippany, New Jersey. All recordable injuries or illnesses will be recorded on this form. Subcontractor employers must also meet the requirements of maintaining an OSHA 300 form. The Incident Report form used to capture the details of work-related injuries/illnesses meets the requirements of the OSHA Form 301 (supplemental record) and must be maintained with the OSHA Form 300 for all recordable injuries or illnesses. Forms for recording OSHA work-related injuries and illnesses are included in Attachment U and Attachment V.

19.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

Confined spaces are not anticipated at the site during planned construction activities. If confined spaces are identified, the contractor must implement their own confined space program that all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Confined spaces **will not** be entered by Langan personnel.

20.0 HASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

All Langan personnel and contractors will sign this HASP Compliance Agreement indicating that they have become familiar with this HASP and that they understand it and agree to abide by it.

TABLES

**TABLE 1
TASK HAZARD ANALYSES**

Task	Hazard	Description	Control Measures	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Contaminated Soil or Groundwater- Dermal Contact	Contaminated water spills on skin, splashes in eyes; contact with contaminated soil/fill during construction activities or sampling.	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Lacerations, abrasions, punctures	Cutting bailer twine, pump tubing, acetate liners, etc. with knife; cuts from sharp site objects or previously cut piles, tanks, etc.; Using tools in tight spaces	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices	Clean wound, apply pressure and/or bandages; seek medical attention as required.
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Contaminated Media Inhalation	Opening drums, tanks, wells; vapors for non-aqueous phase liquids or other contaminated site media; dust inhalation during excavation; vapor accumulation in excavation	Follow air monitoring plan; have quick access to respirator, do not move or open unlabeled drums found at the site, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Lifting	Improper lifting/carrying of equipment and materials causing strains	Follow safe lifting techniques; Langan employees are not to carry contractor equipment or materials	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Slips, trips, and falls	Slips, trips and falls due to uneven surfaces, cords, steep slopes, debris and equipment in work areas	Good housekeeping at site; constant awareness and focus on the task; avoid climbing on stockpiles; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations; avoid elevated areas over six feet unless fully accredited in fall protection and wearing an approved fall protection safety apparatus	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Noise	Excavation equipment, hand tools, drilling equipment.	Wear hearing protection; maintain safe distance from construction activities	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Falling objects	Soil material, tools, etc. dropping from drill rigs, front-end loaders, etc.	Hard hats to be worn at all times while in work zones; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Underground/ overhead utilities	Excavation equipment, drill rig auger makes contact with underground object; boom touches overhead utility	"One Call" before dig; follow safe practices; confirm utility locations with contractor; wear proper PPE; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Insects (bees, wasps, hornet, mosquitoes, and spider)	Sings, bites	Insect Repellent; wear proper protective clothing (work boots, socks and light colored pants);field personnel who may have insect allergies (e.g., bee sting) should provide this information to the HSO or FSO prior to commencing work, and will have allergy medication on site.	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Vehicle traffic / Heavy Equipment Operation	Vehicles unable to see workers on site, operation of heavy equipment in tight spaces, equipment failure, malfunctioning alarms	Wear proper PPE, especially visibility vest; use a buddy system to look for traffic; rope off area of work with cones and caution tape or devices at points of hazard, maintain safe distance from construction activities and equipment	Seek medical attention as required

**TABLE 2
CONTAMINANT HAZARDS OF CONCERN**

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Mesitylene sym-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Dioxacyclohexane [1,4]Dioxane p-Dioxane [6]-crown-2 Diethylene dioxide Diethylene ether Dioxan Dioxane 1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	PID	100 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	4,4'-DDD Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 1,1'-(2,2-Dichloroethylidene)bis (4-chlorobenzene) p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Acenaphthene 1,2-Dihydroacenaphthylene 1,8-Ethylenenaphthalene peri-Ethylenenaphthalene Naphthyleneethylene Tricyclododecapentaene	83-32-9	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact,	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract; If ingested, it can cause vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Acenaphthylene Cyclopenta(de)naphthalene, Acenaphthalene	208-96-8	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Anthracene	120-12-7	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, abdominal pain if ingested.	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, Breathing: Move to fresh air, refer to medical attention; Swallow: refer to medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Asbestos	1332-21-4	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Asbestosis (chronic exposure): dyspnea (breathing difficulty), interstitial fibrosis, restricted pulmonary function, finger clubbing; irritation eyes; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzanthracene Benanthrene 1,2-Benzanthracene Benzo[b]phenanthrene Tetraphene	56-55-3	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately; Breathing: move to fresh air; Swallow: Induce vomiting if conscious, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	BTEX Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene M-Xylene, O-Xylene And P-Xylene; BTEX I; BTEX II; BTEX Mixture I; BTEX Mixture II; BTEX Stock Standard	NA	PID	3.19 mg/m ³ 1,595 mg/mg	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion) [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Chromium Total-	7440-47-3	None	1.0 mg/m ³ 250 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Chromium Hexavalent- Chromium VI	18540- 29-9	None	52 µg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Chromium Trivalent- Chromium III	NA	None	0.50 mg/m ³ 25 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	DDE 4,4-DDE 4,4'-DDE 1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2- dichloroethene Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethyle ne p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Oral ingestion of food is the primary source of exposure for the general population. Acute and chronic ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, headache, dizziness, disorientation, tingling sensation, kidney damage, liver damage, convulsions, coma, and death. 4,4' DDE may cross the placenta and can be excreted in breast milk	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	DDT 4,4-DDT 4,4'-DDT p,p'-DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	None	1 mg/m ³ 500 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Diesel Fuel automotive diesel fuel oil No. 2 distillate diesel diesel oil diesel oil light diesel oil No. 1-D summer diesel	68334-30-5	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Ethanol Absolute alcohol Alcohol cologne spirit drinking alcohol ethane monoxide ethylic alcohol EtOH ethyl alcohol ethyl hydrate ethyl hydroxide ethylol grain alcohol hydroxyethane methylcarbinol	64-17-5	PID	1000 ppm 3300 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), narcosis; cough; liver damage; anemia; reproductive, teratogenic effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Ethyl benzene Ethylbenzene Ethylbenzol Phenylethane	100-41-4	PID	435 mg/m ³ 3,472 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Fluoranthene Benzo(j, k)fluorene	206-44-0	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Fluorene	86-73-7	PID	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Fuel Oil No. 2	68476-30-2	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Gasoline	8006-61-9	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Helium	7440-59-7	Helium Detector	NA NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	None	0.2 mg/m ³ 80 mg/m ³ (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory, and digestion [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately, wash mouth with water
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Lead	7439-92-1	None	0.050 mg/m ³ 100 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation to the eyes; hypertension	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether MTBE Methyl tertiary-butyl ether Methyl t-butyl ether <i>tert</i> -Butyl methyl ether tBME <i>tert</i> -BuOMe	1634-04-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	m-Xylenes 1,3-Dimethylbenzene m-Xylol Metaxylene	108-38-3	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Naphthalene Naphthalin Tar camphor White tar	91-20-3	PID	50 mg/m ³ 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes; headache, confusion, excitement, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; irritation bladder; profuse sweating; hematuria (blood in the urine); dermatitis, optical neuritis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Molten flush immediately/solid-liquid soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Nickel	7440-02-0	None	NA 10 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	ion, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Methane Hydrogen Sulfide Carbon Monoxide Nitrogen	7782-44- 7 74-82-8 7783-08- 4 830-08-0 7727-37- 9	Multi-Gas PID	NA/NA NA/NA 10/100 ppm 50/1200 ppm NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Isobutylene Nitrogen	7782-44- 7 115-11-7 7727-37- 9	PID	NA/NA NA/NA NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	OilScreenSoil (Indigo Blue)® non-SUDAN-based dye	17354- 14-2	None	NA NA	NA	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: move into fresh air, provide respiratory support , if required Swallow: Rinse with water
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	o-Xylenes 1,2-Dimethylbenzene ortho-Xylene o-XyloI	95-47-6	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Pentachlorophenol PCP; Penta; 2,3,4,5,6-Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	PID	0.5 mg/m3 2.5 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; sneezing, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), anorexia, weight loss; sweating; headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), chest pain; high fever; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	PFAS Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	355-42-0	NA	NA NA	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons PAHs Dichloromethane PAH-HM16C	Assorted Numbers	NA	5 mg/m3 250 ppm	Soil Groundwater	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	p-Xylenes 1,4-Dimethylbenzene para-Xylene p-Xylol	106-42-3	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Silica, Crystalline Silica Respiratory Dust Cristobalite Quartz Tridymite Tripoli	14808-60-7	Dust Monitoring Device	30 mg/m3/% SiO2 +2) for quartz ½ 30mg/m3/% SiO2 +2) for amorphous silica 25 mg/m3 (Cristobalite, Tridymite) 50 mg/m3 (quartz tripoli)	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing; decreased pulmonary function, progressive respiratory symptoms (silicosis); irritation eyes; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Tetrachloroethylene Perchloroethylene Perchloroethylene PCE Perk Tetrachloroethylene Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	PID	100 ppm 150 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, incoordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Toluene Methyl benzene Methyl benzol Phenyl methane Toluol	108-88-3	PID	200 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, paresthesia; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Total PCBs Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine) Aroclor® 1242 PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl	53469-21-9	None	0.5 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons TPH	CASID30 220	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Total Xylenes Dimethylbenzene Xylol	1330-20- 7	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.11	Trichloroethylene Trichloroethenylenes Ethylene trichloride TCE Trichloroethene Trilene	79-01-6	PID	100 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

PID = Photoionization Detector

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (8-hour Time Weighted Average)

IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

ppm = part per million

mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic meter

TABLE 3
Summary of Monitoring Equipment

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Photoionization Detector (PID)	<p>Hazard Monitored: Many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors.</p> <p>Application: Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. Some identification of compounds is possible if more than one probe is measured.</p> <p>Detection Method: Ionizes molecules using UV radiation; produces a current that is proportional to the number of ions.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Recharge or replace battery. Regularly clean lamp window. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories.</p> <p>Typical Operating Time: 10 hours. 5 hours with strip chart recorder.</p>
Oxygen Meter	<p>Hazard Monitored: Oxygen (O₂).</p> <p>Application: Measures the percentage of O₂ in the air.</p> <p>Detection Method: Uses an electrochemical sensor to measure the partial pressure of O₂ in the air, and converts the reading to O₂ concentration.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Replace detector cell according to manufacturer's recommendations. Recharge or replace batteries prior to expiration of the specified interval. If the ambient air is less than 0.5% C O₂, replace the detector cell frequently.</p> <p>Typical Operating Time: 8 – 12 hours.</p>
Additional equipment (if needed, based on site conditions)	
Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI)	<p>Hazard Monitored: Combustible gases and vapors.</p> <p>Application: Measures the concentration of combustible gas or vapor.</p> <p>Detection Method: A filament, usually made of platinum, is heated by burning the combustible gas or vapor. The increase in heat is measured. Gases and vapors are ionized in a flame. A current is produced in proportion to the number of carbon atoms present.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Recharge or replace battery. Calibrate immediately before use.</p> <p>Typical Operating Time: Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.</p>
Flame Ionization Detector (FID) with Gas Chromatography Option <i>(i.e., Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA))</i>	<p>Hazard Monitored: Many organic gases and vapors (approved areas only).</p> <p>Application: In survey mode, detects the concentration of many organic gases and vapors. In gas chromatography (GC) mode, identifies and measures specific compounds. In survey mode, all the organic compounds are ionized and detected at the same time. In GC mode, volatile species are separated.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Recharge or replace battery. Monitor fuel and/or combustion air supply gauges. Perform routine maintenance as described in the manual. Check for leaks.</p> <p>Typical Operating Time: 8 hours; 3 hours with strip chart recorder.</p>
Potable Infrared (IR) Spectrophotometer	<p>Hazard Monitored: Many gases and vapors.</p> <p>Application: Measures concentration of many gases and vapors in air. Designed to quantify one or two component mixtures.</p> <p>Detection Method: Passes different frequencies of IR through the sample. The frequencies absorbed are specific for each compound.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: As specified by the manufacturer.</p>

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Direct Reading Colorimetric Indicator Tube	<p>Hazard Monitored: Specific gas and vapors.</p> <p>Application: Measures concentration of specific gases and vapors.</p> <p>Detection Method: The compound reacts with the indicator chemical in the tube, producing a stain whose length or color change is proportional to the compound's concentration.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Do not use a previously opened tube even if the indicator chemical is not stained. Check pump for leaks before and after use. Refrigerate before use to maintain a shelf life of about 2 years. Check expiration dates of tubes. Calibrate pump volume at least quarterly. Avoid rough handling which may cause channeling.</p>
Aerosol Monitor	<p>Hazard Monitored: Airborne particulate (dust, mist, fume) concentrations</p> <p>Application: Measures total concentration of semi-volatile organic compounds, PCBs, and metals.</p> <p>Detection Method: Based on light-scattering properties of particulate matter. Using an internal pump, air sample is drawn into the sensing volume where near infrared light scattering is used to detect particles.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: As specified by the mfr. Also, the instrument must be calibrated with particulates of a size and refractive index similar to those to be measured in the ambient air.</p>
Monitox	<p>Hazard Monitored: Gases and vapors.</p> <p>Application: Measures specific gases and vapors.</p> <p>Detection Method: Electrochemical sensor relatively specific for the chemical species in question.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Moisten sponge before use; check the function switch; change the battery when needed.</p>
Gamma Radiation Survey Instrument	<p>Hazard Monitored: Gamma Radiation.</p> <p>Application: Environmental radiation monitor.</p> <p>Detection Method: Scintillation detector.</p> <p>General Care/Maintenance: Must be calibrated annually at a specialized facility.</p> <p>Typical Operating Time: Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.</p>

**TABLE 4
INSTRUMENTATION ACTION LEVELS**

Photoionization Detector Action Levels	Action Required
Background to 5 ppm ¹	No Respirator, no further action
>5ppm but </= 15 ppm at the parameter of the work area	Work temporarily halted and monitoring continues If instantaneous readings decrease below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring
>5ppm but </= 25 ppm at the downwind parameter of the hot zone	Work activities will be halted Source of vapors identified Corrective actions taken to abate emissions Continued monitoring Workers will don appropriate respirators and work can resume if vapor levels 200 feet downwind or the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, Work can continue when vapor levels be whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average
>25ppm at the perimeter of the hot zone	Activities will shut down

Particulate Monitoring Action Levels	Action Required
Background to 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ² , no dust observed	No further action
Background to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, dust observed leaving the work area	Dust suppression must be employed
100 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone	Work activities will be halted Source of dust identified Dust suppression activities initiated Corrective actions taken to abate emissions Continued monitoring Workers will don appropriate respirators Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.
>150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the perimeter of the hot zone	Activities will shut down

¹ VOC concentrations are 15-minute averages above site background (upwind parameter)

² Particulate concentrations are 15 minute averages above site background (upwind parameter)

**TABLE 5
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST**

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Local Police Department		911
Local Fire Department		911
Ambulance/Rescue Squad		911
Hospital	New York City Health and Hospital/Jacobi Cavalry Hospital	911 or 718-918-5000
Langan Incident Hotline		800-952-6426 ex 4699
Medical Treatment Hotline	Incident Intervention	888-449-7787
Langan Environmental Project Manager	Elizabeth Adkins	803-381-5282 (cell)
Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM)	Tony Moffa	914-803-7130 (cell)
Langan Health & Safety Officer (HSO)	William Bohrer	410-984-3068 (cell)
Langan Field Team Leader (FTL)	To Be Determined	
Client's Representative	Megan Guy	718-502-3800
National Response Center (NRC)		800-424-8802
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (Chemtrec)		800-424-9300
Center for Disease Control (CDC)		404-639-3534
EPA (RCRA Superfund Hotline)		800-424-9346
TSCA Hotline		202-554-1404
Poison Control Center		800-222-1222

Immediately following an injury, unless immediate emergency medical treatment is required, the injured employee must contact Incident Intervention® at 888-449-7787.

For all other incidents or near misses, unless emergency response is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699).

TABLE 6
SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING
FOR FIT AND ACCLIMATED WORKERS^A

Adjusted Temperature^b	Normal Work Ensemble^c	Impermeable Ensemble
90°F or above (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 min. of work	After each 15 min. of work
87.5°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 min. of work	After each 30 min. of work
82.5°-87.5°F (28.1°-30.8°C)	After each 90 min. of work	After each 60 min. of work
77.5°-82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 min. of work	After each 90 min. of work
72.5°-77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 min. of work	After each 120 min. of work

a For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour.

b Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: $ta\ adj\ ^\circ F = ta\ ^\circ F + (13 \times \% \text{ sunshine})$. Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

c A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

**TABLE 7
HEAT INDEX**

RELATIVE HUMIDITY	ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE (Fahrenheit)										
	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
	APPARENT TEMPERATURE*										
0%	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107
10%	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116
20%	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	130
30%	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	135	148
40%	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	137	151	
50%	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	135	150		
60%	70	76	82	90	100	114	132	149			
70%	70	77	85	93	106	124	144				
80%	71	78	86	97	113	136					
90%	71	79	88	102	122						
100%	72	80	91	108							

*Combined Index of Heat and Humidity...what it "feels like" to the body
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

How to use Heat Index:

1. Across top locate Environmental Temperature
2. Down left side locate Relative Humidity
3. Follow across and down to find Apparent Temperature
4. Determine Heat Stress Risk on chart at right

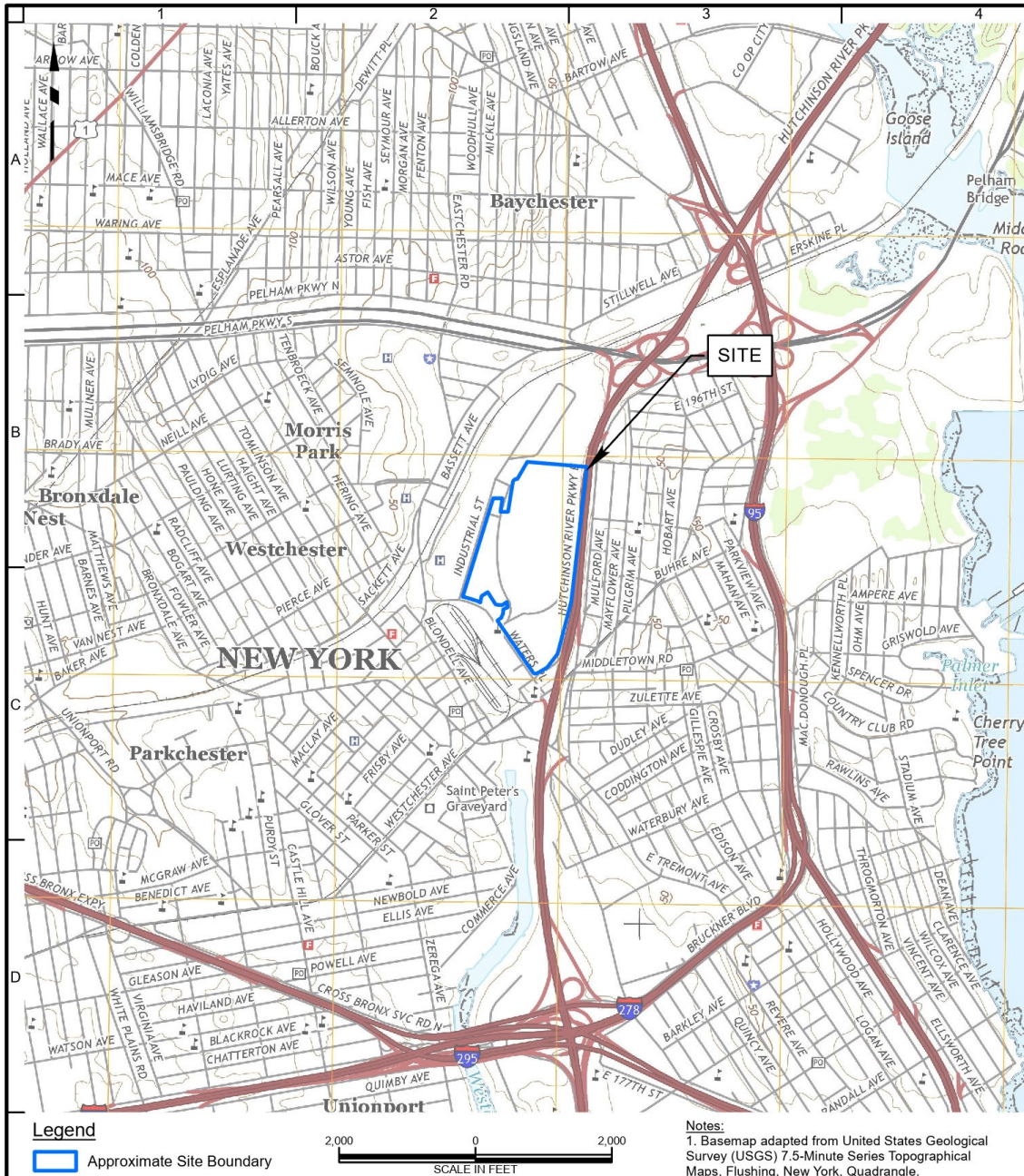
Note: Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values by up to 15 degrees F.

Apparent Temperature	Heat Stress Risk with Physical Activity and/or Prolonged Exposure
90-105	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Possible
105-130	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Likely, Heat Stroke Possible
>130	Heatstroke Highly Likely

FIGURES

FIGURE 1

Site Location Map



<p>LANGAN 21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001-2727 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com</p> <p>Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C. Langan International LLC</p> <p>Collectively known as Langan</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER</p> <p>BRONX NEW YORK</p>	<p>Figure Title</p> <p>SITE LOCATION MAP</p>	<p>Project No. 17076901</p> <p>Date 12/8/2021</p> <p>Scale 1"=2,000'</p> <p>Drawn By MG</p> <p>Submission Date</p>	<p>Figure No.</p> <p>1</p>
	<p>Path: \\langan.com\data\NYC\data\91170706901\Project Data\ArcGIS\APRX\170706901\170706901.aprx Date: 12/8/2021 User: mgeorgalas Time: 9:00 AM</p>			

FIGURE 2

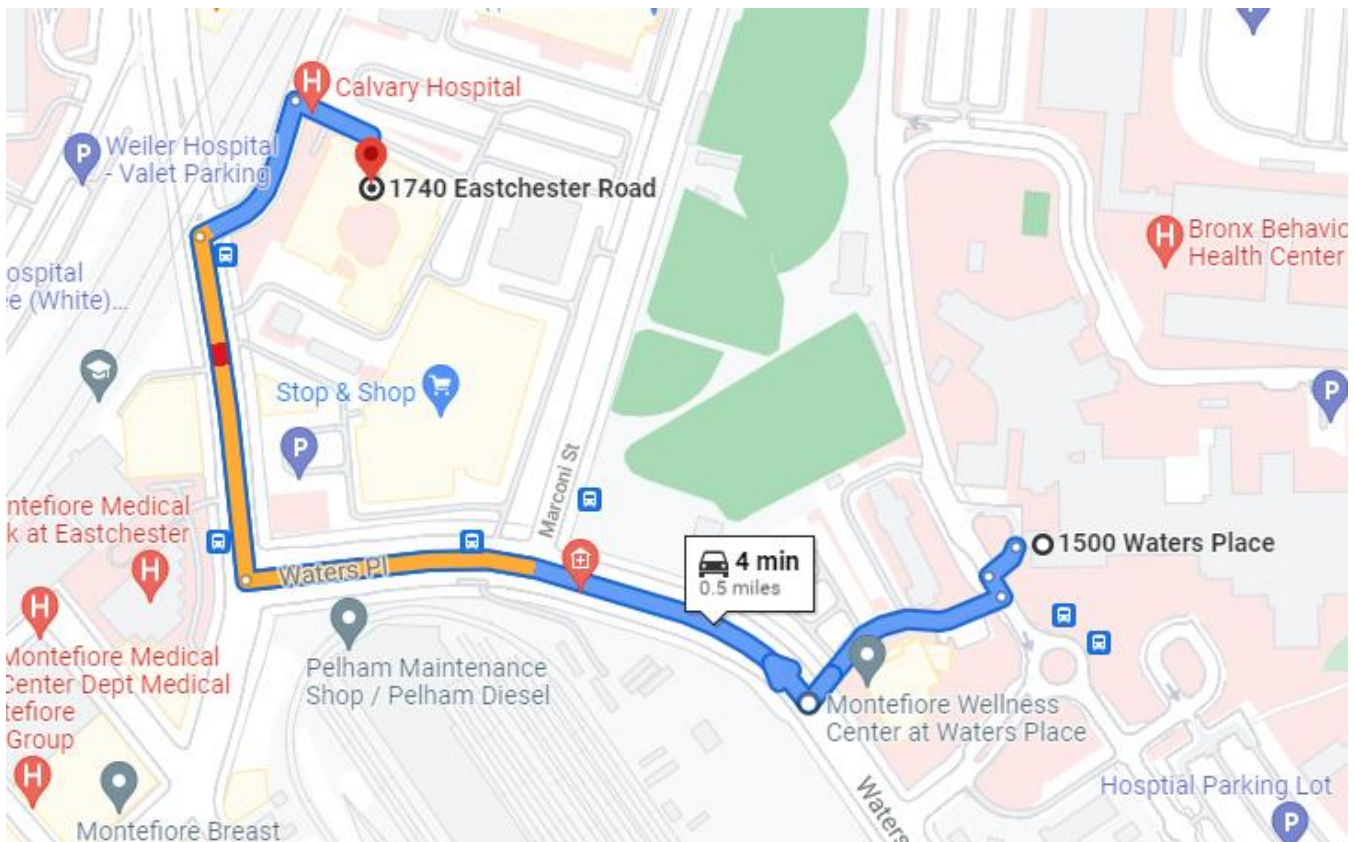
HOSPITAL ROUTE PLAN

Hospital Location: New York Health and Hospital/Jacobi Calvary Hospital
1740 Eastchester Road
Bronx, New York
718-863-6900

START: Bronx Psychiatric Center, 1500 Waters Place, Bronx, NY

1. Turn right onto Waters Place
2. Turn right onto Eastchester Road
3. Turn right onto Bassett Ave, destination is on the right.

END: New York Health and Hospital/Jacobi Calvary Hospital, 1740 Eastchester Road, Bronx, NY



ATTACHMENT A

STANDING ORDERS

STANDING ORDERS

GENERAL

- No smoking, eating, or drinking in this work zone.
- Upon leaving the work zone, personnel will thoroughly wash their hands and face.
- Minimize contact with contaminated materials through proper planning of work areas and decontamination areas, and by following proper procedures. Do not place equipment on the ground. Do not sit on contaminated materials.
- No open flames in the work zone.
- Only properly trained and equipped personnel are permitted to work in potentially contaminated areas.
- Always use the appropriate level of PPE.
- Maintain close contact with your buddy in the work zone
- Contaminated material will be contained in the Exclusion Zone (EZ).
- Report any unusual conditions.
- Work areas will be kept clear and uncluttered. Debris and other slip, trip, and fall hazards will be removed as frequently as possible.
- The number of personnel and equipment in the work zone will be kept to an essential minimum.
- Be alert to the symptoms of fatigue and heat/cold stress, and their effects on the normal caution and judgment of personnel.
- Conflicting situations which may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions must be addressed and resolved quickly by the site HSO.

TOOLS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT

- Do not, under any circumstances, enter or ride in or on any backhoe bucket, materials hoist, or any other device not specifically designed to carrying passengers.
- Loose-fitting clothing or loose long hair is prohibited around moving machinery.
- Ensure that heavy equipment operators and all other personnel in the work zone are using the same hand signals to communicate.
- Drilling/excavating within 10 feet in any direction of overhead power lines is prohibited.
- The locations of all underground utilities must be identified and marked out prior to initiating any subsurface activities.
- Check to insure that the equipment operator has lowered all blades and buckets to the ground before shutting off the vehicle.
- If the equipment has an emergency stop device, have the operator show all personnel its location and how to activate it.
- Help the operator ensure adequate clearances when the equipment must negotiate in tight quarters; serve as a signalman to direct backing as necessary.
- Ensure that all heavy equipment that is used in the Exclusion Zone is kept in that zone until the job is done, and that such equipment is completely decontaminated before moving it into the clean area of the work zone.
- Samplers must not reach into or get near rotating equipment such as the drill rig. If personnel must work near any tools that could rotate, the equipment operator must completely shut down the rig prior to initiating such work. It may be necessary to use a remote sampling device.

ATTACHMENT B

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

LEVEL C DECONTAMINATION

Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Canister or Mask Change	4. If worker leaves Exclusion Zone to change canister (or mask), this is the last step in the decontamination procedure. Worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers donned, joints taped, and worker returns to duty.
Station 5:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	5. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 6:	Face piece Removal	6. Face piece is removed (avoid touching face with fingers). Face piece deposited on plastic sheets.
Station 7:	Field Wash	7. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

LEVEL D DECONTAMINATION

Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	4. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 5:	Field Wash	5. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

GENERAL:

Equipment to be decontaminated during the project may include tools, monitoring equipment, respirators, sampling containers, laboratory equipment and drilling equipment.

All decontamination will be done by personnel in protective gear, appropriate for the level of decontamination, as determined by the site HSO. The decontamination work tasks will be split or rotated among support and work crews.

Depending on site conditions, backhoe and pumps may be decontaminated via the USEPA double wash/rinse method over a portable decontamination pad to contain wash water; or, wash water may be allowed to run off into a storm sewer system. Equipment needed may include a steam generator with high-pressure water, empty drums, screens, screen support structures, and shovels.

Miscellaneous tools and equipment will be dropped into a plastic pail, tub, or other container. They will be brushed off, and double washed with a solvent in which PCBs are at least 5 percent soluble (by weight), and double rinsed with clean water, in accordance with the USEPA double wash/rinse method.

MONITORING EQUIPMENT:

Monitoring equipment will be protected as much as possible from contamination by draping, masking, or otherwise covering as much of the instruments as possible with plastic without hindering the operation of the unit. The PID, HNu or OVA meter, for example, can be placed in a clear plastic bag, which allows reading of the scale and operation of knobs. The probes can be partially wrapped keeping the sensor tip and discharge port clear.

The contaminated equipment will be taken from the drop area and the protective coverings removed and disposed in the appropriate containers. Any dirt or obvious contamination will be brushed or wiped with a disposable paper wipe.

RESPIRATORS:

Respirators will be cleaned and disinfected after every use. Taken from the drop area, the masks (with the cartridges removed and disposed of with other used disposable gear) will be immersed in a cleaning solution and scrubbed gently with a soft brush, followed by a rinse in plain warm water, and then allowed to air dry. In the morning, new cartridges will be installed. Personnel will inspect their own masks for serviceability prior to donning them. And, once the mask is on, the wearer will check the respirator for leakage using the negative and positive pressure fit check techniques.

ATTACHMENT C

EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE/ INJURY INCIDENT REPORT

EMPLOYEE INCIDENT/INJURY REPORT LANGAN ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

(Complete and return to Tony Moffa in the Doylestown Office)

Affected Employee Name: _____

Date: _____

Incident type: Injury Report Only/No Injury
 Near Miss Other: _____

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION (Person completing Form)

Employee Name: _____

Employee

No: _____

Title: _____

Office

Location: _____

Length of time employed or date of hire: _____

Mailing address: _____

Sex: M F Birth date: _____

Business phone & extension: _____

Residence/cell

phone: _____

ACCIDENT INFORMATION

Project: _____

Project

#: _____

Date & time of incident: _____ Time work started & ended: _____

Site location: _____

Incident Type: Possible Exposure Exposure Physical Injury

Names of person(s) who witnessed the incident: _____

Exact location incident occurred: _____

Describe work being done: _____

Describe what affected employee was doing prior to the incident occurring: _____

Describe in detail how the incident occurred: _____

Nature of the incident (List the parts of the body affected): _____

Person(s) to whom incident was reported (Time and Date): _____

List the names of other persons affected during this incident: _____

Possible causes of the incident (equipment, unsafe work practices, lack of PPE, etc.):

Weather conditions during incident:

MEDICAL CARE INFORMATION

Did affected employee receive medical care? Yes No

If Yes, when and where was medical care received: _____

Provide name of facility (hospital, clinic, etc.): _____

Length of stay at the facility? _____

Did the employee miss any work time? Yes No Undetermined

Date employee last worked: _____ Date employee returned to work: _____

Has the employee returned to work? Yes No

Does the employee have any work limitations or restrictions from the injury? : Yes No

If Yes, please describe: _____

Did the exposure/injury result in permanent disability? Yes No Unknown

If Yes, please describe: _____

HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION

Was the operation being conducted under an established site specific HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN?

Yes No Not Applicable:

Describe protective equipment and clothing used by the employee:

Did any limitations in safety equipment or protective clothing contribute to or affect exposure / injury? If so, explain:

Employee Signature

Date

Langan Representative

Date

ATTACHMENT D
CALIBRATION LOG

ATTACHMENT E

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

All Langan Field Personnel Completing This Work Plan Are To Have Real Time Accessibility To Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDs) or Safety Data Sheet (SDSs) Through Their Smart Phone.

*The link is <http://www.msds.com/>
The login name is "drapehead"
The password is "2angan987"*

If You Are Unable To Use the Smart Phone App, You Are To Bring Printed Copies of the MSDs/SDSs to the site



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Catalog Numbers: AC140090000, AC140090010, AC140090025, AC140095000
Synonyms: Pseudocumene.
Company Identification: Acros Organics BVBA
 Janssen Pharmaceuticaaan 3a
 2440 Geel, Belgium
Company Identification: (USA) Acros Organics
 One Reagent Lane
 Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
For information in the US, call: 800-ACROS-01
For information in Europe, call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number, Europe: +32 14 57 52 99
Emergency Number US: 201-796-7100
CHEMTREC Phone Number, US: 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Phone Number, Europe: 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#: 95-63-6
Chemical Name: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
%: 98
EINECS#: 202-436-9

Hazard Symbols:



XN N



Risk Phrases:

10 20 36/37/38 51/53

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Warning! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if inhaled. Causes eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Target Organs: Blood, central nervous system, respiratory system, eyes, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes eye irritation. Causes redness and pain.
Skin: Causes skin irritation. Causes redness and pain. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.
Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause central nervous system depression.
Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression.
Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Prolonged exposure may produce a narcotic effect. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause nausea, dizziness, and headache.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

- Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
- Skin:** Get medical aid. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Possible aspiration hazard. Get medical aid immediately. Call a poison control center.
- Inhalation:** Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Possible aspiration hazard. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

Notes to Physician:

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

- General Information:** As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Extinguishing Media:** Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or chemical foam.
- Autoignition Temperature:** 500 deg C (932.00 deg F)
- Flash Point:** 48 deg C (118.40 deg F)
- Explosion Limits: Lower:** 0.9 vol %
- Explosion Limits: Upper:** 6.4 vol %
- NFPA Rating:** health: 2; flammability: 2; instability: 0;

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

- General Information:** Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
- Spills/Leaks:** Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

- Handling:** Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use only in a chemical fume hood. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
- Storage:** Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place. Store in a tightly closed container. Flammables-area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm TWA (listed under Trimethyl benzene).	25 ppm TWA; 125 mg/m ³ TWA	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene: 25 ppm TWA; 125 mg/m³ TWA (listed under Trimethyl benzene)

Engineering Controls:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use only under a chemical fume hood.

Exposure Limits

Personal Protective Equipment

- Eyes:** Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
- Skin:** Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
- Clothing:** Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
- Respirators:** A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical State:** Clear liquid
- Color:** colorless
- Odor:** aromatic odor
- pH:** Not available
- Vapor Pressure:** 7 mm Hg @ 44.4 deg C
- Vapor Density:** 4.15 (air=1)
- Evaporation Rate:** Not available
- Viscosity:** Not available
- Boiling Point:** 168 deg C @ 760 mmHg (334.40°F)
- Freezing/Melting Point:** -44 deg C (-47.20°F)
- Decomposition Temperature:** Not available
- Solubility in water:** Insoluble
- Specific Gravity/Density:** 0.880 g/cm3
- Molecular Formula:** C9H12
- Molecular Weight:** 120.19

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

- Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
- Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat.
- Incompatibilities with Other Materials:** Strong oxidizing agents.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
- Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

- RTECS#:** CAS# 95-63-6: DC3325000
- LD50/LC50:** RTECS:
CAS# 95-63-6: Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 18000 mg/m3/4H;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 6900 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 5 gm/kg;
- Carcinogenicity:** 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.
- Other:** See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

- Ecotoxicity:** Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 77.2 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through at 25 C (pH 7.24)
- Other:** Do not empty into drains.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

US DOT
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: UN1993
Packing Group: III
Canada TDG

Shipping Name: Not available
Hazard Class:
UN Number:
Packing Group:

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: XN N

Risk Phrases:

R 10 Flammable.

R 20 Harmful by inhalation.

R 36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R 51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 95-63-6: 3

Canada

CAS# 95-63-6 is listed on Canada's DSL List

Canadian WHMIS Classifications: B3, D1B, D2B

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

CAS# 95-63-6 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List

US Federal

TSCA

CAS# 95-63-6 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 - Other Information

MSDS Creation Date: 5/19/1999

Revision #5 Date 8/30/2007

Revisions were made in Sections: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Product Number : 442236
Brand : Supelco

Supplier : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

Target Organs

Peripheral nervous system., Central nervous system, Blood

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 5)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2B)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 + H320 Causes skin and eye irritation.
H333 May be harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 2
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 2
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eyes Causes eye irritation.
Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : Mesitylene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Formula : C₉H₁₂
Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Mesitylene			
108-67-8	203-604-4	601-025-00-5	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing media**

For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Mesitylene	108-67-8	TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m ³	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin and body protection

impervious clothing, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form liquid, clear

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

Melting point/freezing point Melting point/range: -45 °C (-49 °F) - lit.

Boiling point 163 - 166 °C (325 - 331 °F) - lit.

Flash point 53.0 °C (127.4 °F) - closed cup

Ignition temperature 550 °C (1,022 °F)

Autoignition temperature 550.0 °C (1,022.0 °F)

Lower explosion limit 0.88 %(V)

Vapour pressure 18.7 hPa (14.0 mmHg) at 55.0 °C (131.0 °F)
3.3 hPa (2.5 mmHg) at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)

Density 0.864 g/cm³ at 25 °C (77 °F)

Water solubility no data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water no data available

Relative vapour density no data available

Odour no data available

Odour Threshold no data available

Evaporation rate no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

Inhalation LC50

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 24,000 mg/m³

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - rabbit - Skin irritation - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - rabbit - Mild eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed.
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.
Eyes	Causes eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: OX6825000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Carassius auratus (goldfish) - 12.52 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6 mg/l - 48 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Product**

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)**

UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Marine pollutant: No

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D

Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**OSHA Hazards**

Combustible Liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

SARA 302 Components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Mesitylene	CAS-No. 108-67-8	Revision Date 1994-04-01
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Mesitylene	CAS-No. 108-67-8	Revision Date 1994-04-01
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

Mesitylene	CAS-No. 108-67-8	Revision Date 1994-04-01
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California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Co., shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.4
Revision Date 01/02/2015
Print Date 12/11/2015

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : Acenaphthene

Product Number : 215376
Brand : Aldrich

CAS-No. : 83-32-9

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

Skin irritation (Category 2), H315
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H350 May cause cancer.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear eye protection/ face protection.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	: 1,8-Ethylenenaphthalene
Formula	: C ₁₂ H ₁₀
Molecular weight	: 154.21 g/mol
CAS-No.	: 83-32-9
EC-No.	: 201-469-6

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Acenaphthene	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; Carc. 1B; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H315, H319, H335, H350, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

- 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**
No data available
-

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Storage class (TRGS 510): Non Combustible Solids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

For nuisance exposures use type P95 (US) or type P1 (EU EN 143) particle respirator. For higher level protection use type OV/AG/P99 (US) or type ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Appearance | Form: solid |
| b) Odour | No data available |
| c) Odour Threshold | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | Melting point/range: 90 - 94 °C (194 - 201 °F) - lit. |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | 279 °C (534 °F) - lit. |
| g) Flash point | 125.0 °C (257.0 °F) - closed cup |
| h) Evaporation rate | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No data available |

k)	Vapour pressure	13.3 hPa (10.0 mmHg) at 131.0 °C (267.8 °F)
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	No data available
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 3.39 - 4.19
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

LD50 Intraperitoneal - Rat - 600 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Acenaphthene)
ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.
NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Acenaphthene)
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: AB1000000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.67 mg/l - 96.0 h LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 0.6 - 1.73 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.27 - 3.45 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae	EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 0.52 - 0.53 mg/l - 96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 28 d
- 0.00894 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 387

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)**

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
 Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Acenaphthene)
 Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
 Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Acenaphthene)
 Marine pollutant:yes

IATA

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
 Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Acenaphthene)

Further information

EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**SARA 302 Components**

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Acenaphthene	83-32-9	2007-09-28

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.**

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

H350 May cause cancer.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard: 0
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 1
Physical Hazard 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0
Fire Hazard: 1
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Further information

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The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 5.4

Revision Date: 01/02/2015

Print Date: 12/11/2015



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Number 1

1. Identification

Product Name Poly(acenaphthylene)
Cat No. : AC178020000; AC178020050; AC178020100
Synonyms None.
Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against No Information available
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Fisher Scientific One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410 Tel: (201) 796-7100	Entity / Business Name Acros Organics One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410	Emergency Telephone Number For information US call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / Europe call: +32 14 57 52 11 Emergency Number US :001-201-796-7100 / Europe : +32 14 57 52 99 CHEMTREC Tel. No. US :001-800-424-9300 / Europe :001-703-527-3887
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2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification
Classification under 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Label Elements

None required

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None identified

Unknown Acute Toxicity

.? % of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown toxicity.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Poly(acenaphthylene)	25036-01-5	100

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
Skin Contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated

	clothes and shoes.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink plenty of water. If possible drink milk afterwards.
Most important symptoms/effects Notes to Physician	No information available. Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Dry chemical. alcohol-resistant foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point Method -	No information available No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health 0	Flammability 0	Instability 0	Physical hazards N/A
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6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.
Environmental Precautions	See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Do not ingest. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Storage	Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.
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Engineering Measures Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ventilation systems.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Powder Solid
Appearance	Yellow
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	No information available
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Relative Density	No information available
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors, Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Hazardous Polymerization	No information available.
Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information No acute toxicity information is available for this product

Oral LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.
Dermal LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.
Mist LC50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 5 mg/l.

Component Information
Toxicologically Synergistic Products

No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation No information available

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Poly(acenaphthylene)	25036-01-5	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains.

Persistence and Degradability No information available

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG/IMO Not regulated

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Legend:

X - Listed

E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.

F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.

N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.

P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance

R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule

T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.

XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).

Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.

Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313 Not applicable

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act Not applicable

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Not applicable**CERCLA**

Not applicable

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

State Right-to-Know Not applicable

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ):	N
DOT Marine Pollutant	N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant	N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class Non-controlled

16. Other information

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015
Print Date 10-Feb-2015
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer

The information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.9
Revision Date 04/20/2015
Print Date 12/11/2015

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : Anthracene

Product Number : A89200
Brand : Aldrich

CAS-No. : 120-12-7

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

Skin irritation (Category 2), H315

Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P264

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P280

Wear eye protection/ face protection.

P280 Wear protective gloves.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

Photosensitizer., Lachrymator.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Formula : C₁₄H₁₀
Molecular weight : 178.23 g/mol
CAS-No. : 120-12-7
EC-No. : 204-371-1

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Anthracene Included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)		
	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H315, H319, H335, H410	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Anthracene	120-12-7	TWA	0.200000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
	Remarks	1910.1002 As used in §1910.1000 (Table Z-1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum (excluding asphalt), wood, and other organic matter. Asphalt (CAS 8052-42-4, and CAS 64742-93-4) is not covered under the 'coal tar pitch volatiles' standard OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen		

		TWA	0.100000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen NIOSH considers coal tar, coal tar pitch, and creosote to be coal tar products. cyclohexane-extractable fraction See Appendix C See Appendix A		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Anthracene	120-12-7	1-Hydroxypyrene (1-HP)		Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Chloroprene

Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested:Camapren® (KCL 722 / Aldrich Z677493, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 30 min

Material tested:Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

For nuisance exposures use type P95 (US) or type P1 (EU EN 143) particle respirator. For higher level protection use type OV/AG/P99 (US) or type ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance	Form: crystalline Colour: beige
b) Odour	No data available
c) Odour Threshold	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 210 - 215 °C (410 - 419 °F) - lit.
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	340 °C (644 °F) - lit.
g) Flash point	No data available
h) Evaporation rate	No data available
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower explosion limit: 0.6 %(V)
k) Vapour pressure	1.3 hPa (1.0 mmHg) at 145.0 °C (293.0 °F)
l) Vapour density	No data available
m) Relative density	No data available
n) Water solubility	No data available
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 4.45
p) Auto-ignition temperature	540.0 °C (1,004.0 °F)
q) Decomposition temperature	No data available
r) Viscosity	No data available
s) Explosive properties	No data available
t) Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Hypochlorites

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Inhalation: No data available

Dermal: No data available

LD50 Intraperitoneal - Mouse - 430 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Mouse

Result: Mild skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Irritating to eyes. The preceding data, or interpretation of data, was determined using Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) modeling.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Causes photosensitivity. Exposure to light can result in allergic reactions resulting in dermatologic lesions, which can vary from sunburnlike responses to edematous, vesiculated lesions, or bullae

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Anthracene)

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen (Anthracene)

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.

The preceding data, or interpretation of data, was determined using Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) modeling.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: CA9350000

Possible tumor promoter., Headache, Nausea, Weakness

Blood -

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 0.001 mg/l - 96.0 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 0.10 mg/l - 48 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Indication of bioaccumulation.

Bioaccumulation Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 42 d
- 0.01191 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 649

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Anthracene)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Anthracene)
Marine pollutant: yes

IATA

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Anthracene)

Further information

EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Anthracene	120-12-7	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Anthracene	CAS-No. 120-12-7	Revision Date 2007-07-01
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Anthracene	CAS-No. 120-12-7	Revision Date 2007-07-01
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

Anthracene	CAS-No. 120-12-7	Revision Date 2007-07-01
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California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No. 120-12-7	Revision Date 2007-09-28
Anthracene		

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.**

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 4.9

Revision Date: 04/20/2015

Print Date: 12/11/2015

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET PACKET

**National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2300
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2300**

**SRM Number: 1866b
SRM Name: Common Commercial
Asbestos**

Date of Issue: 09 January 2007

**MSDS Coordinator: Mario Cellarosi
Telephone: 301-975-6776
FAX: 301-926-4751
E-mail: SRMMSDS@nist.gov**

**Emergency Telephone Chem Trec:
1-800-424-9300 (North America)
+1-703-527-3887 (International)**

Description: Standard Reference Material (SRM) 1866b is comprised of three commercial-grade asbestos materials that were, or are, commonly used in commerce. These asbestos materials are typical of the asbestos found in bulk samples during routine asbestos inspections of building materials. The optical properties serve as a primary calibration standard in the identification of asbestos with polarized light microscopy (PLM). A unit of SRM 1866b consists of a set of three bottles: one bottle containing chrysotile, one bottle containing asbestiform grunerite (amosite), and one bottle containing asbestiform riebeckite (crocidolite). Each bottle contains between 1 gram and 3 grams of material.

Chrysotile

Asbestiform Grunerite (Amosite)

Asbestiform Riebeckite (Crocidolite)

An MSDS is provided for each of the three asbestos materials listed above, which contain hazardous components 1 % or greater and/or carcinogens 0.1 % or greater, in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2300
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2300

SRM Number: 1866b
MSDS Number: 1866b
SRM Name: Common Commercial Asbestos

Date of Issue: 09 January 2007

MSDS Coordinator: Mario Cellarosi
Telephone: 301-975-6776
FAX: 301-926-4751
E-mail: SRMMSDS@nist.gov

Emergency Telephone ChemTrec:
1-800-424-9300 (North America)
+1-703-527-3887 (International)

Description: Standard Reference Material (SRM) 1866b is a set of three individual commercial-grade asbestos materials: **chrysotile**, asbestiform grunerite (amosite), and asbestiform riebeckite (crocidolite). A unit of SRM 1866b consists of three bottles, each containing between 1 gram and 3 grams of individual material.

Substance: Chrysotile

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS^(a)

Component: Chrysotile
Other Designations: Chrysotile (metaxite; serpentine chrysotile; asbestos; chrysotile asbestos)
CAS Number: 12001-29-5
EC Number (EINECS): Not assigned.
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight or volume): > 90

Component: Magnetite (as an impurity)
Other Designation: Magnetite (magnetic iron oxide; black iron oxide; magnetic iron ore; lodestone; black ferric oxide)
CAS Number: 1309-38-2
EC Number (EINECS): 215-169-8
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight): < 5
EC Classification: T
Carcinogen Category 1
EC Risk (R No.): 23, 45, 48
EC Safety (S No.): 45, 53

^(a) Hazardous components 1 % or greater; carcinogens 0.1 % or greater are listed in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0–4): Health = 1 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 0

Major Health Hazards: Cancer hazard (in humans)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation of chrysolite asbestos dust may be irritating. Symptoms include a cough and chest pain. Chronic exposure may cause asbestosis, interstitial fibrosis of the lung tissue, which may develop within 4 years to 9 years, but onset may be typically delayed 20 years to 40 years after first exposure. Death from asbestosis may be due to respiratory or cardiac failure. Secondary lung infections may also occur. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers may also cause pleural effusion as early as 3 years to 4 years after initial exposure. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers also increases the chance of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas, bronchogenic carcinoma, lung cancer, and cancers of the gastrointestinal tract and larynx. The latent period for mesothelioma is 3 years to 40 years; for lung cancer, 15 years to 30 years.

Skin Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation. Asbestos fibers may penetrate the skin and result in "asbestos corns", due to thickening of the skin around the implanted fiber. These corns usually occur on the hands and forearms, and they disappear on removal of the fibers.

Eye Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation with redness due to mechanical action.

Ingestion: Acute exposure by cause gastrointestinal irritation. Chronic exposure of asbestos fibers may be involved in cancers of the buccal cavity and pharynx, esophagus, stomach, colon, and rectum.

**Listed as a Carcinogen/
Potential Carcinogen:**

Yes	No	
<u>X</u>	_____	In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens.
<u>X</u>	_____	In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
<u>X</u>	_____	By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. If not breathing, give artificial respiration by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Rinse affected area with copious amounts of water followed by washing with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If a large amount is swallowed, get immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Chrysotile is a negligible fire hazard.

Extinguishing Media: Regular dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Water. Regular foam.

Fire Fighting: If material is involved in a fire, extinguish fire with a medium appropriate for the surrounding fire. Material itself does NOT burn or burns with difficulty. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Component: Chrysotile

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Method Used: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temp.: Not applicable.

Flammability Limits in Air

UPPER (Volume %): Not applicable.

LOWER (Volume %): Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Do NOT touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid inhalation of asbestos dust (see Section 8, "Exposure Controls and Personal Protection"). Collect small dry spills with a shovel and place material into an appropriate container for disposal. Prevent entry into waterways and sewers. Clean up residue with a HEPA filter vacuum.

Disposal: Refer to Section 13, "Disposal Considerations".

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards.

Safe Handling Precautions: See Section 8, "Exposure Controls and Personal Protection".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	Chrysotile OSHA (PEL): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA ACGIH (TLV): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA NIOSH: 0.1 fibers/cc recommended TWA (10 h)
Ventilation:	Provide local exhaust ventilation system equipped with a HEPA-filter dust collection system.
Respirator:	If workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use, a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator should be used under an implemented respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (General Industry, Use of Respirators) and 29 CFR 1910.1001 for occupational exposure to asbestos.
Eye Protection:	Wear safety goggles. An eye wash station should be readily available near areas of use.
Personal Protection:	Wear appropriate protective clothing and gloves to prevent skin exposure. Refer to OSHA Regulated Substances: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Component:	Chrysotile
Appearance:	Fibrous solid to dust-like powder. White to grey-brown. Odorless.
Relative Molecular Mass:	Not applicable.
Molecular Formula:	$Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.
Solvent Solubility:	Insoluble in organic solvents.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable
	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid generating dust. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.
Incompatible Materials:	May be attacked by strong acids.
Fire/Explosion Information:	See Section 5, "Fire Fighting Measures".
Hazardous Decomposition:	Completely decomposes at temperatures of 1 000 °C.
Hazardous Polymerization:	<input type="checkbox"/> Will Occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will Not Occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion
Toxicity Data:	Chrysotile Human, Inhalation TCL ₀ : 2.8 fibers/cc (5 years) Rat, Inhalation-Intermittent TCL ₀ : 8 210 µg/m ³ (6 h to 20 d) Rat, Oral-Continuous TDL ₀ : 10 867 mg/kg (78 weeks)
Tumorigenic, Reproductive, Mutagenic Data:	Chrysotile has been investigated as a tumorigenic and mutagenic effector.
Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):	See Section 3: "Hazards Identification" for potential health effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Data:	Not available.
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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT and IATA: Asbestos; UN2212; Hazard Class 9
NOTE: This material, as packaged for SRM 1866b, is not subject to the regulations per DOT Special Provision 156 and IATA special Provision A61.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations: CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4): Asbestos: 1 lbs RQ
SARA Title III Section 302 (40 CFR 355.30): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 304 (40 CFR 355.40): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65): Asbestos.
OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE: No.
CHRONIC: Yes.
FIRE: No.
REACTIVE: No.
SUDDEN RELEASE: No.

State Regulations: California Proposition 65: Asbestos is known to the state of California to cause cancer (Feb. 17, 1987).

CANADIAN Regulations

WHMIS Classification: Not determined for this material.

EUROPEAN Regulations

EC Classification (assigned): T Toxic.
Carcinogen Category 1.

EC Risk Phrases: R45 May cause cancer.
R23/48 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

EC Safety Phrases: S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53 Avoid exposure.

National Inventory Status

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): Asbestos: Not listed on inventory.

**TSCA 12(b)
Export Notification:** Asbestos: CAS No.: 1332-21-4
Section 6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Sources: MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Chrysotile*, 15 June 2006.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2300
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2300

SRM Number: 1866b
MSDS Number: 1866b
SRM Name: Common Commercial Asbestos

Date of Issue: 09 January 2007

MSDS Coordinator: Mario Cellarosi
Telephone: 301-975-6776
FAX: 301-926-4751
E-mail: SRMMSDS@nist.gov

Emergency Telephone ChemTrec:
1-800-424-9300 (North America)
+1-703-527-3887 (International)

Description: Standard Reference Material (SRM) 1866b is a set of three individual commercial-grade asbestos materials: chrysotile, **asbestiform grunerite (amosite)**, and asbestiform riebeckite (crocidolite). A unit of SRM 1866b consists of three bottles, each containing between 1 gram and 3 grams of individual material.

Substance: Asbestiform Grunerite

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS^(a)

Component:	Asbestiform Grunerite
Other Designations:	Asbestiform Grunerite (grunerite; amosite; brown asbestos; amosite asbestos)
CAS Number:	12172-73-5
EC Number (EINECS):	Not assigned.
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight or volume):	> 90
Component:	Magnetite (as an impurity)
Other Designation:	Magnetite (magnetic iron oxide; black iron oxide; magnetic iron ore; lodestone; black ferric oxide)
CAS Number:	1309-38-2
EC Number (EINECS):	215-169-8
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight):	< 5
Component:	Quartz
Other Designation:	Quartz (alpha quartz; silicon dioxide; silica; silicic anhydride; agate)
CAS Number:	14808-60-7
EC Number (EINECS):	238-878-4
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight):	< 5
EC Classification:	T Carcinogen Category 1
EC Risk (R No.):	23, 45, 48
EC Safety (S No.):	45, 53

^(a) Hazardous components 1 % or greater; carcinogens 0.1 % or greater are listed in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4): Health = 1 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 0
Major Health Hazards: Cancer hazard (in humans)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation of grunerite asbestos dust may be irritating. Symptoms include a cough and chest pain. Chronic exposure may cause asbestosis, interstitial fibrosis of the lung tissue, which may develop within 4 years to 9 years, but onset may be typically delayed 20 years to 40 years after first exposure. Death from asbestosis may be due to respiratory or cardiac failure. Secondary lung infections may also occur. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers may also cause pleural effusion as early as 3 years to 4 years after initial exposure. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers also increases the chance of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas, bronchogenic carcinoma, lung cancer, and cancers of the gastrointestinal tract and larynx. The latent period for mesothelioma is 3 years to 40 years; for lung cancer, 15 years to 30 years.

Skin Contact:

Direct contact may cause irritation. Asbestos fibers may penetrate the skin and result in "asbestos corns", due to thickening of the skin around the implanted fiber. These corns usually occur on the hands and forearms, and they disappear on removal of the fibers.

Eye Contact:

Direct contact may cause irritation with redness due to mechanical action.

Ingestion:

Acute exposure by cause gastrointestinal irritation. Chronic exposure of asbestos fibers may be involved in cancers of the buccal cavity and pharynx, esophagus, stomach, colon, and rectum.

Listed as a Carcinogen/ Potential Carcinogen:

Yes	No	
<u>X</u>	_____	In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens.
<u>X</u>	_____	In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
<u>X</u>	_____	By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. If not breathing, give artificial respiration by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Rinse affected area with copious amounts of water followed by washing with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention, if needed.

Eye Contact:

Flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

If a large amount is swallowed, get immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Asbestiform grunerite is a negligible fire hazard.

Extinguishing Media:

Regular dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Water. Regular foam.

Fire Fighting:

If material is involved in a fire, extinguish fire with a medium appropriate for the surrounding fire. Material itself does NOT burn or burns with difficulty. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Component:

Asbestiform Grunerite

Flash Point:

Not applicable.

Method Used:

Not applicable.

Autoignition Temp.:

Not applicable.

Flammability Limits in Air

UPPER (Volume %):

Not applicable.

LOWER (Volume %):

Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Do NOT touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid inhalation of asbestos dust (see Section 8, "Exposure Controls and Personal Protection"). Collect small dry spills with a shovel and place material into an appropriate container for disposal. Prevent entry into waterways and sewers. Clean up residue with a HEPA filter vacuum.

Disposal: Refer to Section 13, "Disposal Considerations".

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards.

Safe Handling Precautions: See Section 8, "Exposure Controls and Personal Protection".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits: **Asbestiform Grunerite**
OSHA (PEL): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA
ACGIH (TLV): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA
NIOSH: 0.1 fibers/cc recommended TWA (10 h)

Quartz

OSHA (PEL): 0.3 mg/m³ TWA (total dust) 30 mg/m³/% SiO₂ + 2, based on size/aerodynamic characteristics)

OSHA (PEL): 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (respirable dust) 10 mg/m³/% SiO₂ + 2, based on size/aerodynamic characteristics)

ACGIH (TLV): 0.025 mg m³ TWA (respirable dust)

NIOSH: 0.05 mg/m³ recommended TWA (10 h) (respirable dust)

UK WEL: 0.3 mg/m³ TWA (respirable particulate) (Chemical Hazard Alert Notice issued).

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation system equipped with a HEPA-filter dust collection system.

Respirator: If workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use, a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator should be used under an implemented respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (General Industry, Use of Respirators) and 29 CFR 1910.1001 for occupational exposure to asbestos.

Eye Protection: Wear safety goggles. An eye wash station should be readily available near areas of use.

Personal Protection: Wear appropriate protective clothing and gloves to prevent skin exposure. Refer to OSHA Regulated Substances: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Component: **Asbestiform Grunerite**
Appearance: Fibrous solid to dust-like powder. Grey-brown to light brown. Odorless.
Relative Molecular Mass: Not applicable.
Molecular Formula: Fe²⁺₇(Si₈O₂₂)(OH)₂
Water Solubility: Insoluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: X Stable Unstable

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid generating dust. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

Incompatible Materials: May be attacked by strong acids.

Fire/Explosion Information: See Section 5, "Fire Fighting Measures".

Hazardous Decomposition: Completely decomposes at temperatures of 1 000 °C.

Hazardous Polymerization: _____ Will Occur X Will Not Occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry: X Inhalation X Skin X Ingestion

Toxicity Data: **Asbestiform Grunerite**
Rat, Intrapleural TD_{LO}: 150 mg/kg

Tumorigenic, Reproductive, Mutagenic Data: Asbestiform grunerite has been investigated as a tumorigenic and mutagenic effector.

Health Effects (Acute and Chronic): See Section 3: "Hazards Identification" for potential health effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Data: Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT and IATA: **U.S. DOT and IATA:** Asbestos; UN2212; Hazard Class 9
NOTE: This material, as packaged for SRM 1866b, is not subject to the regulations per DOT Special Provision 156 and IATA special Provision A61.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations: CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4): Asbestos: 1 lbs RQ.
SARA Title III Section 302 (40 CFR 355.30): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 304 (40 CFR 355.40): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65): Asbestos.
OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE: No.
CHRONIC: Yes.
FIRE: No.
REACTIVE: No.
SUDDEN RELEASE: No.

State Regulations: California Proposition 65: Asbestos is known to the state of California to cause cancer (Feb. 27, 1987).

CANADIAN Regulations WHMIS Classification: Not determined for this material.

EUROPEAN Regulations EC Classification (assigned): T Toxic.
Carcinogen Category 1

EC Risk Phrases: R45 May cause cancer.
R23/48 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

EC Safety Phrases: S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53 Avoid exposure.

National Inventory Status

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): Asbestos: Not listed on inventory.

TSCA 12(b)

Export Notification: Asbestos: CAS No.: 1332-21-4
Section 6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Sources: MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Amosite*, 16 June 2005.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2300
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2300

SRM Number: 1866b
MSDS Number: 1866b
SRM Name: Common Commercial Asbestos

Date of Issue: 09 January 2007

MSDS Coordinator: Mario Cellarosi
Telephone: 301-975-6776
FAX: 301-926-4751
E-mail: SRMMSDS@nist.gov

Emergency Telephone ChemTrec:
1-800-424-9300 (North America)
+1-703-527-3887 (International)

Description: Standard Reference Material (SRM) 1866b is a set of three individual commercial-grade asbestos materials: chrysotile, asbestiform grunerite (amosite), and **asbestiform riebeckite (crocidolite)**. A unit of SRM 1866b consists of three bottles, each containing between 1 gram and 3 grams of individual material.

Substance: Asbestiform Riebeckite

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS^(a)

Component:	Asbestiform Riebeckite
Other Designations:	Asbestiform Riebeckite (blue asbestos; crocidolite; asbestos; crocidolite asbestos)
CAS Number:	12001-28-4
EC Number (EINECS):	Not assigned.
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight or volume):	> 90
Component:	Magnetite (as an impurity)
Other Designation:	Magnetite (magnetic iron oxide; black iron oxide; magnetic iron ore; lodestone; black ferric oxide)
CAS Number:	1309-38-2
EC Number (EINECS):	215-169-8
SRM Nominal Concentration (% by weight):	< 5
EC Classification:	T Carcinogen Category 1
EC Risk (R No.):	23, 45, 48
EC Safety (S No.):	45, 53

^(a) Hazardous components 1 % or greater; carcinogens 0.1 % or greater are listed in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0–4): Health = 1 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 0

Major Health Hazards: Cancer hazard (in humans)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation of riebeckite asbestos dust may be irritating. Symptoms include a cough and chest pain. Chronic exposure may cause asbestosis, interstitial fibrosis of the lung tissue, which may develop within 4 years to 9 years, but onset may be typically delayed 20 years to 40 years after first exposure. Death from asbestosis may be due to respiratory or cardiac failure. Secondary lung infections may also occur. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers may also cause pleural effusion as early as 3 years to 4 years after initial exposure. Chronic exposure of asbestos to workers also increases the chance of pleural and peritoneal mesotheliomas, bronchogenic carcinoma, lung cancer, and cancers of the gastrointestinal tract and larynx. The latent period for mesothelioma is 3 years to 40 years; for lung cancer, 15 years to 30 years.

Skin Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation. Asbestos fibers may penetrate the skin and result in “asbestos corns”, due to thickening of the skin around the implanted fiber. These corns usually occur on the hands and forearms, and they disappear on removal of the fibers.

Eye Contact: Direct contact may cause irritation with redness due to mechanical action.

Ingestion: Acute exposure by cause gastrointestinal irritation. Chronic exposure of asbestos fibers may be involved in cancers of the buccal cavity and pharynx, esophagus, stomach, colon, and rectum.

**Listed as a Carcinogen/
Potential Carcinogen:**

Yes	No	
<u>X</u>	_____	In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens.
<u>X</u>	_____	In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.
<u>X</u>	_____	By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. If not breathing, give artificial respiration by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Rinse affected area with copious amounts of water followed by washing with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Get medical attention, if needed.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration. Give artificial respiration, if not breathing, by qualified personnel.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Asbestiform Riebeckite

Extinguishing Media: Regular dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Water. Regular foam.

Fire Fighting: If material is involved in a fire, extinguish fire with a medium appropriate for the surrounding fire. Material itself does NOT burn or burns with difficulty. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Component: Asbestiform Riebeckite

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Method Used: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temp.: Not applicable.

Flammability Limits in Air

UPPER (Volume %): Not applicable.

LOWER (Volume %): Not applicable.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Do NOT touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid inhalation of asbestos dust (see Section 8, “Exposure Controls and Personal Protection”). Collect small dry spills with a shovel and place material into an appropriate container for disposal. Prevent entry into waterways and sewers. Clean up residue with a HEPA filter vacuum.

Disposal: Refer to Section 13, “Disposal Considerations”.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage:	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Store in a cool, dry place.
Safe Handling Precautions:	See Section 8, "Exposure Controls and Personal Protection".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	Asbestiform Riebeckite OSHA (PEL): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA ACGIH (TLV): 0.1 fibers/cc TWA NIOSH: 0.1 fibers/cc recommended TWA (10 h)
Ventilation:	Provide local exhaust ventilation system equipped with HEPA-filter dust collection system.
Respirator:	If workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use, a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator should be used under an implemented respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (General Industry, Use of Respirators) and 29 CFR 1910.1001 for occupational exposure to asbestos.
Eye Protection:	Wear safety goggles. An eye wash station should be readily available near areas of use.
Personal Protection:	Wear appropriate protective clothing and gloves to prevent skin exposure. Refer to OSHA Regulated Substances: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Component:	Asbestiform Riebeckite
Appearance:	Fibrous solid to dust-like powder. Blue to purple color. Odorless.
Molecular Formula:	$\text{Na}_2(\text{Fe}^{2+}_3\text{Fe}^{3+}_2)(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2$
Water Solubility:	Insoluble.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable
	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid generating dust. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.
Incompatible Materials:	May be attacked by strong acids.
Fire/Explosion Information:	See Section 5, "Fire Fighting Measures".
Hazardous Decomposition:	Completely decomposes at temperatures of 1 000 °C.
Hazardous Polymerization:	<input type="checkbox"/> Will Occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will Not Occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Skin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion
Toxicity Data:	Asbestiform Riebeckite Rat, Intraperitoneal LD ₅₀ : 300 mg/kg Rat, Inhalation-Intermittent TC ₁₀ : 7 200 µg/m ³ (6 h – 20 days) Rat, Inhalation-Intermittent TC ₁₀ : 13 600 µg/m ³ (6 h – 5 days)
Tumorigenic, Reproductive, Mutagenic Data:	Riebeckite asbestos has been investigated as a tumorigenic and mutagenic effector.
Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):	See Section 3: "Hazards Identification" for potential health effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Data: Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT and IATA: **U.S. DOT and IATA:** Asbestos; UN2212; Hazard Class 9
NOTE: This material, as packaged for SRM 1866b, is not subject to the regulations per DOT Special Provision 156 and IATA special Provision A61.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Regulations: CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4): Asbestos: 1 lbs RQ.
SARA Title III Section 302 (40 CFR 355.30): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 304 (40 CFR 355.40): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65): Asbestos.
OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Not regulated.
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE: No.
CHRONIC: Yes.
FIRE: No.
REACTIVE: No.
SUDDEN RELEASE: No.

State Regulations: California Proposition 65: Asbestos is known to the state of California to cause cancer (Feb. 27, 1987)

CANADIAN Regulations

WHMIS Classification: Not determined.

EUROPEAN Regulations

EC Classification (assigned): T Toxicity.
Carcinogen Category 1.

EC Risk Phrases: R45 May cause cancer.
R23/48 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

EC Safety Phrases: S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53 Avoid exposure.

National Inventory Status

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): Asbestos: Not listed on inventory.

TSCA 12(b)

Export Notification: Asbestos: CAS No. 1332-21-4
Section 6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Sources: MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Crocidolite*, 14 September 2006.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Based on Directive 2001/58/EC et seq. of the Commission of the European Communities

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Synonyms: benz[e]acephenanthrylene

CAS No.	: 205-99-2	BCR number	: BCR-47
EC index No.	: 601-034-00-4	NFPA code	: N.D.
EINECS No.	: 205-911-9	Molecular weight	: 252.32
RTECS No.	: CU1400000	Formula	: C ₂₀ H ₁₂

1.2 Use of the substance or the preparation:

Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:

Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel. : +32 14 57 12 11
Fax : +32 14 58 42 73

1.4 Telephone number for emergency:

+32 70 245 245
Antigifcentrum
p/a Militair Hospitaal Koningin Astrid, Bruynstraat, B-1120 Brussel

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients	CAS No. EINECS No.	Conc. in %	Hazard symbol	Risks (R-phrases)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-911-9	100	T;N	45-50/53 (1)

(1) For R-phrases in full: see heading 16

3. Hazards identification

- May cause cancer
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

4. First aid measures

4.1 Eye contact:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Rinse immediately with water
- Do not apply neutralizing agents

4.2 Skin contact:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Wash with water and soap
- Remove clothing before washing
- Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents

4.3 After inhalation:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if breathing problems develop
- Remove the victim into fresh air
- Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration

4.4 After ingestion:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell

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Compiled by : Brandweerinformatiecentrum voor Gevaarlijke Stoffen vzw (BIG)
Technische Schoolstraat 43 A, B-2440 Geel
☎ +32 14 58 45 47 <http://www.big.be> E-mail: info@big.be

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MSDS established :
Reference number : BIG\18244GB
Reason for revision : Directive 2001/58/EC
Revision date : 28-02-2002
Revision number : 001

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

- Immediately give lots of water to drink
- Never give water to an unconscious person
- Do not induce vomiting

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:

- Water spray
- Polymer foam
- ABC powder
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:

- Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium

5.3 Special exposure hazards:

- Not easily combustible
- Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed

5.4 Instructions:

- Take account of toxic firefighting water
- Use firefighting water moderately and contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for firefighters:

- Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus
- Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal protection/precautions: see 8.1/8.3/10.3

6.2 Environmental precautions:

- Prevent soil and water pollution
- Substance must not be discharged into the sewer
- Dam up the solid spill

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

- Stop dust cloud by covering with sand/earth
- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Scoop solid spill into closing containers
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

- Observe strict hygiene
- Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin
- Avoid raising dust
- Do not discharge the waste into the drain
- Clean contaminated clothing

7.2 Storage:

- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in a cool area
- Store in a dry area
- Store in a dark area
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

Storage temperature : N.D. °C
Quantity limits : N.D. kg
Storage life : N.D.
Materials for packaging : N.D.

7.3 Specific uses: N.D.

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

TLV-TWA	:	not listed
TLV-STEL	:	not listed
TLV-Ceiling	:	not listed
OES-LTEL	:	not listed
OES-STEL	:	not listed
MEL-LTEL	:	not listed
MEL-STEL	:	not listed
MAK	:	not listed
TRK	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 8 h	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 15 min.	:	not listed
MAC-Ceiling	:	not listed
VME-8 h	:	not listed
VLE-15 min.	:	not listed
GWBB-8 h	:	not listed
GWK-15 min.	:	not listed
Momentary value	:	not listed

Sampling methods:

- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5515
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5506

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:

- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Work under local exhaust/ventilation

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls: see 13

8.3 Personal protection:

8.3.1 respiratory protection:

- Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- High dust production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

8.3.2 hand protection:

- Gloves
- Suitable materials: No data available
- Breakthrough time: N.D.

8.3.3 eye protection:

- Safety glasses
- In case of dust production: protective goggles

8.3.4 skin protection:

- Protective clothing
- In case of dust production: head/neck protection
- Suitable materials: No data available

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Appearance (at 20°C) : Crystalline solid / Needles
Odour : Odourless
Colour : Colourless to off-white

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH value : N.D.
Boiling point/boiling range : N.D. °C
Flashpoint : N.D. °C
Explosion limits : N.D. vol% (°C)
Vapour pressure (at 20°C) : 0.00000067 hPa
Vapour pressure (at 50°C) : N.D. hPa
Relative density (at 20°C) : N.D.
Water solubility : 0.00000012 g/100 ml
Soluble in : Acetone, oils/fats
Relative vapour density : N.D.
Viscosity : N.D. Pa.s
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water : 6.57
Evaporation rate : N.D.
ratio butyl acetate : N.D.
ratio ether : N.D.

9.3 Other information:

Melting point/melting range : 168 °C
Auto-ignition point : N.D. °C
Saturation concentration : N.D. g/m³

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid/reactivity:

- Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Materials to avoid:

- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

- Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed
- Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers
- Decomposes on exposure to (strong) acids

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat	: N.D.	mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	: N.D.	mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	: N.D.	mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	mg/l/4 h
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	ppm/4 h

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

benzo[b]fluoranthene

EC carc. cat.	: 2
EC muta. cat.	: not listed
EC repr. cat.	: not listed
Carcinogenicity (TLV)	: A2
Carcinogenicity (MAC)	: K
Carcinogenicity (VME)	: not listed
Carcinogenicity (GWBB)	: not listed
Carcinogenicity (MAK)	: 2
Mutagenicity (MAK)	: not listed
Teratogenicity (MAK)	: -
IARC classification	: 2B

11.3 Routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, eyes and skin
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

11.4 Acute effects/symptoms:

- AFTER SKIN CONTACT
Slight irritation

11.5 Chronic effects:

- Probably human carcinogenic
- Not classified as toxic to reproduction (EC)
- ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:
No specific information available
- SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Feeling of weakness
Cracking of the skin
Skin rash/inflammation
Photoallergy
Skin cancer
Lung tissue affection/degeneration
Enlargement/affection of the liver
Affection of the renal tissue

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- - No data available

12.2 Mobility:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOC): 0%
- Photolysis in water
- Forming sediments in water
- Insoluble in water

For other physicochemical properties see heading 9.

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

- biodegradation BOD₅ : N.D. % ThOD
- water : - Not readily biodegradable in water
- test: E 1/2 > 100 d.
- soil : T ½: > 87 days

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:

- log P_{ow} : 6.57
- BCF : 168 h : 2800 (LAMELLIBRANCHIATA)
- Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Other adverse effects:

- WGK : 3 (Classification based on the R-phrases in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS) of 17 May 1999)
- Effect on the ozone layer : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) No 3093/94, O.J. L333 of 22/12/94)
- Greenhouse effect : no data available
- Effect on waste water purification : no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

- Waste material code (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 201/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 16 05 06 (laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory)
- Waste material code (Flanders): 001, 045, 691
- Waste code (Germany): 59302
- Hazardous waste (91/689/EEC)

13.2 Disposal methods:

- Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
- Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber
- Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EEC, Council Decision 2455/2001/EC, O.J. L331 of 15/12/2001)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

- Waste material code packaging (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 15 01 10 (packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances)

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

14. Transport information

90

3077

- 14.1 Classification of the substance in compliance with UN Recommendations
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| UN number | : 3077 |
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| PROPER SHIPPING NAME | : UN 3077, Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (benz[e]acephenanthrylene) |
- 14.2 ADR (transport by road)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.3 RID (transport by rail)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.4 ADNR (transport by inland waterways)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.5 IMDG (maritime transport)
- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| MFAG | : - |
| EMS | : - |
| MARINE POLLUTANT | : P |
- 14.6 ICAO (air transport)
- | | |
|---|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| PACKING INSTRUCTIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT | : |
| PACKING INSTRUCTIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT | : |
- 14.7 Special precautions in connection with transport : none

When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR/RID/ADNR in chapter 3.4, **only** the following prescriptions shall be complied with:
each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription:
- 'UN 3077'
or, in the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package:
- the letters 'LQ'

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

15. Regulatory information

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens



Toxic



Dangerous for the environment

- R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- S53 : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S60 : This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

16. Other information

The information provided on this MSDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE
N.D. = NOT DETERMINED
***** = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

- R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Exposure limits:

TLV : Threshold Limit Value - ACGIH USA 2000
OES : Occupational Exposure Standards - United Kingdom 1999
MEL : Maximum Exposure Limits - United Kingdom 1999
MAK : Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
TRK : Technische Richtkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
MAC : Maximale aanvaarde concentratie - The Netherlands 2002
VME : Valeurs limites de Moyenne d'Exposition - France 1999
VLE : Valeurs limites d'Exposition à court terme - France 1999
GWBB : Grenswaarde beroepsmatige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
GWK : Grenswaarde kortstondige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
EC : Indicative occupational exposure limit values - directive 2000/39/EC

Chronic toxicity:

K : List of the carcinogenic substances and processes - The Netherlands 2002

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Product name: BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene
CAS number 207-08-9
EC index number 601-036-00-5
EINECS number 205-916-6
RTECS number DF6350000
Molecular mass 252.32 g/mol
Formula C20H12

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation:

Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:

Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel: +32 14 57 12 11
Fax: +32 14 59 04 06
JRC-IRMM-RM-Sales@ec.europa.eu

1.4 Emergency telephone:

Poison Centre: +32 70 245 245

2. Hazards identification

NFPA: 1-1-2(*)

DSD/DPD

May cause cancer
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Other hazards

Its dust is explosive with air
Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark
Slightly irritant to skin
Slightly irritant to eyes
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin
No certainty about human mutagenic properties
Highly bioaccumulative
Not readily biodegradable in water

CLP

Carc. 1B May cause cancer. (H350)
Aquatic Acute 1 Very toxic to aquatic life. (H400)
Aquatic Chronic 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H410)

Other hazards

Its dust is explosive with air
Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark
Slightly irritant to skin
Slightly irritant to eyes
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin
No certainty about human mutagenic properties
Highly bioaccumulative
Not readily biodegradable in water

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS No EINECS/ELINCS	Conc.	Classification according to DSD/DPD	Classification according to CLP	Note
benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9 205-916-6		Carc. Cat. 2; R45 N; R50-53	Carc. 1B; H350 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	

4. First aid measures

4.1 After inhalation:

Remove the victim into fresh air
Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service

4.2 Skin contact:

Rinse with water
Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents
Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists

4.3 Eye contact:

Rinse with water
Do not apply neutralizing agents
Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists

4.4 After ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water
Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink
Do not induce vomiting
Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:

Water spray
Polyvalent foam
ABC powder
Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:

No unsuitable extinguishing media known

5.3 Special exposure hazards:

Heating increases the fire hazard
Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark
Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed

5.4 Instructions:

Take account of toxic fire-fighting water
Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Gloves
Protective clothing
Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions:

See heading 8.2

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Dam up the solid spill
Prevent soil and water pollution
Prevent spreading in sewers

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

See heading 13

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

- Scoop solid spill into closing containers
- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

- Avoid raising dust
- Warning! Avoid exposure
- Keep away from naked flames/heat
- Obtain special instructions before use
- Observe strict hygiene
- Keep container tightly closed
- Do not discharge the waste into the drain

7.2 Storage:

Safe storage requirements:

- Store in a cool area
- Store in a dry area
- Keep container in a well-ventilated place
- Keep locked up
- Unauthorized persons are not admitted
- Meet the legal requirements

Keep away from:

- oxidizing agents
- (strong) acids

7.3 Specific use(s):

See information supplied by the manufacturer for the identified use(s)

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

8.1.1 Occupational exposure:

If limit values are applicable and available these will be listed below.

8.1.2 Sampling methods:

Product name	Test	Number	Sampling method	Remarks
Benz(a)Anthracene	OSHA	CSI		
Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)	NIOSH	5506	adsorption tubes	
Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)	NIOSH	5515	adsorption tubes	

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:

- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection

Personal protective equipment:

- a) Respiratory protection:
 - Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- b) Hand protection:
 - Gloves
- c) Eye protection:
 - Safety glasses
 - In case of dust production: protective goggles
- d) Skin protection:
 - Protective clothing

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls:

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

See headings 6.2, 6.3 and 13

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Physical form	Crystalline solid Needles
Colour	Light yellow

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

Boiling point	480 °C
Vapour pressure (20°C)	< 0.00001 hPa
Solubility in water	< 0.00001 g/100 ml
Solubility in solvents	Soluble in ethanol Soluble in acetic acid Soluble in oils/fats
Log Pow	6.84

9.3 Other information:

Melting point	217 °C
---------------	--------

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid:

Possible fire hazard

heat sources
ignition sources

Stability

No data available

Reactions

Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers

10.2 Materials to avoid:

oxidizing agents
(strong) acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

No (test) data available.

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

Probably human carcinogenic
No certainty about human mutagenic properties
Not classified as toxic to reproduction (EC)

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

EC carc cat	2
Listed in SZW - List of carcinogenic substances	yes
IARC - classification	2B
MAK - Krebszeugend Kategorie	2
MAK - Keimzellmutagen Kategorie	3B
MAK - Schwangerschaft Gruppe	-
CLP carc cat	category 1B

11.3 Acute effects/symptoms:

Inhalation:

No data available

Skin contact:

Revision number: 0200

Product number: 49287

Reference number: BCR-048R

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BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

Slight irritation

Eye contact:

Slight irritation

Ingestion:

No data available

11.4 Chronic effects:

ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:

No specific information available

SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Feeling of weakness

Cracking of the skin

Skin rash/inflammation

Photoallergy

Skin cancer

Lung tissue affection/degeneration

Enlargement/affection of the liver

Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

No (test) data available.

12.2 Mobility:

Volatile organic compounds (VOC)

0 %

Solubility in/reaction with water

Insoluble in water

Water physicochemical processes

Forming sediments in water

Soil physicochemical processes

Adsorbs into the soil

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

Water abiotic degradation processes

Ozonation in water

Half-life soil

65 - 1400 days

Not readily biodegradable in water

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:

Log Pow

6.84

Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Results of PBT assessment:

Not applicable, based on available data

12.6 Other adverse effects:

Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) no 1005/2009)

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

Waste material code (Directive 2008/98/EC, decision 2001/118/EC)

16 05 06* : laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals

Depending on branch of industry and production process, also other EURAL codes may be applicable

Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC

13.2 Disposal methods:

Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent

Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber with energy recovery

Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations

Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EC, Council decision 2455/2001/EC, O.J. L331 of 15/12/2001)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

Waste material code packaging (Directive 2008/98/EC)

15 01 10* : packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

{13.4 Entsorgung verschmutzter Gebinde:}

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

14. Transport information

ADR

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ADR	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Hazard identification number	90
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

RID

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name RID	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

ADNR

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ADNR	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

IMO

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name IMO	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Labels	9
Marine pollutant	P
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

ICAO

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ICAO	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

15. Regulatory information

15.1 EU Legislation:

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

DSD/DPD

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens



Dangerous for the environment

R-phrases

45	May cause cancer
50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

S-phrases

53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)
60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Additional recommendations

	Restricted to professional users.
--	-----------------------------------

CLP

Classification and labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 – Annex VI and after evaluation of available test data



Signal word

Dgr	Danger
-----	--------

H-statements

H350	May cause cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P-statements

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.

Supplemental information

	Restricted to professional users.
--	-----------------------------------

15.2 National provisions:

15.3 Specific community rules:

Enumerated in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006: Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles.

Legislation

EG/552/2009

EG/552/2009

Reference legislation

See column 1: 28.

See column 1: 50. g)

16. Other information

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

The information in this safety data sheet is based on data and samples provided to BIG. The sheet was written to the best of our ability and according to the state of knowledge at that time. The safety data sheet only constitutes a guideline for the safe handling, use, consumption, storage, transport and disposal of the substances/preparations/mixtures mentioned under point 1. New safety data sheets are written from time to time. Only the most recent versions may be used. Old versions must be destroyed. Unless indicated otherwise word for word on the safety data sheet, the information does not apply to substances/preparations/mixtures in purer form, mixed with other substances or in processes. The safety data sheet offers no quality specification for the substances/preparations/mixtures in question.

Compliance with the instructions in this safety data sheet does not release the user from the obligation to take all measures dictated by common sense, regulations and recommendations or which are necessary and/or useful based on the real applicable circumstances. BIG does not guarantee the accuracy or exhaustiveness of the information provided. Use of this safety data sheet is subject to the licence and liability limiting conditions as stated in your BIG licence agreement. All intellectual property rights to this sheet are the property of BIG and its distribution and reproduction are limited. Consult your BIG licence agreement for details.

(*) = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION (NFPA)

PBT-substances = persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances

DSD Dangerous Substance Directive

DPD Dangerous Preparation Directive

CLP (EU-GHS) Classification, labelling and packaging (Globally Harmonised System in Europe)

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under headings 2 and 3:

R45	May cause cancer
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Full text of any H-statements referred to under headings 2 and 3:

H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of any classes referred to under headings 2 and 3:

Aquatic Acute	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute
Aquatic Chronic	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic
Carc.	Carcinogenicity

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Based on Directive 2001/58/EC et seq. of the Commission of the European Communities

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Synonyms: benzo(a)anthracene

CAS No.	: 56-55-3	BCR number	: BCR-271
EC index No.	: 601-033-00-9	NFPA code	: N.D.
EINECS No.	: 200-280-6	Molecular weight	: 228.30
RTECS No.	: CV9275000	Formula	: C18H12

1.2 Use of the substance or the preparation:

Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:

Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel. : +32 14 57 12 11
Fax : +32 14 58 42 73

1.4 Telephone number for emergency:

+32 70 245 245
Antigifcentrum
p/a Militair Hospitaal Koningin Astrid, Bruynstraat, B-1120 Brussel

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients	CAS No. EINECS No.	Conc. in %	Hazard symbol	Risks (R-phrases)
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3 200-280-6	100	T;N	45-50/53 (1)

(1) For R-phrases in full: see heading 16

3. Hazards identification

- May cause cancer
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

4. First aid measures

4.1 Eye contact:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Rinse immediately with water

4.2 Skin contact:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Wash with water and soap
- Remove clothing before washing

4.3 After inhalation:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if breathing problems develop
- Remove the victim into fresh air
- Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration

4.4 After ingestion:

- Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell
- Immediately give lots of water to drink
- Never give water to an unconscious person

Printing date : 07-2002
Compiled by : Brandweerinformatiecentrum voor Gevaarlijke Stoffen vzw (BIG)
Technische Schoolstraat 43 A, B-2440 Geel
☎ +32 14 58 45 47 <http://www.big.be> E-mail: info@big.be

1 / 8

MSDS established :
Reference number : BIG\18241GB
Reason for revision : Directive 2001/58/EC
Revision date : 28-03-2002
Revision number : 001

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

5. Fire-fighting measures

- 5.1 **Suitable extinguishing media:**
- Water spray
 - Alcohol foam
 - Polymer foam
 - ABC powder
 - Carbon dioxide
- 5.2 **Unsuitable extinguishing media:**
- Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium
- 5.3 **Special exposure hazards:**
- Not easily combustible
 - Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed
- 5.4 **Instructions:**
- Take account of toxic firefighting water
 - Use firefighting water moderately and contain it
- 5.5 **Special protective equipment for firefighters:**
- Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus
 - Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

- 6.1 **Personal protection/precautions:** see heading 8.1/8.3/10.3
- 6.2 **Environmental precautions:**
- Prevent soil and water pollution
 - Substance must not be discharged into the sewer
 - Dam up the solid spill
- 6.3 **Methods for cleaning up:**
- Stop dust cloud by covering with sand/earth
 - Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
 - Scoop solid spill into closing containers
 - Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
 - Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
 - Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

- 7.1 **Handling:**
- Observe strict hygiene
 - Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin
 - Avoid raising dust
 - Do not discharge the waste into the drain
 - Remove contaminated clothing immediately
- 7.2 **Storage:**
- Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool area. Store in a dry area.
 - Store in a dark area.
 - Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|----|
| Storage temperature | : N.D. | °C |
| Quantity limits | : N.D. | kg |
| Storage life | : N.D. | |
| Materials for packaging | : | |
| - suitable | :no data available | |
| - to avoid | :no data available | |
- 7.3 **Specific uses:**
- See information supplied by the manufacturer

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

TLV-TWA	:	mg/m ³	-	ppm
TLV-STEL	:	mg/m ³	-	ppm
TLV-Ceiling	:	mg/m ³		ppm
OES-LTEL	:	mg/m ³		ppm
OES-STEL	:	mg/m ³		ppm
MAK	:	mg/m ³		ppm
TRK	:	mg/m ³		ppm
MAC-TGG 8 h	:	mg/m ³		
MAC-TGG 15 min.	:	mg/m ³		
MAC-Ceiling	:	mg/m ³		
VME-8 h	:	mg/m ³		ppm
VLE-15 min.	:	mg/m ³		ppm
GWBB-8 h	:	mg/m ³		ppm
GWK-15 min.	:	mg/m ³		ppm
Momentary value	:	mg/m ³		ppm
EC	:	mg/m ³		ppm
EC-STEL	:	mg/m ³		ppm

Sampling methods:

- Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5506
- Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5515
- Benz(a)Anthracene OSHA CSI

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:

- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Work under local exhaust/ventilation

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls: see heading 13

8.3 Personal protection:

8.3.1 respiratory protection:

- Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- High dust production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

8.3.2 hand protection:

- Gloves
- Suitable materials: No data available
- Breakthrough time: N.D.

8.3.3 eye protection:

- Safety glasses
- In case of dust production: protective goggles

8.3.4 skin protection:

- Protective clothing
- In case of dust production: head/neck protection
- Suitable materials: No data available

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Appearance (at 20°C)	: Crystalline solid / Scales
Odour	: Odourless
Colour	: Colourless to fluorescent yellow-green

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH value	: N.D.	
Boiling point/boiling range	: N.A.	°C
Flashpoint	: N.D.	°C
Explosion limits	: N.D.	vol% (°C)
Vapour pressure (at 20°C)	: 0.00007	hPa
Vapour pressure (at 50°C)	: N.D.	hPa
Relative density (at 20°C)	: 1.3	
Water solubility	: 0.00001	g/100 ml
Soluble in	: Ether, acetone, oils/fats	
Relative vapour density	: N.D.	
Viscosity	: N.D.	Pa.s
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	: 5.61/5.79	
Evaporation rate		
ratio to butyl acetate	: N.D.	
ratio to ether	: N.D.	

9.3 Other information:

Melting point/melting range	: 160	°C
Auto-ignition point	: N.D.	°C
Saturation concentration	: N.D.	g/m ³

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid/reactivity:

- Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Materials to avoid:

- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

- Upon combustion CO and CO₂ are formed
- Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers
- Decomposes on exposure to (strong) acids

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat	: N.D.	mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	: N.D.	mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	: N.D.	mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	mg/l/4 h
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	ppm/4 h

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

EC carc. cat. : 2
EC muta. cat. : not listed
EC repr. cat. : not listed

Carcinogenicity (TLV) : A2
Carcinogenicity (MAC) : K
Carcinogenicity (VME) : not listed
Carcinogenicity (GWBB) : not listed

Carcinogenicity (MAK) : 2
Mutagenicity (MAK) : not listed
Teratogenicity (MAK) : -

IARC classification : 2A

11.3 Routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, eyes and skin
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

11.4 Acute effects/symptoms:

AFTER SKIN CONTACT
- Slight irritation

11.5 Chronic effects:

- Probably human carcinogenic
- Mutagenicity: AMES test positive
- Probably human mutagenic

ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:
- No specific information available

SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
- Feeling of weakness
- Photoallergy
- Skin rash/inflammation
- Cracking of the skin
- Skin cancer
- Lung tissue affection/degeneration
- Enlargement/affection of the liver
- Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- LC50 (65 h) : 0.0018 mg/l (PIMEPHALES PROMELAS)
- EC50 (96 h) : 0.01 mg/l (DAPHNIA PULEX)

12.2 Mobility:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOC): 0%
- Photolysis in water
- Ozonation in water
- Insoluble in water

For other physicochemical properties see heading 9.

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

- biodegradation BOD₅ : N.D. % ThOD
- water : - Not readily biodegradable in water
- soil : T $\frac{1}{2}$: > 100 days

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:

- log P_{ow} : 5.61/5.79
- BCF : 72 h : 350 (LEUCISCUS IDUS)
- Highly bioaccumulative

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

12.5 Other adverse effects:

- **WGK** : 3 (Classification based on the R-phrases in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS) of 17 May 1999)
- **Effect on the ozone layer** : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) 3093/94)
- **Greenhouse effect** : no data available
- **Effect on waste water purification** : no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

- Waste material code (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 16 05 06 (laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals)
- Waste material code (Flanders): 001, 045, 691
- Waste code (Germany): 59302
- Hazardous waste (91/689/EEC)

13.2 Disposal methods:

- Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
- Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber
- Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EEC, Council Decision 2455/2001/EC)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

- Waste material code packaging (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 15 01 10 (packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances)

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

14. Transport information

90

3077

- 14.1 Classification of the substance in compliance with UN Recommendations
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| UN number | : 3077 |
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| PROPER SHIPPING NAME | : UN 3077, Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (benzo[a]anthracene) |
- 14.2 ADR (transport by road)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.3 RID (transport by rail)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.4 ADNR (transport by inland waterways)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| PACKING | : III |
| DANGER LABEL TANKS | : 9 |
| DANGER LABEL PACKAGES | : 9 |
- 14.5 IMDG (maritime transport)
- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| MFAG | : - |
| EMS | : - |
| MARINE POLLUTANT | : P |
- 14.6 ICAO (air transport)
- | | |
|---|-------|
| CLASS | : 9 |
| SUB RISKS | : - |
| PACKING | : III |
| PACKING INSTRUCTIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT | : |
| PACKING INSTRUCTIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT | : |
- 14.7 Special precautions in connection with transport : none
- 14.8 Limited quantities (LQ) :

When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR/RID/ADNR in chapter 3.4, **only** the following prescriptions shall be complied with:
each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription:
- 'UN 3077'
or, in the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package:
- the letters 'LQ'

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

15. Regulatory information

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens



Toxic



Dangerous for the environment

- R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- S53 : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S60 : This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

16. Other information

The information provided on this MSDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE
N.D. = NOT DETERMINED
***** = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

- R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Exposure limits:

TLV : Threshold Limit Value - ACGIH USA 2000
OES : Occupational Exposure Standards - United Kingdom 1999
MEL : Maximum Exposure Limits - United Kingdom 1999
MAK : Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
TRK : Technische Richtkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
MAC : Maximale aanvaarde concentratie - The Netherlands 2002
VME : Valeurs limites de Moyenne d'Exposition - France 1999
VLE : Valeurs limites d'Exposition à court terme - France 1999
GWBB : Grenswaarde beroepsmatige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
GWK : Grenswaarde kortstondige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
EC : Indicative occupational exposure limit values - directive 2000/39/EC

Chronic toxicity:

K : List of the carcinogenic substances and processes - The Netherlands 2002

Material Safety Data Sheet

Benzo[a]pyrene, 98%

ACC# 37175

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Benzo[a]pyrene, 98%

Catalog Numbers: AC105600000, AC105600010, AC105601000, AC377200000, AC377200010, AC377201000 AC377201000

Synonyms: 3,4-Benzopyrene; 3,4-Benzpyrene; Benzo[def]chrysene.

Company Identification:

Acros Organics N.V.
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information in North America, call: 800-ACROS-01

For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	>96	200-028-5

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: yellow to brown powder.

Danger! May cause harm to the unborn child. May impair fertility. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Cancer hazard. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause heritable genetic damage.

Target Organs: Reproductive system, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: May cause eye irritation.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause an allergic reaction in certain individuals.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. May be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. May be harmful if inhaled.

Chronic: May cause cancer in humans. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Flash Point: Not available.

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.

Upper: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 0; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.

Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs

Benzo[a]pyrene	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (as benzene soluble aerosol) (listed under Coal tar pitches).	0.1 mg/m3 TWA (cyclohexane-extractable fraction) (listed under Coal tar pitches).80 mg/m3 IDLH (listed under Coal tar pitches).	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (as benzene soluble fraction) (listed under Coal tar pitches).
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OSHA Vacated PELs: Benzo[a]pyrene: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Powder

Appearance: yellow to brown

Odor: faint aromatic odor

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: Not available.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Evaporation Rate:Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 495 deg C @ 760 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point:175 - 179 deg C

Decomposition Temperature:Not available.

Solubility: 1.60x10⁻³ mg/l @25°C

Specific Gravity/Density:Not available.

Molecular Formula:C₂₀H₁₂

Molecular Weight:252.31

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Dust generation.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 50-32-8: DJ3675000

LD50/LC50:

Not available.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 50-32-8:

- **ACGIH:** A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
- **California:** carcinogen, initial date 7/1/87
- **NTP:** Suspect carcinogen
- **IARC:** Group 1 carcinogen (listed as Coal tar pitches).

Epidemiology: No information found

Teratogenicity: No information found

Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Mutagenicity: Mutagenic effects have occurred in humans. Mutagenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: No information found

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 50-32-8: waste number U022.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	NOT REGULATED FOR DOMESTIC TRANSPORT	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOL (Benzo{a} pyrene)
Hazard Class:		9
UN Number:		UN3077
Packing Group:		III

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 50-32-8: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 50-32-8: immediate, delayed.

Section 313

This material contains Benzo[a]pyrene (CAS# 50-32-8, >96%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR

Clean Air Act:

This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants.

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.

This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA.

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 50-32-8 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65**The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water Act:**

WARNING: This product contains Benzo[a]pyrene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 50-32-8: 0.06 æg/day NSRL

European/International Regulations**European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives****Hazard Symbols:**

T N

Risk Phrases:

R 43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R 45 May cause cancer.

R 46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

R 60 May impair fertility.

R 61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

- S 53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions /safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 50-32-8: No information available.

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of D2A.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information
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MSDS Creation Date: 9/02/1997

Revision #7 Date: 6/30/2006

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Number 1

1. Identification

Product Name Benzo[ghi]perylene
Cat No. : AC105550000; AC105550050; AC105550250; AC105551000
Synonyms 1,12-Benzoperylene
Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against No Information available
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Fisher Scientific One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410 Tel: (201) 796-7100	Entity / Business Name Acros Organics One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410	Emergency Telephone Number For information US call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / Europe call: +32 14 57 52 11 Emergency Number US :001-201-796-7100 / Europe : +32 14 57 52 99 CHEMTREC Tel. No. US :001-800-424-9300 / Europe :001-703-527-3887
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2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification
Classification under 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Label Elements

None required

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	> 98

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Obtain medical attention.

Inhalation Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects No information available.

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media No information available

Flash Point No information available

Method - No information available

Autoignition Temperature No information available

Explosion Limits

Upper No data available

Lower No data available

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No information available

Sensitivity to Static Discharge No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health
0

Flammability
0

Instability
0

Physical hazards
N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.

Environmental Precautions See Section 12 for additional ecological information. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Avoid dust formation. Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Storage Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Engineering Measures Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin and body protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respiratory Protection	Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Yellow
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	276 - 280 °C / 528.8 - 536 °F
Boiling Point/Range	No information available > @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Relative Density	No information available
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available
Molecular Formula	C22 H12
Molecular Weight	276.33

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable.
Conditions to Avoid	Excess heat. Exposure to light. Incompatible products.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information	No acute toxicity information is available for this product
Component Information	
Toxicologically Synergistic	No information available

Products**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

Irritation No information available

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated. See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains.

Persistence and Degradability No information available

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility

Component	log Pow
Benzo(ghi)perylene	7.23

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA Not regulated

IMDG/IMO Not regulated

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL

Benzo(ghi)perylene	-	-	-	205-883-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Legend:

X - Listed

E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.

F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.

N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.

P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance

R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule

T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.

XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).

Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.

Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	> 98	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Benzo(ghi)perylene	-	-	X	X

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Benzo(ghi)perylene	5000 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

State Right-to-Know

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Benzo(ghi)perylene	X	X	X	X	-

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ):	N
DOT Marine Pollutant	N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant	N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class Non-controlled

16. Other information

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Print Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer

The information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS

APG**Analytical Products Group, Inc.**2730 Washington Blvd., Belpre, OH 45714
740-423-4200 800-272-4442 Fax 740-423-5588**Material Safety Data Sheet**

Date prepared on: 9/18/95

Last revised on: 1/20/08

Page 1

Section I: Product Identification

CATALOG NUMBER: 2600,4230,4232,4233	PRODUCT NAME: BTEX
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Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Chemical Name	CAS Reg. No.	OSHA PEL (TWA)	% Composition*
Methanol	67-56-1	200ppm	>90%
A table of the compounds possible in this purgeable aromatic analytical standard is attached. Data included in the table are formulas, CAS numbers, oral LD50 values for rats and PEL/TWA values if available. Total concentration of purgeable aromatic compounds in the standard is less than 2% with individual compound concentrations of less than 0.1%.			

Non-Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Chemical Name	CAS Reg. No.	OSHA PEL (TWA)	% Composition*

* Components are calculated on a weight/weight basis.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics of Hazardous Ingredients

BOILING POINT: 65 C (149 F)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (water=1) 0.79		
VAPOR PRESSURE: 97 mmHg @ 20 C	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete	APPEARANCE/ODOR: Clear, colorless liquid with pungent odor (methanol).	

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

FLASH POINT (Method used): 12 C (54 F) Closed cup	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 463 C (867 F)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LEL 6%	UEL 36%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguisher media appropriate for surrounding fire since sample size is small. Alcohol foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (water may be ineffective in most laboratory situations.)				
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in positive pressure mode. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool.				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Burns with a clear, almost invisible flame.				

Section V - Reactivity Data

STABILITY:	Unstable <input type="checkbox"/>	Stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flame and other sources of ignition.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, zinc, aluminum and magnesium.			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formaldehyde.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	May Occur <input type="checkbox"/>	Will Not Occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conditions to Avoid: N/A

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

ROUTES OF ENTRY	Inhalation? YES	Skin? YES	Ingestion? YES
HEALTH HAZARDS (Acute and Chronic): ACUTE: Yes, see chronic symptoms. CHRONIC: Yes, methanol ingestion may be fatal or cause blindness, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, gastrointestinal irritation, central nervous system depression or hearing loss.			
COMPONENTS LISTED AS CARCINOGENS OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGENS: No, not listed in IARC monograph.			
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Irritation of skin, eyes, nose, throat and headache. Prolonged contact may cause dermatitis. Exposure effects may differ between individuals			
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Eye disorders, skin disorders, liver and kidney disorders			
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Seek medical assistance for treatment, observation and support if necessary. EYE CONTACT: Flush with water, obtain medical attention. SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water, use protective creams. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, if not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and obtain medical attention. INGESTION: If conscious, give water and baking soda and induce vomiting. Obtain medical assistance immediately.			

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: (Sample) shut off ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in area. Take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into container for later disposal. Flush area with water.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations. Excess sample should be placed in a proper waste solvent container.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed, store in a cool, dry, well ventilated, flammable liquid storage area.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS* Do not heat or evaporate sample to dryness.

Section VIII - Control Measures

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Please specify): Required if airborne concentration exceeds TWA of 200 ppm.	
VENTILATION: Local exhaust. (general or local exhausts meet TLV regulations).	
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber gloves recommended.	EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: N/A	
EMERGENCY WASH FACILITIES: Maintain eye wash and quick drench showers in work area	

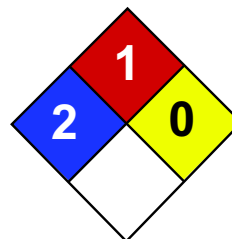
The information stated in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is believed to be correct on the date of publication and must not be considered all conclusive. The information has been obtained only by a search of available literature and is only a guide for handling the chemicals. Persons not specifically and properly trained should not handle this chemical or its container. This MSDS is provided without any warranty expressed or implied, including merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose.

This product is furnished for laboratory use ONLY! Our standards may not be used as drugs, cosmetics, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or as house hold chemicals.

* Various Government agencies (i.e., Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and others) may have specific regulations concerning the transportation, handling, storage or use of this product which may not be contained herein. The customer or user of this product should be familiar with these regulations.

Hazardous components of the Volatiles Standard

<i>CHEMICAL</i>	<i>CAS #</i>	<i>% by WEIGHT</i>	<i>LD50</i>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<0.2%	3500 mg/kg
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.2%	4894 mg/kg
Toluene	108-88-3	<0.2%	7000 mg/kg
m-Xylene	108-38-3	<0.2%	5 gm/kg
p-Xylene	106-42-3	<0.2%	5 gm/kg
o-Xylene	95-47-6	<0.2%	1364 mg/kg



Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Chromium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Chromium

Catalog Codes: SLC4711, SLC3709

CAS#: 7440-47-3

RTECS: GB4200000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Chromium

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Chromium metal; Chrome; Chromium Metal Chips 2" and finer

Chemical Name: Chromium

Chemical Formula: Cr

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:

1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Chromium	7440-47-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Chromium LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: May be combustible at high temperature.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 580°C (1076°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Moderate fire hazard when it is in the form of a dust (powder) and burns rapidly when heated in flame. Chromium is attacked vigorously by fused potassium chlorate producing vivid incandescence. Pyrophoric chromium unites with nitric oxide with incandescence. Incandescent reaction with nitrogen oxide or sulfur dioxide.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Powdered Chromium metal +fused ammonium nitrate may react violently or explosively. Powdered Chromium will explode spontaneously in air.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 1 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) [Canada] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Metal solid.)

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 52 g/mole

Color: Silver-white to Grey.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 2642°C (4787.6°F)

Melting Point: 1900°C (3452°F) +/- !0 deg. C

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 7.14 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility:

Insoluble in cold water, hot water. Soluble in acids (except Nitric), and strong alkalies.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with molten Lithium at 180 deg. C, hydrogen peroxide, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, most caustic alkalies and alkali carbonates, potassium chlorate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, bromine pentafluoride. It may react violently or ignite with bromine pentafluoride. Chromium is rapidly attacked by fused sodium hydroxide + potassium nitrate. Potentially hazardous incompatibility with strong oxidizers.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause cancer based on animal data. There is no evidence that exposure to trivalent chromium causes cancer in man.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: May cause skin irritation. Eyes: May cause mechanical eye irritation. Inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Inhalation: The effects of chronic exposure include irritation, sneezing, redness of the throat, bronchospasm, asthma, cough, polyps, chronic inflammation, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, pharyngitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumoconiosis. Effects on the nose from chronic chromium exposure include irritation, ulceration, and perforation of the nasal septum. Inflammation and ulceration of the larynx may also occur. Ingestion or Inhalation: Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal:**

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information**Federal and State Regulations:**

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Chromium Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Chromium Illinois chemical safety act: Chromium New York release reporting list: Chromium Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Chromium Pennsylvania RTK: Chromium Minnesota: Chromium Michigan critical material: Chromium Massachusetts RTK: Chromium Massachusetts spill list: Chromium New Jersey: Chromium New Jersey spill list: Chromium Louisiana spill reporting: Chromium California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Chromium TSCA 8(b) inventory: Chromium SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Chromium CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Chromium: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

Other Regulations:

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

DSCL (EEC):

R40- Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:16 PM

Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall ScienceLab.com be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Last Revision Date: 1/11/2012

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Catalog Number: M-CSM8080U99
Description: Pesticide Control Sample Mixture in Toluene
Product is: Mixture

Supplied by CHEM SERVICE, Inc. PO BOX 599, WEST CHESTER, PA 19381 (610)-692-3026
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-610-692-3026

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The following compounds are contained in this mixture at the stated concentrations:

<u>CONC</u>	<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>CAS</u>
100ug/ml	4,4'-DDD	72-54-8
100ug/ml	4,4'-DDT	50-29-3
100ug/ml	b-Endosulfan	33213-65-9
100ug/ml	Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8
100ug/ml	Endrin	72-20-8
20ug/ml	Heptachlor	76-44-8
20ug/ml	BHC (alpha isomer)	319-84-6
20ug/ml	BHC (beta isomer)	319-85-7
20ug/ml	a-Endosulfan	959-98-8
20ug/ml	Heptachlor epoxide (Isomer B)	1024-57-3
20ug/ml	Aldrin	309-00-2
20ug/ml	Dieldrin	60-57-1
20ug/ml	4,4'-DDE	72-55-9

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Contact lenses should not be worn in the laboratory. All chemicals should be considered hazardous - Avoid direct physical contact!

For the solvent: Toluene

Can cause eye irritation. Prolonged exposure may cause nausea/headache/dizziness and/or eye damage. May be harmful if inhaled. Dust and/or vapors can cause irritation to respiratory tract. Can be irritating to mucous membranes.

May be harmful if swallowed. Can cause gastro-intestinal disturbances. Can cause blood disorders. Exposure can cause liver damage. Exposure can cause kidney damage.

Can cause skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May be rapidly absorbed through the skin with potential adverse health effects.

Can cause delayed adverse health effects. Can cause nervous system injury.

Avoid consumption of alcohol before and after handling of this compound because it will increase the toxicity of the compound. Narcotic at high concentrations.

This chemical is considered to cause DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY by the state of California.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

An antidote is a substance intended to counteract the effect of a poison. It should be administered only by a physician or trained emergency personnel. Medical advice can be obtained from a POISON CONTROL CENTER.

For the solvent: Toluene

In case of contact: Flush eyes continuously with water for 15-20 minutes. Flush skin with water for 15-20 minutes. If no burns have occurred-use soap and water to cleanse skin. If inhaled remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if patient is having difficulty breathing. If patient has stopped breathing administer artificial respirations. If patient is in cardiac arrest administer CPR. Continue life supporting measures until medical assistance has arrived. Contact Poison Control Center immediately if necessary.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing. If patient is exhibiting signs of shock - Keep warm and quiet.

If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If taken internally give milk, milk of magnesia or egg whites beaten with water. Do not administer liquids or induce vomiting to an unconscious or convulsing person. If patient is vomiting-watch closely to make sure airway does not become obstructed by vomit.

Get medical attention if necessary.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

For the solvent: Toluene

Flash Point:	4.4°C
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder. DO NOT USE WATER!
Lower Explosion Limit:	1.2%
Upper Explosion Limit:	7%
Autoignition Temperature:	535°C

NFPA Scale:	0 - Least, 1 - Slight, 2 - Moderate, 3 - High, 4 - Severe
NFPA Hazard Rating:	Health: 2, Reactivity: 0, Flammability: 3

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills or Leaks: Evacuate area. Wear appropriate OSHA regulated equipment. Ventilate area. Absorb on vermiculite or similar material. Sweep up and place in an appropriate container. Hold for disposal.

Wash contaminated surfaces to remove any residue.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: This chemical should be handled only in a hood. Eye shields should be worn. Use appropriate OSHA/MSHA approved safety equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage: Store in a cool dry place. Store only with compatible chemicals. Keep tightly closed.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

For the solvent: Toluene

OSHA PEL (TWA):	100 ppm (375mg/m ³)
ACGIH TLV (TWA):	50ppm (147mg/m ³)
ACGIH TLV (STEL):	Data Not Available

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear Safety Glasses.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to minimize contact with skin.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant the use of a respirator.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

For the solvent: Toluene

Color: Colorless
Phase: Liquid
Melting Point: -95°C
Boiling Point: 110.6°C
Specific Gravity: 0.866g/mL @ 20°C
Vapor Density: 2.9
Vapor Pressure: 29.1hPa @ 20°C
Solubility in Water: Very slightly soluble
Odor: Aromatic
Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate=1): 1.9
Molecular Weight: 92.14
Molecular Formula: C7H8

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

For the solvent: Toluene

Flammable. Readily absorbed and retained on clothing and/or shoes.
Volatile. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. Decomposition liberates toxic fumes.
Hygroscopic.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Since this solution contains a very low concentration of active component, the primary hazard is from the solvent.

The LD50 for the minor component:

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>LD50</u>
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	113 mg/kg
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	87 mg/kg
b-Endosulfan	33213-65-9	240 mg/kg
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	18 mg/kg
Endrin	72-20-8	8 mg/kg
Heptachlor	76-44-8	40 mg/kg
BHC (alpha isomer)	319-84-6	177 mg/kg
BHC (beta isomer)	319-85-7	6,000 mg/kg
a-Endosulfan	959-98-8	76 mg/kg
Heptachlor epoxide (Isomer B)	1024-57-3	15 mg/kg
Aldrin	309-00-2	38 mg/kg
Dieldrin	60-57-1	38 mg/kg
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	880 mg/kg

For the solvent: Toluene

RTECS: XS5250000
Oral Rat or Mouse LD50: 5000.0 mg/kg
Dermal Rat or Mouse LD50: N/A mg/kg
Rat or Mouse LC50 : 49 g/m3(4h)

Carcinogenicity

OSHA: NO
IARC: NO Details: 3

NTP: NO
ACGIH: NO Details: A4
NIOSH: NO
Other: NO

Property 65: This chemical is considered to cause DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY by the state of California.

Carcinogenicity

For the minor component:

4,4'-DDD	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	No	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
4,4'-DDT	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	Yes	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	Yes	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
Heptachlor	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	Yes	<u>ACGIH</u>	Yes
BHC (alpha isomer)	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	No	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
BHC (beta isomer)	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	Yes	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	No	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
Heptachlor epoxide (Isomer B)	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	No	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
Aldrin	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	No	<u>NIOSH</u>	Yes	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
Dieldrin	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	No	<u>NIOSH</u>	Yes	<u>ACGIH</u>	No
4,4'-DDE	<u>OSHA</u>	No	<u>NTP</u>	No	<u>IARC</u>	Yes	<u>NIOSH</u>	No	<u>ACGIH</u>	No

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not Available
Environmental Fate: Not Available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

For the solvent: Toluene

UN Number: UN1294
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Toluene

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

For the solvent: Toluene

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: F, Xn

Risk Phrases:

-R11: Highly Flammable.
-R20: Harmful by inhalation.

Safety Phrases:

-S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
-S25: Avoid contact with the eyes.
-S29: Do not empty into drains.
-S33: Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be correct on the date it was last revised and must not be considered all inclusive. The information has been obtained only by a search of available literature and is only a guide for handling the chemicals. OSHA regulations require that if other hazards become evident, an upgraded MSDS must be made available to the employee within three months. RESPONSIBILITY for updates lies with the employer and not with CHEM SERVICE, Inc.

Persons not specifically and properly trained should not handle this chemical or its container. This product is furnished FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY! Our products may NOT BE USED as drugs, cosmetics, agricultural or pesticide products, food additives or as household chemicals.

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is intended only for use with Chem Service, Inc. products and should not be relied on for use with materials from any other supplier even if the chemical name(s) on the product are identical! Whenever using an MSDS for a solution or mixture the user should refer to the MSDS for every component of the solution or mixture. Chem Service warrants that this MSDS is based upon the most current information available to Chem Service at the time it was last revised. THIS WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE, AND CHEM SERVICE, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This MSDS is provided gratis and CHEM SERVICE, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES.

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Chem Service Inc. Material Safety Data Sheet

Last Revised On: 11/3/2011

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Catalog Number: S-10875M1
Description: 4,4'-DDE
Product is: Solution
Other Name(s): 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis[p-chlorophenyl]ethylene/p,p'-DDE/1,1
-(Dichloroethenylidene)bis[4-chlorobenzene]
Supplied by CHEM SERVICE, Inc. PO BOX 599, WEST CHESTER, PA 19381 (610)-692-3026
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-610-692-3026

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.: 72-55-9
Description: 4,4'-DDE Solution
Concentration: 100ug/mL in Methanol
EINECS No.: 200-784-6
Hazard Symbols: XN

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Contact lenses should not be worn in the laboratory. All chemicals should be considered hazardous - Avoid direct physical contact!

For the solvent: Methanol

Health Risks: May be fatal if absorbed through the skin! Repeated exposure to vapors and/or dust can cause eye injury. May be fatal if inhaled! Can cause cardiovascular system injury. Exposure can cause liver damage. Exposure can cause kidney damage. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. Can cause gastro-intestinal disturbances. Can cause convulsions.

Property 65: Data Not Available

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

An antidote is a substance intended to counteract the effect of a poison. It should be administered only by a physician or trained emergency personnel. Medical advice can be obtained from a POISON CONTROL CENTER.

For the solvent: Methanol

First Aid: In case of contact: Flush eyes continuously with water for 15-20 minutes. Flush skin with water for 15-20 minutes. If patient has stopped breathing administer artificial respiration. If patient is in cardiac arrest administer CPR. Continue life supporting measures until medical assistance has arrived. Do not wear shoes or clothing until absolutely free of all chemical odors. Get medical attention if necessary. If no burns have occurred-use soap and water to cleanse skin. If inhaled remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if patient is having difficulty breathing. If swallowed do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

For the solvent: Methanol

Flash Point: 11°C This is a flammable chemical.

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide or dry chemical powder. DO NOT USE WATER!

Upper Explosion Limit: 36%

Lower Explosion Limit: 6.0%

Autoignition Temperature: 464°C

NFPA Scale: 0 - Least, 1 - Slight, 2 - Moderate, 3 - High, 4 - Severe

NFPA Hazard Rating: Health: 1. Reactivity: 0. Flammability: 3. Special: No Data.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills or Leaks: Evacuate area. Wear appropriate OSHA regulated equipment. Ventilate area.

Absorb on vermiculite or similar material. Sweep up and place in an appropriate container.

Hold for disposal.

Wash contaminated surfaces to remove any residue.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: This chemical should be handled only in a hood. Eye shields should be worn.

Use appropriate OSHA/MSHA approved safety equipment. Avoid contact with skin,

eyes and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage:

Store in a cool dry place. Store only with compatible chemicals.

Keep tightly closed.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

For the solvent: Methanol

OSHA PEL (TWA): 200 ppm (260 mg/m³)

ACGIH TLV (TWA): 200 ppm (262 mg/m³)

ACGIH TLV (STEL): Data Not Available

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear Safety Glasses.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to minimize contact with skin.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirators use.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

For the solvent: Methanol

Color: Colorless

Phase: Liquid

Melting Point: -98°C

Boiling Point: 64.6°C

Specific Gravity: 0.791g/mL

Vapor Density: 1.11

Vapor Pressure: 130.3 hPa @ 20°C

Solubility in Water: Completely miscible.

Odor: Data Not Available

Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate=1): Data Not Available

Molecular Weight: 32.05
Molecular Formula: CH4O

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

For the solvent: Methanol

Reacts with Acid halides and anhydrides. Flammable. Incompatible with strong acids. Incompatible with strong reducing agents. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. Decomposition liberates toxic fumes. Hygroscopic. Incompatible with active metals (e.g. Sodium).

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

The primary hazards for this solution are predominantly from the solvent.

For the solvent: Methanol

RTECS: PC1400000

Oral Rat or Mouse LD50: 5628 mg/kg

Dermal Rat or Mouse LD50: N/A mg/kg

Rat or Mouse LC50 : 64000 ppm/8H

Carcinogenicity

OSHA: NO

IARC: NO

NTP: NO

ACGIH: NO

NIOSH: NO

Other: NO

Property 65: Data Not Available

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not Available

Environmental Fate: Not Available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

For the solvent: Methanol

UN Number: UN1230

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: Methanol

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

For the solvent: Methanol

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: T F

Risk Phrases

R11 Highly Flammable.

R23/25 Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases

S16 Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking.

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

- S24 Avoid contact with the skin.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).
S7 Keep container tightly closed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be correct on the date it was last revised and must not be considered all inclusive. The information has been obtained only by a search of available literature and is only a guide for handling the chemicals. OSHA regulations require that if other hazards become evident, an upgraded MSDS must be made available to the employee within three months. RESPONSIBILITY for updates lies with the employer and not with CHEM SERVICE, Inc.

Persons not specifically and properly trained should not handle this chemical or its container. This product is furnished FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY! Our products may NOT BE USED as drugs, cosmetics, agricultural or pesticide products, food additives or as household chemicals.

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is intended only for use with Chem Service, Inc. products and should not be relied on for use with materials from any other supplier even if the chemical name(s) on the product are identical! Whenever using an MSDS for a solution or mixture the user should refer to the MSDS for every component of the solution or mixture. Chem Service warrants that this MSDS is based upon the most current information available to Chem Service at the time it was last revised. THIS WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE, AND CHEM SERVICE, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This MSDS is provided gratis and CHEM SERVICE, INC. SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES. Copyright © 2011 Chem Service, Inc. All rights reserved except that this MSDS may be printed for the use of a customer or prospective customer of Chem Service, Inc provided the entire MSDS is printed. The MSDS may not be placed in any database or otherwise stored or distributed in electronic or any other form.

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MSDS SUMMARY SHEET

Manufacturer:

Name: PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Address 1:

Address 2:

Address 3:

CSZ: BARTLESVILLE **State:** OK **Zipcode:** 74004

Emergency phone: (800) 424-9300

Business phone: 800-762-0942

Product:

Ferndale MSDS#: 1354 **Version # :** 6

Manufacturer MSDS#: 0041

Current? : 2002

Name:

NO. 2 DIESEL FUEL

Synonyms:

CARB **Diesel** TF3

CARB **Diesel**

CARB **Diesel** 10%

Diesel Fuel Oil

EPA Low Sulfur **Diesel** Fuel

EPA Low Sulfur **Diesel** Fuel – Dyed

EPA Off Road High Sulfur **Diesel** – Dyed

Fuel Oil No. 2 – CAS # 68476-30-2

No. 2 **Diesel** Fuel Oil

No. 2 Fuel Oil – Non Hiway – Dyed

No. 2 High Sulfur **Diesel** – Dyed

No. 2 Low Sulfur **Diesel** - Dyed

No. 2 Low Sulfur **Diesel** - Undyed

Crude column 3rd IR

Crude column 3rd side cut

Atmospheric tower 3rd side cut

Ultra Low Sulfur **Diesel** No. 2

Finished **Diesel**

DHT Reactor Feed

Straight Run **Diesel**

Diesel

Middle Distillate

Product/Catalog Numbers:

MSDS Date: 01/01/2002 (**received:** 01/14/2002)

NFPA codes:

Health: 0 **Flammability:** 2 **Reactivity:** 0

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
No. 2 Diesel Fuel**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: No. 2 Diesel Fuel
Product Code: Multiple
SAP Code:
Synonyms: 1354
CARB Diesel TF3
CARB Diesel
CARB Diesel 10%
Diesel Fuel Oil
EPA Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel
EPA Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel – Dyed
EPA Off Road High Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
Fuel Oil No. 2 – CAS # 68476-30-2
No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oil
No. 2 Fuel Oil – Non Hiway – Dyed
No. 2 High Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel - Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel – Undyed
No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel - Undyed
Intended Use:
Chemical Family:
Responsible Party: Phillip’s Petroleum Company
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74004

For Additional MSDSs: 800-762-0942

Technical Information:

The intended use of this product is indicated above. If any additional use is known, please contact us at the Technical Information number listed.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident California Poison Control System: 800-356-3120
Call CHEMTREC
North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Causes severe skin irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed red
Physical Form: Liquid
Odor: Characteristic petroleum

HFPA Hazard Class:

Health: 0 (Least)
 Flammability: 2 (Moderate)
 Reactivity: 0 (Least)

HMIS Hazard Class

Not Evaluated

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS</u>	<u>% VOLUME</u>	<u>Limits</u>	<u>EXPOSURE GUIDELINE</u>	
			<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Diesel Fuel No. 2 CAS# 68476-34-6	100	100* mg/m3	ACGIH	TWA-SKIN
Naphthalene CAS# 91-20-3	<1	10ppm	ACGIH	TWA
		15ppm	ACGIH	STEL
		10ppm	OSHA	TWA
		250ppm	NIOSH	IDLH

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory

Tosco Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.41 for low sulfur diesel fuel.

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

*Proposed ACGIH (1999)

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Severe skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning, and severe skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin, leading to dermatitis (inflammation). Not actually toxic by skin absorption, but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful (see Section 11).

Inhalation (Breathing): No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggest a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Low degree of toxicity by ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD – This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea and transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Cancer: Possible skin cancer hazard (see Sections 11 and 14).

Target Organs: There is limited evidence from animal studies that overexposure may cause injury to the kidney (see Section 11).

Developmental: Inadequate data available for this material.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and kidney disorders.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Immediately remove contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard; Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:

Flash Point: >125°F/>52°
OSHA Flammability Class: Combustible liquid
LEL %: 0.3 / UEL %; 10.0
Autoignition Temperature: 500°F/260°C

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material is flammable and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors (see Section 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharged. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practices.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing or high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSIZ49.1 and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame.” Store only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentration below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (see appropriate electrical codes).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is a potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrants a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation and skin damage (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability). Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Eyes/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1atm).

Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed red

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Characteristic petroleum

pH: unavailable

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 0.40

Vapor Density (air=1): >3

Boiling Point/Range: 320-700°F /160-371°C

Freezing/Melting Point: No Data

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Specific Gravity: 0.81-0.88 @ 60°F

Percent Volatile: Negligible

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): <1

Viscosity: 32.6-40.0 SUS @ 100°F

Bulk Density: 7.08 lbs/gal

Flash Point: >125°F / >52°C

Flammable/Explosive Limits (%): LEL: 0.3 / UEL: 10.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The use of hydrocarbon fuels in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels. ACGIH has included a TLV of 0.05 mg/m³ TWA for diesel exhaust particulate on its 1999 Notice of Intended Changes. See Section 11 for additional information on hazards of engine exhaust.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Diesel Fuel No. 2 (CAS# 68476-34-6)

Carcinogenicity: Chronic dermal application of certain middle distillate streams contained in diesel fuel No. 2 resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors in mice. This material has not been identified as carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals.

Target Organ(s): Limited evidence of renal impairment has been noted from a few case reports involving excessive exposure to diesel fuel No. 2.

Naphthalene (CAS# 91-20-3)

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has not been identified as a carcinogen by IARC or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not evaluated at this time

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a RCRA “characteristic” hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001) and benzene (D018). If the material is spilled to soil or water, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials is recommended. Further, this material, once it becomes a waste, is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268.40 and may require treatment prior to disposal to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container ?insate? could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Large empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Diesel Fuel, NA1983
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Diesel Fuel, 3, NA 1993, III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

Acute Health:	Yes
Chronic Health:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No

SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

Component	CAS Number	Weight %
-- None known --		

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Effect
Benzene	Cancer, Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant

Diesel engine exhaust, while not a component of this material, is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Carcinogen Identification:

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests in laboratory animals. It has been identified as carcinogen by IARC.

EPA (CERCLA Reportable Quantity): None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 01/01/02
Previous Issue Date: 05/15/01
Product Code: Multiple
Revised Sections: None
Previous Product Code: Multiple
MSDS Number: 0041

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Data Safety Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THE PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

Tosco Refining Company

Ferndale Refinery

UltraLow Sulfur Diesel Product Specification

Ferndale Product Code:34380xx (5) Product Code: ULSD2

(COMETS)

Specification	Unit	Limit	Test Procedure	Typical
Appearance Water & Sediment Color Haze Rating	Vol % Number Rating	0.05 Max 3.0 Max 2 Max	D 2709 D 1500 D 4176	
Composition Carbon Residue (Ramsbottom)	Wt %	0.35 Max	D 524, D 189	
Volatility 90% Recovered Flash Point Gravity	Deg; F Deg; F Deg; F API	540 Min 640 Min 125 Min (1) 30 Min	D 86 D 86 D 93 D 287, D4052	130 F
Fluidity Pour Point Cloud Point Viscosity @ 104F Lubricity, SLBOCLE Lubricity, HFRR	Deg; F Deg; F cSt cSt grams mm	See Season Table (6) See Season Table (6) 1.9 Min 4.1 Max 3100 Min .45	D 97 D 2500 D 445 D 445 D 6078 D 6079	10 F 3300gm
Combustion Cetane Index or Cetane Number (3,4)	Number	40.0 Min	D 976, D613	47.0
Corrosion Copper Strip, 3hr @ 50 deg C	Number	3 Max (2)	D 130	
Aromatics (4)	Vol %	35 Max	D 1319	25 %
Contaminants Total Sulfur Water & Sediment Ash	PPM Vol % Wt %	30 Max 0.05 Max 0.01 Max	D 2622, D4294 D 1796 D 482	15-20ppm
Additives Cetane Improver Dye	Lb/MBbl	675 Max Undyed		

1. Minimum release specification is 125 deg. F. The refinery should target 135 deg. F.
2. Test result reported as a number and letter (e.g. 1a). Any letter is allowable as long as the number meets the spec shown.
3. Either specification must be met.
4. Either cetane index minimum or aromatics maximum must be met.
5. Winter cloud and pour specifications may be relaxed to the summer specifications by agreement with the customer.
6. Season Table

Month	Product Code	Pour Point	Cloud Point
Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec	WI	0 max (5)	14 max (5)
Mar - Oct	SU	15 max	24 max

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.4
Revision Date 03/03/2015
Print Date 04/11/2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : 1,4-Dioxane
Product Number : 296309
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 603-024-00-5
CAS-No. : 123-91-1

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA
Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS

May form explosive peroxides., Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
May form explosive peroxides.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	Dioxane Diethylene oxide
Formula	:	C ₄ H ₈ O ₂
Molecular weight	:	88.11 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	123-91-1
EC-No.	:	204-661-8
Index-No.	:	603-024-00-5
Registration number	:	01-2119462837-26-XXXX

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
1,4-Dioxane		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; Carc. 2; STOT SE 3; H225, H319, H335, H351	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Storage class (TRGS 510): Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**8.1 Control parameters****Components with workplace control parameters**

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	TWA	20.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Liver damage Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		TWA	20 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Liver damage Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		TWA	25 ppm 90 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		Skin notation		
		TWA	100.000000 ppm 360.000000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		Skin designation The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
		TWA	100 ppm 360 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		Skin designation The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
		C	1.000000 ppm 3.600000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix A 30 minute ceiling value		

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Application Area	Exposure routes	Health effect	Value
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	144 mg/m3
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	73 mg/m3
Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	21 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Soil	0.153 mg/kg
Marine water	0.67 mg/l
Fresh water	10 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	37 mg/kg
Sewage treatment plant	2700 mg/l
Aquatic intermittent release	10 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: butyl-rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Chloroprene

Minimum layer thickness: 0.6 mm

Break through time: 35 min

Material tested: Camapren® (KCL 722 / Aldrich Z677493, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing., The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Appearance | Form: liquid
Colour: colourless |
| b) Odour | No data available |
| c) Odour Threshold | No data available |
| d) pH | 6.0 - 8 at 500 g/l at 20 °C (68 °F) |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | Melting point/range: 10 - 12 °C (50 - 54 °F) - lit. |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | 100 - 102 °C (212 - 216 °F) - lit. |
| g) Flash point | 12 °C (54 °F) - closed cup |
| h) Evaporation rate | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Upper explosion limit: 22 %(V)
Lower explosion limit: 2 %(V) |
| k) Vapour pressure | 36 hPa (27 mmHg) at 20 °C (68 °F)
53 hPa (40 mmHg) at 25.20 °C (77.36 °F) |
| l) Vapour density | 3.04 - (Air = 1.0) |

- | | |
|---|--|
| m) Relative density | 1.034 g/cm ³ at 25 °C (77 °F) |
| n) Water solubility | completely miscible |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: -0.27 |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature | 300 °C (572 °F) |
| q) Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| r) Viscosity | No data available |
| s) Explosive properties | No data available |
| t) Oxidizing properties | No data available |

9.2 Other safety information

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Surface tension | 36.9 mN/m at 25 °C (77 °F) |
| Relative vapour density | 3.04 - (Air = 1.0) |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Test for peroxide formation before distillation or evaporation. Test for peroxide formation or discard after 1 year.

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxygen, Oxidizing agents, Halogens, Reducing agents, Perchlorates., Trimethylaluminum

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available

In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - 4,200 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 2 h - 46,000 mg/m³

Remarks: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste):Eye:Other.

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 7,858 mg/kg

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Human

Remarks: Chronic exposure causes drying effect on the skin and eczema.

Skin - Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Laboratory experiments have shown mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

IARC: 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (1,4-Dioxane)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (1,4-Dioxane)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: JG8225000

Nausea, Vomiting, Weakness, Dizziness, Vertigo, Headache, Sweating, loss of appetite, Kidney injury may occur., Liver injury may occur.

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 985 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8,450 mg/l - 24 h

Toxicity to algae EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 500 mg/l - 72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability Result: < 5 % - Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 1165 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Dioxane
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1165 Class: 3 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: DIOXANE

IATA

UN number: 1165 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Dioxane

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	2007-07-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	2007-09-28

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	3
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	3
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 5.4

Revision Date: 03/03/2015

Print Date: 04/11/2016

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.10
Revision Date 07/09/2015
Print Date 02/23/2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : Ethyl Alcohol, pure

Product Number : 459836
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 603-002-00-5

CAS-No. : 64-17-5

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225
H319

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210
P233
P240
P241
P242
P243
P264
P280
P303 + P361 + P353

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

P305 + P351 + P338 Rinse skin with water/shower.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
 P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
 P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms : Absolute alcohol
 Formula : C₂H₆O
 Molecular weight : 46.07 g/mol
 CAS-No. : 64-17-5
 EC-No. : 200-578-6
 Index-No. : 603-002-00-5

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Ethanol		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; H225, H319	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Hygroscopic.

Storage class (TRGS 510): Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
		TWA	1,000.000000 ppm 1,900.000000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		

		TWA	1,000.000000 ppm 1,900.000000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		STEL	1,000.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: butyl-rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm

Break through time: 38 min

Material tested: Dermatril® P (KCL 743 / Aldrich Z677388, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

impervious clothing, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing., The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a) Appearance | Form: liquid, clear
Colour: colourless |
| b) Odour | No data available |

c) Odour Threshold	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -114 °C (-173 °F)
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	78 °C (172 °F)
g) Flash point	14.0 °C (57.2 °F) - closed cup
h) Evaporation rate	No data available
i) Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 19 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 3.3 %(V)
k) Vapour pressure	59.5 hPa (44.6 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)
l) Vapour density	No data available
m) Relative density	0.789 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
n) Water solubility	completely soluble
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: -0.349 at 24 °C (75 °F)
p) Auto-ignition temperature	363.0 °C (685.4 °F)
q) Decomposition temperature	No data available
r) Viscosity	No data available
s) Explosive properties	No data available
t) Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, Oxidizing agents, Peroxides

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - 10,470 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 30,000 mg/l

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 15,800 mg/kg

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation - 24 h
(OECD Test Guideline 404)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Moderate eye irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 405)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity - Mouse - Oral

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. Liver: Tumors. Blood: Lymphomas including Hodgkin's disease.

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity - Human - female - Oral

Effects on Newborn: Apgar score (human only). Effects on Newborn: Other neonatal measures or effects. Effects on Newborn: Drug dependence.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: KQ6300000

Central nervous system depression, narcosis, Damage to the heart., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 14,200 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) - 5,012 mg/l - 48 h

NOEC - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 9.6 mg/l - 9 d

Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 275 mg/l - 72 h
(OECD Test Guideline 201)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability Result: 95 % - Readily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 1170 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Ethanol
Reportable Quantity (RQ):

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1170 Class: 3 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: ETHANOL

IATA

UN number: 1170 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Ethanol

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Ethanol	CAS-No. 64-17-5	Revision Date 2007-03-01
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
--	---------	---------------

Ethanol 64-17-5 2007-03-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Ethanol CAS-No. 64-17-5 Revision Date 2007-03-01

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	3
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	3
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 4.10

Revision Date: 07/09/2015


Print Date: 02/23/2016

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

SECTION 1-IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Ethylbenzene
Other names: –
Proper shipping name: Ethylbenzene
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: The main use of ethylbenzene is to manufacture styrene, a compound used to make plastics. Ethylbenzene is also found in gasoline, paints, inks, insecticides, carpet glues and tobacco products.
Manufacturer/Supplier Name: Taiwan SM Corp., Kaohsiung plant Address: NO.7, Industrial 1st Rd, Lin-Yuan Kaohsiung County 83203, Taiwan, R.O.C. Phone No.: 886-7-6414511
Emergency phone No./Fax No.: 886-7-6414511 Ext. 221 (on duty), 886-7-6414517 (off duty)/886-7-6423828

SECTION 2-HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2 Carcinogenicity Category 2 Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 2 Aspiration Hazard Category 1
GHS Label elements: Hazard symbols 
Signal word Danger
Hazard statements Flammable liquid and vapor Harmful if inhaled Causes skin irritation Causes serious eye irritation Suspected of causing cancer May damage the unborn child May be harmful to organs by prolonged and repeated exposure May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Precautionary statements Use only in well ventilated area. Control of exposure by mechanical ventilation in an unventilated or confined space Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes. Wear breathing apparatus/protective gloves/face protection. Store in well-ventilated place. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.
Other hazards: –

SECTION 3-COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.	Chemical Name	wt% by weight	EINECS No.
00100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	99.0 min.	202-849-4
Synonyms	Phenylethane · EB · Ethylbenzol		

SECTION 4-FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye:

1. Flush eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.
2. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin:

1. Washing affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 minutes.
2. Call a Physician if irritation develops or persists.
3. Removing contaminated clothing, shoes, and leathery wearings, cleaning procedure is available before reused or waste treatment.

Ingestion:

1. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2~4 cupfuls of milk/water to dilute the substance in stomach.
2. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
3. Don't induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical person.
4. Then seek for medical attention.

Inhalation:

1. Remove from further exposure and flush thoroughly with air.
2. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give Oxygen.
3. If respiratory irritation, seek immediate medical assistance and call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Headaches, dizziness, fatigue, eye, nose and throat irritation. Target organs: Eyes, upper respiratory system, skin, CNS, lung, liver, kidney, skin (dermatitis), eye (conjunctivitis and other eye injuries), upper respiratory system disorders, and central nervous system disorders.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For acute or short term repeated exposures to Ethylbenzene:

Inhalation:

1. Severe exposures should have cardiac monitoring to detect arrhythmia.
2. If bronchospasm and wheezing occur, consider treatment with inhaled sympathomimetic agents.
3. If pulmonary edema (noncardiogenic) occurs, then maintain ventilation and oxygenation with close arterial blood gas monitoring. Early use of PEEP and mechanical ventilation may be needed to maintain pO₂ greater than 50 mmHG with FIO₂ less than 60%.

Ingestion:

1. Induction of emesis is not recommended.
2. Cautious gastric lavage followed by administration of activated charcoal may be of benefit if the patient is seen soon after the exposure.

SECTION 5-FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Foam · CO₂ · Dry chemical powder · Water spray or fog – Large fires only.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

1. Liquid and vapor are flammable.
2. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
3. Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air.
4. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
5. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
6. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
7. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

1. Must wear MSHA/NOISH approved positive self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing.
2. Withdrawing and isolation the possible dangerous sources, fire fighting at safe distance and suitable protection area. Keep toxic vapors and decompositions away from inhalation, when standing at upper-wind area as well.
3. Stop leakage before fire extinguishing, otherwise it may explode again because of vapors above leakage. However, it's not well extinguishment at nondangerous circumstance, preferring to burning up.
4. Water spray may not work effectively in terms of lower flash point. Better fire fighting performed by experienced people.
5. In huge fire at larger area, automatic water spray system should be recommended. If extinguishing is not available, evacuating people back as soon as possible.
6. Out off the space immediately, if vessel collapsed or pressure relief valve went pop.

SECTION 6-ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure

1. Personal protective equipment (specified in Section 8)
Eyes : Chemical safety goggles are recommended, and a face shield is added when needed.
Skin : Wear appropriate protective gloves to avoid skin contact.
Clothing : When direct contact is likely, Use rubberized clothings, apron and boots.
Respiratory : When limits are exceeded, wear a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against organic dust, mists and vapors.
2. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Ventilate area of leak or spill.
3. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Evacuate personnel from the danger area. Consult with an expert about the emergency procedures.

Environmental precautions

1. Prevent spillage from entering drains, surface, and groundwater.
2. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment.
3. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container.
4. Report the accidental spill/release to Local/State government.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Minor spill:

1. Remove all ignition sources.
2. Clean up all spills immediately.
3. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
4. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
5. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
6. Wipe up.
7. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major spill

1. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2. Alert emergency responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3. May be violently or explosively reactive.
4. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
5. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water course.
6. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
7. Stop leak if safe to do so.
8. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor.
9. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
10. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
11. Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling..
12. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
13. Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
14. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
15. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7-HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

1. Wash thoroughly after handling.
2. Use only in well ventilated area.
3. Ground and bond containers when transferring.
4. Use spark-free tools and explosion proof equipment.
5. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid/vapor), and can be dangerous.
6. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

1. Iron, galvanized iron, and steel are suitable metals for tanks.
2. Storage should be located away from any area subject to fire hazards. Storage tanks located in the open or underground minimize the danger of fire, vapor and health problems.
3. All openings in the system should terminate outdoors and be protected by flash screen.
4. Electrical installation should conform to the National Electrical Code.
5. Storage tanks should be electrically bonded and grounded to prevent dangerous accumulations of static electricity. (see NFPA pamphlet "Static Electricity")
6. Natural ventilation is all that is needed for outdoor storage installation.
7. For indoor storage : Good natural ventilation may be sufficient. The generally considered maximum allowable concentration is 100 ppm by volume in air for an eight-hour working exposure. If other than natural ventilation is required,

the ventilation equipment should be designed to handle the heavy ethylbenzene vapor. Since ethylbenzene vapor is heavier than air, a down draft mechanical exhaust is indicated in those operation in which general ventilation should be to ensure a substantial air flow away from the work area. All ventilating systems require periodic inspection.

SECTION 8-EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OSHA- Final PELs : 100 ppm TWA.

ACGIH TLV-TEL : 100 ppm.

ACGIH TLV-STEL : 125 ppm.

Taiwan TWA : 100 ppm (skin).

Taiwan STEL : 125 ppm (skin).

Taiwan Ceiling : -----.

Taiwan BEI : 1 mg/l (before on duty).

Engineering control

1. Process should be located at least 17 meter (50 feet) away from open flames and all high temperature operations likely to cause ignition of the ethylbenzene vapor.
2. In venting ethylbenzene vapors, consideration should be given to possible halogenation of the vapors by low concentrations of free chlorine and bromine with the resultant formation of lacrimations.
3. Process should be designed so that the operator is not exposed to direct contact with ethylbenzene or the vapor. The technical problems of designing equipment, providing adequate ventilation and operating procedures which promise maximum security and economy, can best be handled by competent engineers.
4. It is essential for safety that equipment be used and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
5. Tanks used to store or process ethylbenzene should be closed vessels vented to a safe point of discharge in the outside atmosphere away from operating stations, roadways, and at least 17 meter (50 feet) from possible sources of ignitions. All sparks, flames, heated surface, or other sources of ignition should be kept away from all vents. It is advisable, to provide suction on vessels when inspection or observation openings are made, to minimize or eliminate escape of vapors.

Personal protective equipment

Personal respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

(Warning: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.)

Skin protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

SECTION 9-PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Transparent liquid	Upper/lower explosive limits : 1.0% ~6.7%
Odor: Aromatic odor	Vapor Pressure : 7.1 mmHg @20°C/68°F
Odor threshold : 0.092~0.6 ppm	Vapor Density : 3.66 (air=1)
PH : Not available	Relative density : 0.864 (water=1)
Melting/Freezing Point : -94.9°C	Solubility : 0.015 @25°C in water
Initial boiling point/boiling range : 132.6°C	Partition coefficient : 3.15 (n-octanol/water)
Flash point : 21°C	Auto-ignition temperature : 432°C
Evaporation Rate : 0.84 (BuAc=1)	Decomposition temperature : Not available
Flammability (solid/gas) : Not available	Viscosity : Not available
Molecular Formula : C ₈ H ₁₀	Molecular Weight : 106.7

SECTION 10-STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

The product is stable. Vapor is explosive when exposed to heat or flame.

Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reaction

Has not been reported.

Condition to avoid Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat.
Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

SECTION 11-TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<p>Routes of exposure Eye, Skin, inhalation, Ingestion.</p> <p>Symptoms (treatments as indicated in Section 4) Eye: May cause irritation, redness, pain, and corneal damage.</p> <p>Skin: Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain. May produce blisters. May be absorbed through the skin.</p> <p>Ingestion: May cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.</p> <p>Chronic exposure: There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.</p> <p>Aggravation of pre-existing conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, liver disease, central nervous system disorders, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.</p>
<p>Toxicity LD50: 3500 mg/kg (rat, oral) LC50: 4000 ppm/4h (rat, inhalation)</p> <p>Irritation Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h Mild Eye (rabbit): 500 mg- SEVERE</p>
<p>Chronic effect Carcinogenicity: ACGIH : A3- Proven for animals. OSHA : Classified None. IARC : Group 2B carcinogen.</p> <p>Epidemiology: Not available.</p> <p>Teratogenicity: Not available.</p> <p>Reproductive Effects: Not available.</p>

Neurotoxicity: Not available
Mutagenicity: Mutation in mammalian somatic cells (Rodent, mouse) Lymphocyte=80mg/L.


SECTION 12-ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



<p>Ecotoxicity LC₅₀ (96 hr.) Fish: 32.0~97.1 mg/l EC₅₀ (48 hr.) Water flea: Not available Biocentration factor (BCF): Not available</p>
<p>Persistence and degradability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the atmosphere, it exists primarily in the vapor phase based on its vapor pressure. It photochemically degrades by reaction with hydroxyl radicals (half-life 0.5 to 2 days) and partially returns to the earth in rain. Degradation occurs faster under smog conditions. Photooxidation products include ethylphenol, benzaldehyde, acetophenone and m- and p- ethylnitrobenzene. In water, ethylbenzene's concentration decreases by evaporation and biodegradation. The rate of decrease is dependent on the season. Half-lives in water range from several days to 2 weeks. Some ethylbenzene is absorbed by sediment, but bioconcentration in fish is not expected to be significant. <p>Half-life (Air): 8.56~85.6 hr Half-life (Surface water): 72~240 hr Half-life (Ground water): 144~5472 hr Half-life (Soil): 7.2~240 hr</p>
<p>Bioaccumulative potential This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.</p>
<p>Mobility in soil Ethylbenzene is adsorbed moderately by soil. It does not significantly hydrolyze in either water or soil.</p>
<p>Other adverse effects: —</p>

SECTION 13-DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<p>Residues and spilled material are hazardous waste due to ignitability. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.</p> <p>The container for this product can present explosion or fire hazards, even when emptied. To avoid risk of injury, do not cut, puncture, or weld on or near this container. Since the emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.</p>
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SECTION 14-TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT	Shipping Name	ETHYLBENZENE	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	UN Number	1175		
	Packing Group	II		
Sea(IMO/IMDG)	Shipping Name	ETHYLBENZENE	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3.2		
	UN Number	1175		
	Packing Group	II		
Air(ICAO/IATA)	Shipping Name	ETHYLBENZENE	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	Subsidiary Class	1175		
	Packing Group	II		

EUROPEAN RID/ADR (ADR/RID)	Shipping Name	ETHYLBENZENE	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	UN Number	1175		
Canadian TDG	Shipping Name	ETHYLBENZENE	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	UN Number	1175		
	Packing Group	II		
	Subsidiary Class	9.2		

SECTION 15-REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 100-41-4 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
Health & Safety Reporting List
CAS# 100-41-4 : Effective Date : June 19, 1987 ; Sunset Date : June 19, 1997
Chemical Test Rules
None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.
Section 12b
None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA section 12b.
TSCA Significant New Use Rule
None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

Section 302 (RQ)
CAS# 100-41-4 : final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)
Section 302 (TPQ)
None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.
SARA Codes
CAS# 100-41-4 : acute, chronic, flammable.
Section 313
This material contains Ethylbenzene (CAS# 100-41-4, 99.0%) ,which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 372.

Clean Air Act

CAS# 100-41-4 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) .
This material does not contain any class 1 Ozone depletors.
This material does not contain any class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act

CAS# 100-41-4 is listed as a hazardous Substance under the CWA.
CAS# 100-41-4 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.
CAS# 100-41-4 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

OSHA

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

Ethylbenzene can be found on the following state right to know lists : California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California No Significant Risk Level : None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols : XN F
Risk Phrases : R 11 Highly flammable.
R 20 Harmful by inhalation.
Safety Phrases : S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition-No smoking.
S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S 29 Do not empty into drains.

CANADA

CAS# 100-41-4 is listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL list.
This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2B.

SECTION 16-OTHER INFORMATION**References and sources**

1. CHEMINFO Data Bank, CCINFO CD, 2005-3
2. HSDB Data Bank, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65,2005
3. RETECS Data Bank, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65, 2000
4. Hazardous Substance Data Bank, Environment Protection, Administration, Executive Yuan, ROC (Taiwan)
5. Chemwatch Data Bank, 2005-1
6. SDS, GHS in Taiwan, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, ROC (Taiwan)

Version	Date	Remark
Version 1	06/01/1998	Original Version.
Version 2	04/20/2001	Updated 10 sections to 16 sections.
Version 3	08/01/2003	Updated "SECTION 9-PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES".
Version 4	01/01/2006	Updated "SECTION 14-TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION".
Version 5	08/21/2008	Updated each section by GHS SDS.
Version 6	08/01/2011	Checked each section by SHE
Prepared by	Safety & Environment Protection Section, Taiwan SM Corporation Kaohsiung Plant.	

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE

Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas: Oxygen, 0.0015-23.5%; Methane, 0.0005-2.5%; Carbon Monoxide, 0.0005-1.0%; Hydrogen Sulfide, 0.001-0.025%

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable

CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable

FORMULA: Not Applicable

Document Number: 50018

Note: The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

PRODUCT USE:	Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	CALGAZ
ADDRESS:	821 Chesapeake Drive Cambridge, MD 21613
EMERGENCY PHONE:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE:	1-410-228-6400
General MSDS Information	1-713/868-0440
Fax on Demand:	1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER ppm
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm		
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0.0015 - 23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen. Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Methane	74-82-8	0.0005 - 2.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0.001-0.025 %	10 (NIC = 5)	15	10 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	20 (ceiling); 50 (ceiling, 10 min. peak once per 8- hour shift 15 (vacated 1989 PEL)	100	NIOSH REL: STEL = 10 (ceiling) 10 minutes DFG-MAKs: TWA = 10 PEAK = 2•MAK, 10 min., momentary value
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	0.0005 - 1.0%	25	NE	50 35 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	200 [ceiling] (Vacated 1989 PEL)	1200	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 35 STEL = 200 (ceiling) DFG MAKs: TWA = 30 PEAK = 2•MAK, 15 min., average value DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: B
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established. NIC = Notice of Intended Change See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has a rotten-egg odor (due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide). The odor cannot be relied on as an adequate warning of the presence of this gas mixture, because olfactory fatigue occurs after over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide (another component of this gas mixture) are toxic to humans in relatively low concentrations. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause skin or eye irritation, nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Additionally, releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in small confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this gas mixture is by inhalation.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. A potential health hazard associated with this gas mixture is the potential of inhalation of Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture. Such over-exposures may occur if this gas mixture is used in a confined space or other poorly-ventilated area. Over-exposures to Hydrogen Sulfide can cause dizziness, headache, and nausea. Over-exposure to this gas could result in respiratory arrest, coma, or unconsciousness, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of Hydrogen Sulfide may cause olfactory fatigue, so that the odor is no longer an effective warning of the presence of this gas. A summary of exposure concentrations and observed effects are as follows:

**CONCENTRATION OF
HYDROGEN SULFIDE**

0.3-30 ppm
50 ppm
Slightly higher than 50 ppm
100-150 ppm
200-250 ppm

300-500
500 ppm

OBSERVED EFFECT

Odor is unpleasant.
Eye irritation. Dryness and irritation of nose, throat.
Irritation of the respiratory system.
Temporary loss of smell.
Headache, vomiting nausea. Prolonged exposure may lead to lung damage. Exposures of 4-8 hours can be fatal.
Swifter onset of symptoms. Death occurs in 1-4 hours.
Headache, excitement, staggering, and stomach ache after brief exposure. Death occurs within 0.5 - 1 hour of exposure.
Rapid onset of unconsciousness, coma, death.
Immediate respiratory arrest.

NOTE: This gas mixture contains a maximum of 250 ppm Hydrogen Sulfide. The higher concentration values here are presented to delineate the complete health effects which have been observed for humans after exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM		
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	3
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS BODY
See Section 8		
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications		

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Inhalation over-exposures to atmospheres containing more than the Threshold Limit Value of Carbon Monoxide (25 ppm), another component of this gas mixture, can result in serious health consequences. Carbon Monoxide is classified as a chemical asphyxiant, producing a toxic action by combining with the hemoglobin of the blood and replacing the available oxygen. Through this replacement, the body is deprived of the required oxygen, and asphyxiation occurs. Since the affinity of Carbon Monoxide for hemoglobin is about 200-300 times that of oxygen, only a small amount of Carbon Monoxide will cause a toxic reaction to occur. Carbon Monoxide exposures in excess of 50 ppm will produce symptoms of poisoning if breathed for a sufficiently long time. If this gas mixture is released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), symptoms which may develop include the following:

CONCENTRATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE

All exposure levels:

200 ppm:
400 ppm:
1,000 -2000 ppm:

200-2500 ppm:

>2500 ppm:

Additionally, if mixtures of this gas mixture contain less than 19.5% Oxygen and are released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The following effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

OBSERVED EFFECT

Over-exposure to Carbon Monoxide can be indicated by the lips and fingernails turning bright red.

Slight symptoms (i.e. headache) after several hours of exposure.

Headache and discomfort experienced within 2-3 hours of exposure.

Within 30 minutes, slight palpitations of the heart occurs. Within 1.5 hours, there is a tendency to stagger.

Within 2 hours, there is mental confusion, headaches, and nausea. Unconsciousness within 30 minutes.

Potential for collapse and death before warning symptoms.

OBSERVED EFFECT

Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.

Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

SKIN and EYE CONTACT: Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture, may be irritating to the skin. Inflammation and irritation of the eyes can occur at very low airborne concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide (less than 10 ppm). Exposure over several hours may result in "gas eyes" or "sore eyes" with symptoms of scratchiness, irritation, tearing and burning. Above 50 ppm of Hydrogen Sulfide, there is an intense tearing, blurring of vision, and pain when looking at light. Over-exposed individuals may see rings around bright lights. Most symptoms disappear when exposure ceases. However, in serious cases, the eye can be permanently damaged.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. However the Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide components of this gas mixture are toxic to humans. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, over-exposures to this gas mixture can also irritate the skin and eyes; severe eye contamination can result in blindness.

CHRONIC: Severe over-exposures to the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture, which do not result in death, may cause long-term symptoms such as memory loss, paralysis of facial muscles, or nerve tissue damage. In serious cases of over-exposure, the eyes can be permanently damaged. Skin disorders and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by repeated over-exposures to this gas product. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional information on the components of this gas mixture. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, blood system, central nervous system effects, cardiovascular system, skin, eyes. CHRONIC: Neurological system, reproductive system, eyes.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, **Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.** Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If irritation of the skin develops after exposure to this gas mixture, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If irritation of the eye develops after exposure to this gas mixture, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture, can aggravate some diseases of the cardiovascular system, such as coronary artery disease and angina pectoris. Because of the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, eye disorders or skin problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure. Hyperbaric oxygen is the most efficient antidote to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the optimum range being 2-2.5 atm. A special mask, or, preferably, a compression chamber to utilize oxygen at these pressures is required. Avoid administering stimulant drugs. Be observant for initial signs of pulmonary edema in the event of severe inhalation over-exposures.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

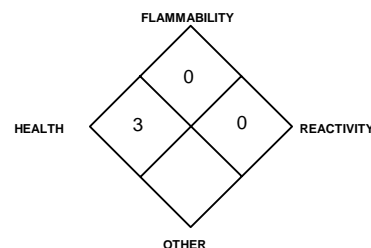
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture contains toxic gases, Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, and presents a health hazard to firefighters. This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not Sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, the toxic components of this gas mixture, and other safety hazards related to the remaining components of this gas mixture, than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. For emergency disposal,

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (continued)

secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide level must be below exposure level listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area. If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing a gas mixture with Hydrogen Sulfide or Carbon Monoxide. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. Eye wash stations/safety showers should be near areas where this gas mixture is used or stored. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. All work practices should minimize releases of Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide-containing gas mixtures.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C (70°F)). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING! Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.**

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: WARNING! Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Oxygen, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Carbon Monoxide.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if the levels of components exceeds exposure limits presented in Section 2 (Composition and Information of Ingredients) and Oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or unknown, during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.16.33% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following NIOSH respiratory protection recommendations for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are provided for further information.

NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

Up to 100 ppm: Powered air-purifying respirator with cartridge(s) to protect against hydrogen sulfide; gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or SAR; or full-facepiece SCBA.
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.
Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or escape-type SCBA
NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Hydrogen Sulfide is 100 ppm.

NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

Up to 350 ppm: Supplied Air Respirator (SAR)
Up to 875 ppm: Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous flow mode.
Up to 1200 ppm: Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or full-facepiece SCBA; or full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR).
Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.
Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or escape-type SCBA.
NOTE: End of Service Life Indicator (ESLI) required for gas masks.
NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Carbon Monoxide is 1200 ppm.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, the main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: .072 lbs/ ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -345.8°F (-210°C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) (psig): Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

BOILING POINT: -320.4°F (-195.8°C)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

The following information is for this gas mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: 0.13 ppm (Hydrogen Sulfide)

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has a rotten egg-like odor, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of this gas mixture may cause olfactory fatigue, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, so the odor is not a good warning property of a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation. Wet lead acetate paper can be used for leak detection. The paper turns black in the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Cadmium chloride solutions can also be used. Cadmium solutions will turn yellow upon contact with Hydrogen Sulfide.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Methane include carbon oxides. The decomposition products of Hydrogen Sulfide include water and sulfur oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in Nitrogen (the main component of this gas mixture). Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. Components of this gas mixture (Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane) are also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). Carbon Monoxide is mildly corrosive to nickel and iron (especially at high temperatures and pressures). Hydrogen Sulfide is corrosive to most metals, because it reacts with these substances to form metal sulfides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

NITROGEN:

There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

METHANE:

There are no specific toxicology data for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

CARBON MONOXIDE:

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1807 ppm/4 hours
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 2444 ppm/4 hours
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 5718 ppm/4 hours
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-wild bird species) 1334 ppm
 LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4 mg/m³/12 hours:
 Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Blood: methemoglobinemia-carboxyhemoglobin
 LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 4000 ppm/30 minutes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 5000 ppm/5 minutes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 4000 ppm/46 minutes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 4000 ppm
 LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified) 5000 ppm/5 minutes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 600 mg/m³/10 minutes:
 Behavioral: headache
 TCLo (Inhalation-Man) 650 ppm/45 minutes: Blood: methemoglobinemia-carboxyhemoglobin; Behavioral: changes in psychophysiological tests
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1800 ppm/1 hour/14 days-intermittent: Cardiac: other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 mg/m³/8 hours/10 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: muscle contraction or spasticity
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 96 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 ppm/5 hours/20 days-intermittent: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in other cell count (unspecified), changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count
 TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5983 mg/kg/18 weeks-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 200 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 200 mg/m³/3 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Cardiac: other changes; Blood: hemorrhage
 TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 mg/m³/5 hours/30 weeks-continuous: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction), EKG changes not diagnostic of specified effects, pulse rate increase, without fall in BP

CARBON MONOXIDE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 50 ppm/30 days-intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi
 TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 mg/m³/5 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Endocrine: hyperglycemia
 TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 75 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Effects on Newborn: behavioral
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 1-22 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular (circulatory) system
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 1-22 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain), behavioral
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/m³/24 hours: female 72 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: menstrual cycle changes or disorders, parturition; Fertility: female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 75 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: immune and reticuloendothelial system
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 65 ppm/24 hours: female 7-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 250 ppm/7 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 125 ppm/24 hours: female 7-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 8 pph/1 hour: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus), fetal death

CARBON MONOXIDE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 50 ppm/24 hours/8 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in platelet count
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 8 pph/1 hour: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 180 ppm/24 hours: female 1-30 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: stillbirth, viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive)
 Micronucleus Test (Inhalation-Mouse) 1500 ppm/10 minutes
 Sister Chromatid Exchange (Inhalation-Mouse) 2500 ppm/10 minutes
HYDROGEN SULFIDE:
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 444 ppm: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea; Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: urine volume increased
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 634 ppm/1 hour
 LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 600 ppm/30 minutes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 5700 µg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema
 LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 800 ppm/5 minutes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified) 800 ppm/5 minutes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 ppm/6 hours/10 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): olfactory nerve change, effect, not otherwise specified
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1200 mg/m³/2 hours/5 days-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 100 ppm/8 hours/5 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: cytochrome oxidases (including oxidative phosphorylation)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 80 ppm/6 hours/90 days-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: changes in brain weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 20 ppm: female 6-22 day(s) after conception lactating female 21 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: physical
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 80 ppm/6 hours/90 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Related to Chronic Data: death
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 40 mg/m³/5 hours/30 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This gas mixture is irritating to the eyes, and may be irritating to the skin.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity: This gas mixture contains components that may cause embryotoxic effects in humans; however, due to the small total amount of the components, embryotoxic effects are not expected to occur.

Teratogenicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause teratogenic effects in humans due to the small cylinder size and small total amount of all components. The Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture which exists up to 1%, can cause teratogenic effects in humans. Severe exposure to Carbon Monoxide during pregnancy has caused adverse effects and the death of the fetus. In general, maternal symptoms are an indicator of the potential risk to the fetus since Carbon Monoxide is toxic to the mother before it is toxic to the fetus.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this gas mixture, as follows:

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
CARBON MONOXIDE • Carboxyhemoglobin in blood • Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air	• End of shift • End of shift	• 3.5% of hemoglobin • 20 ppm

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

CARBON MONOXIDE:

Atmospheric Fate: A photochemical model was used to quantify the sensitivity of the tropospheric oxidants ozone (O₃) and OH to changes in methane (CH₄), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and NO emissions and to perturbations in climate and stratospheric chemistry. In most cases, increased CH₄ and CO emissions will suppress OH (negative coefficients) in increased O₃ (positive coefficients) except in areas where NO and O₃ influenced by pollution are sufficient to increased OH. In most regions, NO, CO, and CH₄ emission increased will suppress OH and increased O₃, but these trends may be opposed by stratospheric O₃ depletion and climate change.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

Water Solubility = 1 g/242 mL at 20°C.

Plant toxicity: Continuous fumigation of plants with 300 or 3000 ppb Hydrogen Sulfide caused leaf lesions, defoliation, and reduced growth with severity of injury correlated to dose. At higher (3.25 and 5.03 ppm) Hydrogen Sulfide, significant reductions in leaf CO₂ and water vapor exchanges occurred, and stomatal openings were depressed. When Hydrogen Sulfide gas was applied to 29 species of green plants for 5 hours, young, rapidly elongating tissues were more sensitive to injury than older tissues. Symptoms included scorching of young shoots and

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION(continued)

leaves, basal and marginal scorching of older leaves. Mature leaves were unaffected. Seeds exposed to Hydrogen Sulfide gas showed delay in germination.

Persistence: Converts to elemental sulfur upon standing in water.

Major Species Threatened: Aquatic and animal life plants may be injured if exposed to 5 ppm in air over 24 hours.

Biodegradation: Microorganisms in soil and water are involved in oxidation-reduction reactions that oxidize hydrogen sulfide to elemental sulfur.

Members of the genera Beggiatoa, Thioploca, and Thiotrix function in transition zones between aerobic and anaerobic conditions where both molecular oxygen and hydrogen sulfide are found. Also, some photosynthetic bacteria oxidize hydrogen sulfide to elemental sulfur. Members of the families Chlorobiaceae and Chromatiaceae (purple sulfur bacteria) are obligate aerobes and are phototrophic, and are found in waters with high H₂S concentrations. The interactions of these organisms form part of the global sulfur cycle.

Bioconcentration: Does not have bioaccumulation or food chain contamination potential.

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C; 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on plant and animal life. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, components of this gas mixture, can be deadly to exposed animal life, producing symptoms similar to those experienced by humans. This gas mixture may also be harmful to plant life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on aquatic life. The presence of more than a trace of the Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is a hazard to fish. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture:

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

LC₅₀ (*Asellus* arthropods) 96 hours = 0.111 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Crangon* arthropods) 96 hours = 1.07 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Gammarus* arthropods) 96 hours = 0.84 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Ephemera) 96 hours = 0.316 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Flies) > 960 minutes = 380 mg/m³

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Flies) 7 minutes = 1,500 mg/m³

LC_{50,F} (bluegill, eggs) 72 hours = 0.0190 mg/L

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (continued):

LC_{50,F} (bluegill, 35-day-old fry) 96 hours = 0.0131 mg/L

LC_{50,F} (bluegill, juveniles) 96 hours = 0.0478 mg/L

LC_{50,F} (bluegill, adults) 96 hours = 0.0448 mg/L

LC_{50,F} (fathead minnows) 96 hours = 0.0071-0.55 mg/L

LC_{50,F} (bluegill) 96 hours = 0.0090-0.0140 mg/L

LC_{50,F} (brook trout) 96 hours = 0.0216-0.0308 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) = 100 mg/L

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (continued):

Lethal (goldfish) 96 hours = 10 mg/L

Toxic (carp) 24 hours = 3.3 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 24 hours = 4.3 mg/L

Toxic (sunfish) 1 hour = 4.9 to 5.3 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 200 hours = 5 mg/L

Toxic (minnows) 24 hours = 5-6 mg/L

Toxic (carp) 24 hours = 6-25 mg/L

Toxic (trout) 15 minutes = 10 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 24 hours = 25 mg/L

Toxic (tench) 3 hours = 100 mg/L

MATC,F (fathead minnows) 0.0037 mg/L

MATC,F (bluegill) 0.0004 mg/L

MATC,F (brook trout) 0.055 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)* or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Non-Flammable Gas

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (continued):

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)* or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12

ERAP INDEX: 3000

PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: Forbidden

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: Forbidden

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This gas mixture is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Hydrogen Sulfide	YES	YES	YES

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Hydrogen Sulfide = 500 lb (227 kg)

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Hydrogen Sulfide = 100 lb (45 kg)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000.
- Hydrogen Sulfide and Methane are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for each of these gases is 10,000 pounds and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.
- Depending on specific operations involving the use of this gas mixture, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Hydrogen Sulfide is listed in Appendix A of this regulation. The Threshold Quantity for Hydrogen Sulfide under this regulation is 1500 lbs (and so one cylinder of this gas mixture will not be affected by this regulation).
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Hydrogen Sulfide is listed under this regulation in Table 1 as a Regulated Substance (Toxic Substance), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION(continued)

Carbon Monoxide and Methane are listed under this regulation in Table 3, as Regulated Substances (Flammable), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater, and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.	Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.	Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.	Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.	Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.
Florida - Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide	Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List t: Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.	Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Sulfide.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Carbon Monoxide, Methane, Hydrogen Sulfide.	New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Methane.	West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Sulfide.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.	North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Hydrogen Sulfide.	Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Hydrogen Sulfide
Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.		

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists. WARNING! This gas mixture contains a compound known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A and D2A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"
AV-1 "Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"
"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609

Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Helium

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	: Helium
Chemical name	: Helium
Other means of identification	: helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046
Product use	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
Synonym	: helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046
SDS #	: 001025
Supplier's details	: Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

General : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction.

Prevention : Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place.

Response : Not applicable.

Storage : Protect from sunlight. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Not applicable.

Hazards not otherwise classified : In addition to any other important health or physical hazards, this product may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance
Chemical name : Helium
Other means of identification : helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 7440-59-7
Product code : 001025

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Helium	100	7440-59-7

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/15/2014. **Date of previous issue** : 10/2/2014. **Version** : 0.02 2/11

Section 4. First aid measures

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk.
- Large spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Helium	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Gas. [Compressed gas.]
- Color** : Colorless.
- Molecular weight** : 4 g/mole
- Molecular formula** : He
- Boiling/condensation point** : -268.9°C (-452°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : -272.2°C (-458°F)
- Critical temperature** : -267.9°C (-450.2°F)
- Odor** : Odorless.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Flash point** : [Product does not sustain combustion.]
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : 0.14 (Air = 1) Liquid Density@BP: 7.8 lb/ft³ (125 kg/m³)
- Specific Volume (ft³/lb)** : 96.1538
- Gas Density (lb/ft³)** : 0.0104
- Relative density** : Not applicable.
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : 0.28
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- SADT** : Not available.
Viscosity : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Helium	0.28	-	low

Mobility in soil






Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046
UN proper shipping name	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p>	<p>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75</p>	-	-	<p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p>

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

Section 14. Transport information

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Sudden release of pressure

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Helium	100	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.

New York : This material is not listed.

New Jersey : This material is listed.

Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

Canada inventory : This material is listed or exempted.

International regulations

Section 15. Regulatory information

International lists

- Australia inventory (AICS):** This material is listed or exempted.
- China inventory (IECSC):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Japan inventory:** Not determined.
- Korea inventory:** This material is listed or exempted.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.

- CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is not listed.
- Canadian ARET:** This material is not listed.
- Canadian NPRI:** This material is not listed.
- Alberta Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
- Ontario Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
- Quebec Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Canada Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	0
Flammability	0
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Section 16. Other information

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of printing : 10/15/2014.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/15/2014.

Date of previous issue : 10/2/2014.

Version : 0.02

Key to abbreviations :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association
- CAS – Chemical Abstract Services
- CEPA – Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (EPA)
- CFR – United States Code of Federal Regulations
- CPR – Controlled Products Regulations
- DSL – Domestic Substances List
- GWP – Global Warming Potential
- IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation
- Inh – Inhalation
- LC – Lethal concentration
- LD – Lethal dosage
- NDSL – Non-Domestic Substances List
- NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- TDG – Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations
- TLV – Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
- WEEL – Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
- WHMIS – Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

References : Not available.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
HORIBA INSTRUMENTS, INC.
17671 Armstrong Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614
(949) 250-4811

REVISION DATE MAY 2003

SECTION I: MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY: Potassium hydrogen phthalate
P/N 350623, 527033, 696138-1, 9003001600, 100-4

CHEMICAL FORMULA: $C_6H_4(COOK)(COOH)$ ~1% in water

GENERIC NAME: pH 4 Buffer Solution

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Salt solution

OTHER DESIGNATION: pH 4 Standard Solution, Autocal solution, 100-4

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT YOUR REGIONAL PLANT MANAGER

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Irritant: Eyes, nose and throat, skin.

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to Section 313
Title III reporting requirements (40 CFR Part 372): NONE

SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

MELTING POINT (*): 295-300 °C	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1): 1.636
VAPOR PRESSURE: N/A	PERCENT, VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%): None
SOLUBILITY IN WATER v/v @°C: APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	1.2% (cool water) Colorless liquid
	CAS #: 877-24-7

SECTION IV: PHYSICAL DATA

FLASH POINT AND METHOD:	N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:	None
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	Determine based on surrounding combustibles.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:	None
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	N/A

SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable at normal temperature

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):	None
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	None

SECTION VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eyes: Wash eyes with clean water flowing for 10-15 minutes. Call doctor immediately.
Skin: Take off contaminated clothing and wash skin with water.
Inhaled: Move the patient into clear air. Keep patient warm and stable. Loosen clothing and use artificial respiration if necessary. Call doctor immediately.
Swallowed: Give patient plenty of warm water/milk. Induce vomiting. Call doctor immediately. If patient is unconscious, do not give water/milk, but call doctor immediately.

SECTION VII: SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES Highway or railway spills call Chemtrec (800) 424-9300

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Collect as much material as possible. The place of leakage should be washed with plenty of water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose as chemical waste.

SECTION VIII: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): Not normally required.

VENTILATION: Not normally required.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Optional - eye mask, gloves and long-sleeve working clothes.

SECTION IX: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

After working, wash hands thoroughly.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: None.

For the following RAE Part Numbers:

600-0001-000, 600-0002-000

600-0002-001, 600-0026-000

600-0027-000, 600-0069-000



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NONFLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE
 Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas:
 Oxygen 0-23.5%; Isobutylene, 0.0005-0.9%

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable
CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable
FORMULA: Not Applicable
Document Number: 50054

Note: The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

PRODUCT USE:	Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	CALGAZ
ADDRESS:	821 Chesapeake Drive Cambridge, MD 21613
EMERGENCY PHONE:	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE:	1-410-228-6400
	General MSDS Information: 1-713/868-0440
	Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER ppm
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Isobutylene	115-11-7	0.0005-0.9%	There are no specific exposure limits for Isobutylene.					
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0-23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen.					
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.
 NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture. Releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated. Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness and other central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this gas mixture is by inhalation.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The chief health hazard associated with this gas mixture is when this gas mixture contains less than 19.5% Oxygen and is released in a small, poorly-ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space). Under this circumstance, an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN	OBSERVED EFFECT
12-16% Oxygen:	Breathing and pulse rate increase, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.
10-14% Oxygen:	Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.
6-10% Oxygen:	Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.
Below 6%:	Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The most significant hazard associated with this gas mixture when it contains less than 19.5% oxygen is the potential for exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Symptoms of oxygen deficiency include respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, unconsciousness, and death. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color. Additionally, Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness or central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, eyes. CHRONIC: Heart, cardiovascular system, central nervous system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM			
HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)		1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)		0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)		0
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
See Section 8			
For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications			

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen, if necessary; treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

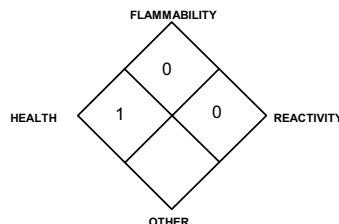
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of an oxygen deficient environment and other safety hazards than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for oxygen. Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area.

If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify the cylinders containing this gas mixture. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C [70°F]). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING! Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.**

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: WARNING! Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection when oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. During an emergency situation, before entering the area, check the concentration of Methane and Oxygen. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.072 lbs/ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

BOILING POINT: -195.8°C (-320.4°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -210°C (-345.8°F)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

The following information is for Oxygen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.083 lb/cu ft (1.326 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -218.8°C (-361.8°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 1.105

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol at 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.0491

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.

BOILING POINT: -183.0°C (-297.4°F)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 32.00

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

VOLUME (ft³/lb): 12.1

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

The following information is for the gas mixture.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): There are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Isobutylene include carbon oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in the Nitrogen component of this gas mixture. Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. The Isobutylene component of this gas mixture is also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

ISOBUTYLENE:

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) = 620,000 mg/kg/4 hours

LC₅₀ (inhalation, mouse) = 415,000 mg/kg

NITROGEN:

There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with rapidly expanding gases can be irritating to exposed skin and eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to cause human skin or respiratory sensitization.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Embryotoxicity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for the components in gas mixture.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this gas mixture occur naturally in the atmosphere. The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

OXYGEN: Water Solubility = 1 volume Oxygen/32 volumes water at 20°C. Log K_{ow} = -0.65

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C. 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on plant and animal life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12

ERAP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: 75

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this gas mixture. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- No component of this gas mixture is subject to the requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000 (under the 1989 PELs).
- Isobutylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 10,000 pounds.
- The regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals are not applicable (29 CFR 1910.119).
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR Part 82).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

- Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Isobutylene is listed under this regulation in Table 3 as Regulated Substances (Flammable Substances), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,554 kg) or greater.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Nitrogen.
Florida - Substance List: Oxygen, Isobutylene.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.
Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen, Isobutylene.
Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.
Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No.
Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: No.
New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Isobutylene.
North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.
Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Isobutylene.
Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen.
Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.
West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: : No.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1	"Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"
AV-1	"Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"
	"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY: CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 08-Nov-2010

Revision Date 18-Jun-2015

Revision Number 2

1. Identification

Product Name Fluoranthene

Cat No. : AC119170000; AC119170250; AC119171000; AC119175000

Synonyms Benzo[j,k]fluorene

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Entity / Business Name
Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number
For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01
/ **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US**:001-201-796-7100 /
Europe: +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US**:001-800-424-9300 /
Europe:001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Acute oral toxicity

Category 4

Label Elements

Signal Word

Warning

Hazard Statements

Harmful if swallowed



Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

Rinse mouth

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	>95

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Obtain medical attention.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.
Most important symptoms/effects Notes to Physician	No information available. Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Dry chemical. alcohol-resistant foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point	100 °C / 212 °F
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health
2

Flammability
0

Instability
0

Physical hazards
N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.
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Environmental Precautions See Section 12 for additional ecological information. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Avoid dust formation.

Storage Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Engineering Measures Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Hygiene Measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Powder Solid
Appearance	Light green
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	109 - 111 °C / 228.2 - 231.8 °F
Boiling Point/Range	384 - 34 °C / 723.2 - 93.2 °F
Flash Point	100 °C / 212 °F
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Relative Density	No information available
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available
Molecular Formula	C16 H10
Molecular Weight	202.25

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information No acute toxicity information is available for this product

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Fluoranthene	2 g/kg (Rat)	3180 mg/kg (Rabbit)	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation	No information available
Sensitization	No information available
Carcinogenicity	The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated. See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Fluoranthene	Not listed	Oncorhynchus mykiss: LC50=0.0077 mg/L 96h	Not listed	EC50: 0.78 mg/L 20h

Persistence and Degradability No information available
Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility

Component	log Pow
Fluoranthene	5.33

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Component	RCRA - U Series Wastes	RCRA - P Series Wastes
Fluoranthene - 206-44-0	U120	-

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,SOLID, N.O.S.
Proper technical name (Fluoranthene)
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

TDG

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,SOLID, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

IATA

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN3077
Proper Shipping Name Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s
Hazard Class 9
Packing Group III

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Fluoranthene	X	-	X	205-912-4	-		-	X	X	X	-

Legend:

X - Listed

E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.

F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.

N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.

P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance

R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule

T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.

XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).

Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.

Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	>95	1.0 0.1

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Fluoranthene	-	-	X	X

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Fluoranthene	100 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

State Right-to-Know

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Fluoranthene	X	X	X	-	-

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ):	N
DOT Marine Pollutant	N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant	N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class D1B Toxic materials



16. Other information

Prepared By	Regulatory Affairs Thermo Fisher Scientific Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com
Creation Date	08-Nov-2010
Revision Date	18-Jun-2015
Print Date	18-Jun-2015
Revision Summary	This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer

The information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Number 1

1. Identification

Product Name Fluorene

Cat No. : AC156130000; AC156130250; AC156131000; AC156135000

Synonyms Diphenylenemethane

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Fisher Scientific One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410 Tel: (201) 796-7100	Entity / Business Name Acros Organics One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410	Emergency Telephone Number For information US call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / Europe call: +32 14 57 52 11 Emergency Number US :001-201-796-7100 / Europe : +32 14 57 52 99 CHEMTREC Tel. No. US :001-800-424-9300 / Europe :001-703-527-3887
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2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

Classification under 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Label Elements

None required

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
May form combustible dust concentrations in air

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Fluorene	86-73-7	98

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated

	clothes and shoes. Obtain medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure, lie down. Move to fresh air. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water. Get medical attention.
Most important symptoms/effects Notes to Physician	No information available. Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Dry chemical. chemical foam.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point	151 °C / 303.8 °F
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Dust can form an explosive mixture in air. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazardous Combustion Products

None known

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
0	1	0	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.
Environmental Precautions	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product from entering drains. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods for Containment and Clean Up	Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest.
Storage	Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.
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Engineering Measures	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
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Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin and body protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respiratory Protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Powder Solid
Appearance	Beige
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	112 - 116 °C / 233.6 - 240.8 °F
Boiling Point/Range	298 °C / 568.4 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	151 °C / 303.8 °F
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	13 hPa @ 146 °C
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Relative Density	1.200
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	C13 H10
Molecular Weight	166.22

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None under normal use conditions
Hazardous Polymerization	No information available.
Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information**Acute Toxicity**

Product Information	No acute toxicity information is available for this product
Component Information	

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation No information available

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Fluorene	86-73-7	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated. See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product contains following substances which are hazardous for the environment.

Persistence and Degradability Insoluble in water May persist

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility . Is not likely mobile in the environment due its low water solubility.

Component	log Pow
Fluorene	4.18

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated

TDG Not regulated

IATA

UN-No 3077

Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.*

Hazard Class 9

Packing Group III

IMDG/IMO

UN-No 3077
 Proper Shipping Name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
 Hazard Class 9
 Packing Group III

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Fluorene	X	X	-	201-695-5	-		X	X	X	X	-

Legend:

X - Listed

E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.

F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.

N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.

P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance

R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule

T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.

XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).

Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.

Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313 Not applicable

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Fluorene	-	-	X	X

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Fluorene	5000 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

State Right-to-Know

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Fluorene	X	X	X	-	-

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ): N
DOT Marine Pollutant N
DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class B4 Flammable solid

**16. Other information**

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs
Thermo Fisher Scientific
Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Print Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer

The information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS



Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088
EU/CLP GHS

Synonyms: #2 Heating Oil; 2 Oil; Off-road Diesel Fuel

*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Manufacturer Information

Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Phone: 732-750-6000 Corporate EHS
Emergency # 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC
www.hess.com (Environment, Health, Safety Internet Website)

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 (respiratory irritation, narcosis)
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Acute Hazard – Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid release to the environment.

Response

In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or foam.
If on skin (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

Store in a well ventilated place.
Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

* * * Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients * * *

CAS #	Component	Percent
68476-30-2	Fuel oil No. 2	100
91-20-3	Naphthalene	<0.1

A complex combination of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers in the range C9 and higher produced from the distillation of petroleum crude oil.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or with waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, fire fighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

Recovery and Neutralization

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal.

Emergency Measures

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

* * * Section 7 - Handling and Storage * * *
--

Handling Procedures

Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame! No smoking or open flame in storage, use or handling areas. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when this product is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."

Storage Procedures

Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Use approved vented storage containers. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers; Fluorel ®

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

*** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection ***

Component Exposure Limits

Fuel oil No. 2 (270-671-4)

- ACGIH: 100 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel fuel)
Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (listed under Diesel fuel)
- Belgium: 100 mg/m³ TWA (as total hydrocarbon, aerosol and vapor)
Skin (listed under Gas oil)
- Portugal: 100 mg/m³ TWA [VLE-MP] (aerosol and vapor, as total Hydrocarbons, listed under Fuel diesel)

Naphthalene (202-049-5)

- ACGIH: 15 ppm STEL
10 ppm TWA
Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
- Austria: 10 ppm TWA [TMW]; 50 mg/m³ TWA [TMW]
skin notation
- Belgium: 15 ppm STEL; 80 mg/m³ STEL
10 ppm TWA; 53 mg/m³ TWA
Skin
- Denmark: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA
- Finland: 2 ppm STEL; 10 mg/m³ STEL
1 ppm TWA; 5 mg/m³ TWA
- France: 10 ppm TWA [VME]; 50 mg/m³ TWA [VME]
- Germany: 0.1 ppm TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, inhalable fraction, exposure factor 1); 0.5 mg/m³ TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, inhalable fraction, exposure factor 1)
- Greece: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA
- Ireland: 15 ppm STEL; 75 mg/m³ STEL
10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m³ TWA
- Netherlands: 80 mg/m³ STEL
50 mg/m³ TWA
- Portugal: 10 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
- Spain: 15 ppm STEL [VLA-EC]; 80 mg/m³ STEL [VLA-EC]
10 ppm TWA [VLA-ED]; 53 mg/m³ TWA [VLA-ED]
skin - potential for cutaneous exposure
- Sweden: 10 ppm LLV; 50 mg/m³ LLV
15 ppm STV; 80 mg/m³ STV

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

Appearance:	Red or reddish/orange colored (dyed)	Odor:	Mild, petroleum distillate odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	ND
Vapor Pressure:	0.009 psia @ 70 °F (21 °C)	Vapor Density:	>1.0
Boiling Point:	340 to 700 °F (171 to 371 °C)	Melting Point:	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	AP 0.823-0871
Evaporation Rate:	Slow; varies with conditions	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	100 °F (38 °C) minimum
Flash Point Method:	PMCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.5
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	0.6	Burning Rate:	ND
Auto Ignition:	494°F (257°C)		

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers; Fluorel®

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

Harmful if swallowed.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Fuel oil No. 2 (68476-30-2)

Oral LD50 Rat 12 g/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 4720 µL/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 Rat 4.6 mg/L 4 h

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Inhalation LC50 Rat >340 mg/m³ 1 h; Oral LD50 Rat 490 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rat >2500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >20 g/kg

Product Mixture

Oral LD50 Rat 14.5 ml/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >5 mL/kg; Guinea Pig Sensitization: negative; Primary dermal irritation: moderately irritating (Draize mean irritation score - 3.98 rabbits); Draize eye irritation: mildly irritating (Draize score, 48 hours, unwashed - 2.0 rabbits)

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness

Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness

Contact with eyes may cause mild irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization

This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity

This product is not reported to have any mutagenic effects. Material of similar composition has been positive in a mutagenicity study.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

Suspected of causing cancer.

Dermal carcinogenicity: positive - mice

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

This product is similar to Diesel Fuel. IARC classifies whole diesel fuel exhaust particulates as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A) and NIOSH regards it as a potential cause of occupational lung cancer based on animal studies and limited evidence in humans.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Fuel oil No. 2 (68476-30-2)

ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (listed under Diesel fuel)

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen)

IARC: Monograph 82 [2002] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity single exposure effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity repeat exposure effects.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

* * * Section 12 - Ecological Information * * *

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Fuel oil No. 2 (68476-30-2)

Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas

35 mg/L [flow-through]

Conditions

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Test & Species

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas

5.74-6.44 mg/L [flow-through]

Conditions

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss

1.6 mg/L [flow-through]

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	0.91-2.82 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	1.99 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	31.0265 mg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Skeletonema costatum	0.4 mg/L
48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna	2.16 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	1.96 mg/L [Flow through]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	1.09 - 3.4 mg/L [Static]

Persistence/Degradability

No information available.

Bioaccumulation

No information available.

Mobility in Soil

No information available.

* * * Section 13 - Disposal Considerations * * *

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

* * * Section 14 - Transportation Information * * *

IATA Information

Shipping Name: Heating oil, light

UN #: 1202 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** III

ICAO Information

Shipping Name: Heating oil, light

UN #: 1202 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** III

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Heating oil, light

UN #: 1202 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** III

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2

SDS No. 0088

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

Regulatory Information

Component Analysis – Inventory

Component/CAS	EC #	EEC	CAN	TSCA
Fuel oil No. 2 68476-30-2	270-671-4	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Naphthalene 91-20-3	202-049-5	EINECS	DSL	Yes

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail; ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail; AS = Standards Australia; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EEC = European Economic Community; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EU = European Union; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IMO = International Maritime Organization; IATA = International Air Transport Association; MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Literature References

None

Other Information

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

End of Sheet



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0127MAR019
Revision Date: 06/01/2016

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Gasoline - All Grades

Synonym: Gasoline; Regular Unleaded Gasoline; Conventional Regular Unleaded Gasoline; Mid Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Conventional Mid Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Conventional Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Sub-Octane Gasoline; Regular RBOB; Super RBOB; Premium RBOB; RBOB; Reformulated Blend Stock For Oxygenated Blending; 84 Octane Gasoline; CBOB; Premium CBOB; Conventional Blend Stock for Oxygenate Blending; Recreational Gasoline; Recreational Gasoline; Recreational Unleaded Gasoline; 89 Recreational Gasoline; Brand 89 Recreational Gasoline; 7.0 Max RVP 89 Recreational Gasoline; BR 7.0 Max RVP 89 Recreational Gasoline; 90 Recreational Gasoline; 90 Marina Gasoline; Brand 91 Recreational Gasoline; 91 Recreational Gasoline; 91 Marina Gasoline; 90 Octane Midgrade Gasoline with No Ethanol; 0125MAR019; 0126MAR019; 0134MAR019; 0313MAR019; 0314MAR019

Chemical Family: Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

Recommended Use: Fuel.

Restrictions on Use: All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address:
MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070
Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)


Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Appearance Clear yellow liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Hydrocarbon

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Gasoline is a complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having molecular chains ranging in length from four to ten carbons. May contain small amounts of dye and other additives (>0.02%) which are not considered hazardous at the concentrations used.

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Gasoline	86290-81-5	100
Heptane (mixed isomers)	142-82-5	2.5-26
Pentane (mixed isomers)	78-78-4	6.5-19
Butane (mixed isomers)	106-97-8	0.5-14
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	107-83-5	2-12
Toluene	108-88-3	3-9.5
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	3.5-9.5
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0.1-4.5
Cumene	98-82-8	0-4
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1-4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.5-2.5
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1-1.5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-1.5
Octane	111-65-9	0-1.5
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	0-1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1-0.5

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**First Aid Measures****General Advice:**

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. If symptoms occur get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.

Eye Contact:

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects: Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes To Physician:

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. 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.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA Health 1 Flammability 3 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Protective equipment: Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency procedures: Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration. Ethanol in gasoline phase separates in contact with water. Monitor downstream for dissolved ethanol or other appropriate indicators.

Methods and materials for containment: Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.

Methods and materials for cleaning up: Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage Conditions:

Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELs:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Gasoline 86290-81-5	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	-	300 ppm TWA 900 mg/m ³ TWA 500 ppm STEL 1500 mg/m ³ STEL	-

Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	400 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2000 mg/m ³	400 ppm TWA 1600 mg/m ³ TWA 500 ppm STEL 2000 mg/m ³ STEL	750 ppm
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	500 ppm TWA 1000 ppm STEL	-	500 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm STEL 3600 mg/m ³ STEL	-
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	100 ppm TWA 375 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 560 mg/m ³ STEL	500 ppm
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m ³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 655 mg/m ³ STEL	900 ppm
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	50 ppm TWA 180 mg/m ³ TWA	1100 ppm
Cumene 98-82-8	50 ppm TWA	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 245 mg/m ³ Skin	50 ppm TWA 245 mg/m ³ TWA Limit applies to skin	900 ppm
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	25 ppm TWA	-	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m ³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA 125 ppm STEL 545 mg/m ³ STEL	800 ppm
Benzene 71-43-2	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	25 ppm Ceiling 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	500 ppm
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	100 ppm TWA	TWA: 300 ppm TWA: 1050 mg/m ³	300 ppm TWA 1050 mg/m ³ TWA	1300 ppm
Octane 111-65-9	300 ppm TWA	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2350 mg/m ³	300 ppm TWA 1450 mg/m ³ TWA 375 ppm STEL 1800 mg/m ³ STEL	1000 ppm
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	25 ppm TWA	-	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m ³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m ³ STEL	250 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection:	Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.
Skin and body protection:	Use nitrile rubber, Viton® or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.
Respiratory protection:	Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
Hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear yellow liquid
Color	Yellow
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (Method)</u>
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	24-210 °C / 75-410 °F (ASTM D86)
Flash Point	-43 °C / -45 °F
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.6
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.4
Explosion limits:	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	5.5-15 psi (ASTM D4814)
Vapor Density	3-4
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.70-0.76
Water Solubility	No data available.
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	2.13-4.5
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	280 °C / 536 °F
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	100%
Density	No data available.
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Reactivity</u>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<u>Chemical stability</u>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u>	None under normal processing.
<u>Hazardous polymerization</u>	Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.
Eye contact	Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing, stinging, and redness.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Gasoline 86290-81-5	14000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	-	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	103 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	-	-	450 mg/L (Mouse) 2 h
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	8390 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Cumene 98-82-8	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/L (Rat) 6 h
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	18,000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	17.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	13.9 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Octane 111-65-9	-	-	118 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

NAPHTHAS: In a large epidemiological study on over 15,000 employees at several petroleum refineries and amongst residents located near these refineries, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed in association with gasoline exposures (a similar material). In a similar study, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed among petroleum refinery workers, but there was a slight trend in the incidence of kidney cancers among service station employees, especially after a 30-year latency period. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

C9 AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm.

PENTANES: Studies of pentane isomers in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels (roughly 10 vol.%) may induce cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

BUTANES: Studies in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels of butanes (1-10 or higher vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

TOLUENE: Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Abuse of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate longterm exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals have been largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system were observed in animal studies following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

XYLENES, ALL ISOMERS: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, nervous system damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross overexposure. Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure: Impaired neurological function was reported

in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE: The following information pertains to a mixture of C9 aromatic hydrocarbons, over 40% of which was composed of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals. Adverse effects included increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate.<n><n>

N-HEXANE: Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. Testicular atrophy and partial to full loss of the germ cell line were observed in sub-chronic high-dose inhalation studies of laboratory rodents. These effects appeared irreversible. Rodent reproduction studies have shown evidence of reduced fetal weight but no frank malformations.

CUMENE: Overexposure to cumene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. Studies in laboratory animals indicate evidence of respiratory tract hyperplasia, and adverse effects on the liver, kidney and adrenal glands following high level exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Findings from lifetime laboratory rodent inhalation studies were as follows: In F344/N rats: an increased incidence of renal carcinomas and adenomas, respiratory epithelial adenomas, and interstitial cell adenomas of the testes. In B6C3F1 mice: an increased incidence of carcinomas and adenomas of the bronchi and lung, liver neoplasms, hemangiosarcomas of the spleen, and adenomas of the thyroid.

ETHYLBENZENE: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). The incidence of tumors was also elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of post-implantation deaths following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals have demonstrated evidence of ototoxicity (hearing loss) following exposure levels as low as 300 ppm for 5 days. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland.

BENZENE: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer and other diseases of the blood forming organs including Acute

Myelogenous Leukemia (AML), and Aplastic Anemia (AA), an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). Findings from a case control study of workers exposed to benzene was reported during the 2009 Benzene Symposium in Munich included an increase in Acute Myeloid Leukemias and Non-Hodgkins Lymphoid Neoplasms (NHLN) of the subtype follicular lymphoma (FL) in some occupational categories. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of AA have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and minor skeletal variations. Benzene has been classified as a proven human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC. The current proposed IARC classification for benzene is summarized as follows: Sufficient evidence for Acute Myeloid Leukemia; limited evidence for Acute Lymphatic Leukemia, Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and Multiple Myeloma.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

CARBON MONOXIDE: is a chemical asphyxiant with no warning properties (such as odor). At 400-500 ppm for 1 hour headache and dyspnea may occur. If activity is increased, symptoms of overexposure may include nausea, irritability, increased respiration, tinnitus, sweating, chest pain, confusion, impaired judgement, dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, ataxia, irregular heart beat, cyanosis and pallor. Levels in excess of 1000 ppm can result in collapse, loss of consciousness, respiratory failure and death. Extremely high concentrations (12,800 ppm) can cause immediate unconsciousness and death in 1-3 minutes. Repeated anoxia can lead to central nervous system damage and peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in the fingers, amnesia, and mental deterioration and possible congestive heart failure. Damage may also occur to the fetus, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, cardiovascular system and other organs.

WHOLLY-VAPORIZED UNLEADED GASOLINE: Lifetime exposure to wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice exposed to the highest exposure concentration (2056 ppm) and α -2 urinary globulin-mediated kidney tumors in male rats. No exposure-related tumors were observed in male mice or female rats. The male-specific rat kidney tumors are not considered relevant to human health. Mice receiving lifetime repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas exhibited an irritation-dependent increased incidence of skin tumors. Additional studies suggest that these tumors occur through a mechanism that may not be relevant to human health. Epidemiological data from over 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers

showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer resulting from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

COMBUSTION ENGINE EXHAUST: Chronic inhalation studies of gasoline engine exhaust in mice, rats and hamsters did not produce any carcinogenic effects. Condensates/extracts of gasoline engine exhaust produced an increase in tumors compared to controls when testing by skin painting, subcutaneous injection, intratracheal instillation or implantation into the lungs. Gasoline exhaust has been classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms

Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.

Sensitization

Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Not Classifiable (A4)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cumene 98-82-8	Not listed	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not listed
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Octane 111-65-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Respiratory system. Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Gasoline 86290-81-5	72-hr EC50 = 56 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Rainbow trout (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 7.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	-	96-hr LC50 = 375 mg/L Tilapia	-	-
Pentane (mixed isomers) 78-78-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = >1 - <10 mg/L Daphnia magna
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	-	-	-	-
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	-	-	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	72-hr EC50 = 11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 8 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr LC50 = 3.82 mg/l Daphnia magna
n-Hexane 110-54-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Cumene 98-82-8	72-hr EC50 = 2.6 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 6.04-6.61 mg/l Fathead minnow (Flow-through) 96-hr LC50 = 2.7 mg/l Rainbow trout (semi-static)	-	48-hr EC50 = 7.9-14.1 mg/l Daphnia magna (static)
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.19-8.28 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 6.14 mg/L Daphnia magna
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	72-hr EC50 = 1.7-7.6 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 4 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 1-4 mg/L Daphnia magna
Benzene 71-43-2	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	72-hr EC50 = 500 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 3.96-5.18 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	48-hr EC50 = 1.7-3.5 mg/L Bay shrimp
Octane 111-65-9	-	-	-	48-hr LC50 = 0.38 mg/l Daphnia magna
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.72 mg/l Fathead Minnow (flow-through)	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The presence of ethanol in this product may impede the biodegradation of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater, resulting in elongated plumes of these constituents.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Gasoline	NA
Heptane (mixed isomers)	NA
Pentane (mixed isomers)	NA
Butane (mixed isomers)	NA
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	NA
Toluene	NA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	NA

n-Hexane	NA
Cumene	NA
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Ethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	NA
Cyclohexane	NA
Octane	NA
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	NA
Naphthalene	NA

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Gasoline	NA
Heptane (mixed isomers)	NA
Pentane (mixed isomers)	NA
Butane (mixed isomers)	NA
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	NA
Toluene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
n-Hexane	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
Cumene	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Benzene	10 lb final RQ 4.54 kg final RQ
Cyclohexane	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Octane	NA
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	NA
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

- Acute Health Hazard
- Chronic Health Hazard
- Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Gasoline	None
Heptane (mixed isomers)	None
Pentane (mixed isomers)	None
Butane (mixed isomers)	None
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	None
Toluene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0 % de minimis concentration
n-Hexane	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Cumene	1.0 % de minimis concentration

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethylbenzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Benzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Cyclohexane	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Octane	None
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	None
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Gasoline

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 0957
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
- Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed
- Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
- Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree
- New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: SN 0957 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
- Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Present
- New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed

Heptane (mixed isomers)

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1339
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
- Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Toxic; Flammable
- Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed
- Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
- Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Flammable - third degree
- New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: Not Listed
- Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed
- New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed

Pentane (mixed isomers)

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1064
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
- Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed
- Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed

California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1064 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Butane (mixed isomers)	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0273
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0273 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1285
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Toluene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Developmental toxicity, initial date 1/1/91 Female reproductive toxicity, initial date 8/7/09
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1866
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree; Teratogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1866 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Xylene (mixed isomers)	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 2014
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold all isomers
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2014 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
n-Hexane	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1340
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1340 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Cumene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/6/10
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0542
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0542 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present

New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	5000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1929
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0851
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; flammable - Third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0851 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Benzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87 Developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97 Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin); Carcinogen (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree; Mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0197 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	10 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Cyclohexane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0565
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0565 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Octane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1434
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1929
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Naphthalene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758

Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Canada DSL/NDL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Gasoline	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Heptane (mixed isomers)	B2,D2B	1%
Pentane (mixed isomers)	B2	1%
Butane (mixed isomers)	A,B1	1%
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	B2	1%
Toluene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Xylene (mixed isomers)	B2,D2A,D2B	m-, o-isomers 1.0%; p-isomer 0.1%
n-Hexane	B2,D2A,D2B	1%
Cumene	B2,D2A	0.1%
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	B3,D2B	1%
Ethylbenzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Benzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Cyclohexane	B2,D2B	1%
Octane	B2,D2B	1%
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	B3	1%
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%



Note: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

Revision Date: 06/01/2016

Revision Note:

Revised Sections

The following sections (§) have been updated:

1. IDENTIFICATION
2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
4. FIRST AID MEASURES
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Helium

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	: Helium
Chemical name	: Helium
Other means of identification	: helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046
Product use	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
Synonym	: helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046
SDS #	: 001025
Supplier's details	: Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	: 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements

General : Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS'S) before use. Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction.

Prevention : Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place.

Response : Not applicable.

Storage : Protect from sunlight. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Not applicable.

Hazards not otherwise classified : In addition to any other important health or physical hazards, this product may displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance
Chemical name : Helium
Other means of identification : helium (dot); Helium-4; He; o-Helium; UN 1046

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 7440-59-7
Product code : 001025

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Helium	100	7440-59-7

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/15/2014. **Date of previous issue** : 10/2/2014. **Version** : 0.02 2/11

Section 4. First aid measures

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Contains gas under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Avoid breathing gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk.
- Large spill** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Helium	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Gas. [Compressed gas.]
- Color** : Colorless.
- Molecular weight** : 4 g/mole
- Molecular formula** : He
- Boiling/condensation point** : -268.9°C (-452°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : -272.2°C (-458°F)
- Critical temperature** : -267.9°C (-450.2°F)
- Odor** : Odorless.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Flash point** : [Product does not sustain combustion.]
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : 0.14 (Air = 1) Liquid Density@BP: 7.8 lb/ft³ (125 kg/m³)
- Specific Volume (ft³/lb)** : 96.1538
- Gas Density (lb/ft³)** : 0.0104
- Relative density** : Not applicable.
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Not available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : 0.28
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- SADT** : Not available.
Viscosity : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Ingestion : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : No specific data.
Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Helium	0.28	-	low

Mobility in soil






Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046	UN1046
UN proper shipping name	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	HELIUM, COMPRESSED
Transport hazard class(es)	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 	2.2 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p>	<p>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125</p> <p>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 75</p>	-	-	<p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 75 kg</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p>

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

Section 14. Transport information

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Sudden release of pressure

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Helium	100	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.

New York : This material is not listed.

New Jersey : This material is listed.

Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

Canada inventory : This material is listed or exempted.

International regulations

Section 15. Regulatory information

International lists

- Australia inventory (AICS):** This material is listed or exempted.
- China inventory (IECSC):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Japan inventory:** Not determined.
- Korea inventory:** This material is listed or exempted.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS):** This material is listed or exempted.
- Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class A: Compressed gas.

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.

Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.

Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.

Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Canada Label requirements : Class A: Compressed gas.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	0
Flammability	0
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Section 16. Other information

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of printing : 10/15/2014.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/15/2014.

Date of previous issue : 10/2/2014.

Version : 0.02

Key to abbreviations :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association
- CAS – Chemical Abstract Services
- CEPA – Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (EPA)
- CFR – United States Code of Federal Regulations
- CPR – Controlled Products Regulations
- DSL – Domestic Substances List
- GWP – Global Warming Potential
- IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation
- Inh – Inhalation
- LC – Lethal concentration
- LD – Lethal dosage
- NDSL – Non-Domestic Substances List
- NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- TDG – Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations
- TLV – Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
- WEEL – Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
- WHMIS – Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

References : Not available.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ERA A Waters Company

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION


MANUFACTURER: ERA (Environmental Resource Associates) **BUSINESS PHONE:** 303-431-8454
ADDRESS: 6000 W. 54th Avenue **FAX:** 303-421-0159 **EMAIL:** info@eraqc.com
Arvada, CO, 80002 U.S.A. **CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PHONE:** 352-535-5053 (INFOTRAC)

Product Name(s): Hexavalent Chromium 1000 mg/L
Catalog / Part Number(s): 019, 973, 186004178
MSDS Creation Date: November 22, 2005
Revision Date: September 29, 2009 **MSDS Reference Number:** 019

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Toxic. Harmful by inhalation. May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. The matrix of each standard is a K2Cr2O7/water mixture listed below which is classified as dangerous by Directive 199/45/EC. Use only as directed and in accordance with good laboratory practices.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	% BY WT.	EXPOSURE LIMITS		EU LABEL
				OSHA	ACGIH	HAZARD LABEL
Potassium dichromate	7778-50-9	231-906-6	≤0.1	0.1 mg/m3 PEL	0.05 mg/m3	

Notes: This standard is 125 mL of a mixture containing potassium dichromate salt with the balance being ≥99.9% water. Hexavalent chromium is a known human carcinogen. Exposure Limits are 8-Hour TWA (Time Weighted Average) unless designated C (Ceiling) or STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit). Other components considered Non-Hazardous under OSHA 1910.1200 (HazCom) as they are not present in concentrations exceeding 1% (or 0.1% if considered a known or potential carcinogen). Material Use: Analytical reagent or certified reference material used in laboratories. Uses also include research and development.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.
Skin Contact: Flush with water.
Eye Contact: Immediately flush with water for a minimum of 15 minutes.
Ingestion: Get medical attention
After following first aid measures, seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: Not flammable.
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or appropriate foam.
Unique Aspects Contributing To a Fire: None.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None.
Note: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus, and full protective gear.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Absorb liquid with spill pillow or other absorbent. Ventilate and wash spill site after material pick up is complete. Place wastes into closed containers for proper disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handle in accordance with good laboratory practices. Store in a dry well-ventilated place. This product is intended for use only by people trained in the safety and handling of chemicals and laboratory preparations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Handle in accordance with good laboratory practices. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Respiratory Protection: Not normally needed. If exposure limits are exceeded, use approved respirator.
Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles
Skin Protection: Neoprene or other chemical resistant gloves.
Engineering Controls: Not normally needed. If exposure limits are exceeded, work in a fume hood.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ERA A Waters Company

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

DATA FOR MATRIX:

Appearance:	Clear to yellow	Specific Gravity:	NA	Melting Point:	NA
Physical State:	Liquid	Flash Point:	NA	Vapor Pressure:	NA
Odor:	NA	Explosion Limits:	NA	Vapor Density (air=1):	NA
pH:	NA	Boiling Point:	NA	Solubility in Water:	Soluble

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization Will Not Occur May Occur Stability: Stable Unstable
Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Products: NA
Conditions and Materials to Avoid: Oxidizing agents.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route(s) of Exposure Under Normal Use: Skin contact: may cause skin irritation or be harmful if absorbed through skin. Eye contact: may cause eye irritation. Inhalation: harmful if inhaled, may be irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Ingestion: harmful if swallowed.

Target Organ(s): Lungs, kidneys, blood.

Acute Effects: Harmful by inhalation. May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. Ingestion can cause vomiting.

Potassium dichromate: Oral, child: LDLO=26 mg/kg; Oral, man: LDLO=143 mg/kg; Oral, rat:LD50=25 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit:LD50=14 mg/kg.

Chronic Effects: Carcinogen; Teratogen; May cause heritable genetic damage. Reproductive hazard; May impair fertility. May cause harm to the unborn child.

Other Information: Chemical Ingredient(s) potassium dichromate is classified as carcinogen(s) by OSHA, IARC (Group 1), NTP, ACGIH (A1), or California. California Prop-65: This product is or contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Avoid release into the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

To determine proper disposal, consult applicable federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipment Name/Type: Non-hazardous for transport.

UN Number: NA Shipping/Hazardous Class: NA Packing Group: NA

Shipping regulations are based on combinations of criteria such as quantity, class and packaging according to DOT, IATA and (49) CFR.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU Symbol of Danger: Toxic (T) concentration ≤ 0.1 C $< 0.2\%$

EU Risk Phrases: May cause cancer [R45]; May cause heritable genetic damage [R46]; Harmful by inhalation [R20].

U.S. TSCA: Listed

Canada: This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and this MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

United States EPA Regulatory Information:	NFPA Rating:	Health: 3	Flammability: 0	Reactivity: 0
SARA 313: Yes (0.1% deminimis)	HMIS Rating:	Health: 3	Flammability: 0	Physical Hazard: 0
CERCLA RQ: 10 lbs				

NOTE: NA = Data not available, not established, determined or not pertinent.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained herein has been compiled from data presented in various technical sources believed to be accurate. This information is intended to be used only as a guide and does not purport to be complete. ERA makes no warranties and assumes no liability in connection with the use of this information. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this information and to assure the adoption of necessary precautions.

Safety data for indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene

[Glossary](#) of terms on this data sheet.

The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers.

General

Synonyms: 1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene, 1,10-(o-phenylene)pyrene, o-phenylenepyrene, 2,3-phenylenepyrene, 2,3,o-phenylenepyrene, IP

Use:

Molecular formula: C₂₂H₁₂

CAS No: 193-39-5

EINECS No: 205-893-2

Physical data

Appearance: solid

Melting point: 161 - 163 C

Boiling point: 536 C

Vapour density:

Vapour pressure:

Density (g cm⁻³):

Flash point:

Explosion limits:

Autoignition temperature:

Water solubility:

Stability

Stable. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

Toxicology

Limited evidence that this material may be carcinogenic.

Toxicity data

(The meaning of any toxicological abbreviations which appear in this section is given [here](#).)

Risk phrases

(The meaning of any risk phrases which appear in this section is given [here.](#))
R40.

Transport information

(The meaning of any UN hazard codes which appear in this section is given [here.](#))

Non-hazardous for air, sea and road freight.

Personal protection

Treat as potentially hazardous - many multi-ring aromatic compounds are suspected carcinogens.

Safety phrases

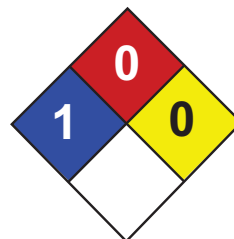
(The meaning of any safety phrases which appear in this section is given [here.](#))

S36 S37 S45.

[Return to [Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Lab. Safety home page.](#)]

This information was last updated on May 10, 2005. We have tried to make it as accurate and useful as possible, but can take no responsibility for its use, misuse, or accuracy. We have not verified this information, and cannot guarantee that it is up-to-date.

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Health	1
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Lead MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Lead

Catalog Codes: SLL1291, SLL1669, SLL1081, SLL1459, SLL1834

CAS#: 7439-92-1

RTECS: OF7525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Lead

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Lead Metal, granular; Lead Metal, foil; Lead Metal, sheet; Lead Metal, shot

Chemical Name: Lead

Chemical Formula: Pb

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:
1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Lead	7439-92-1	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Lead LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH, 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance may be toxic to blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: May be combustible at high temperature.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Non-flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of lead.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable

protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection: Safety glasses. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

TWA: 0.05 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 0.05 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.03 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 0.05 (mg/m³) [Canada] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Metal solid.)

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 207.21 g/mole

Color: Bluish-white. Silvery. Gray

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 1740°C (3164°F)

Melting Point: 327.43°C (621.4°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 11.3 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials, excess heat

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. Incompatible with sodium carbide, chlorine trifluoride, trioxane + hydrogen peroxide, ammonium nitrate, sodium azide, disodium acetylide, sodium acetylide, hot concentrated nitric acid, hot concentrated hydrochloric acid, hot concentrated sulfuric acid, zirconium.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH, 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. May cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential: Skin: Lead metal granules or dust: May cause skin irritation by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not likely to cause skin irritation Eyes: Lead metal granules or dust: Can irritate eyes by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: No hazard. Will not cause eye irritation. Inhalation: In an industrial setting, exposure to lead mainly occurs from inhalation of dust or fumes. Lead dust or fumes: Can irritate the upper respiratory tract (nose, throat) as well as the bronchi and lungs by mechanical action. Lead dust can be absorbed through the respiratory system. However, inhaled lead does not accumulate in the lungs. All of an inhaled dose is eventually absorbed or transferred to the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation effects of exposure to fumes or dust of inorganic lead may not develop quickly. Symptoms may include metallic taste, chest pain, decreased physical fitness, fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, irritability, reduces memory, mood and personality changes, aching bones and muscles, constipation, abdominal pains, decreasing appetite. Inhalation of large amounts may lead to ataxia, delirium, convulsions/seizures, coma, and death. Lead metal foil, shot, or sheets: Not an inhalation hazard unless metal is heated. If metal is heated, fumes will be released. Inhalation of these fumes may cause "fume metal fever", which is characterized by flu-like symptoms. Symptoms may include metallic taste, fever, nausea, vomiting, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, generalized muscle pain/aches, and increased white blood cell count. Ingestion: Lead metal granules or dust: The symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain or cramps (lead colic), spasms, nausea, vomiting, headache, muscle weakness, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, "lead line" on the gums, metallic taste, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness and other symptoms similar to that of inhalation. Acute poisoning may result in high lead levels in the blood and urine, shock, coma and death in extreme cases. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not an ingestion hazard for usual industrial handling.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal:**

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information**Federal and State Regulations:**

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (female) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (male) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65 (no significant risk level): Lead: 0.0005 mg/day (value) California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Lead Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Lead Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Lead Illinois chemical safety act: Lead New York release reporting list: Lead Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Lead Pennsylvania RTK: Lead

Other Regulations:

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R33- Danger of cumulative effects. R61- May cause harm to the unborn child. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S44- If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label when possible). S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Safety glasses.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:21 PM

Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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[Division of Facilities Services](#)

**DOD Hazardous Material Information (ANSI Format)
For Cornell University Convenience Only**

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification	Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties
Section 2 - Compositon/Information on Ingredients	Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Data
Section 3 - Hazards Identification Including Emergency Overview	Section 11 - Toxicological Information
Section 4 - First Aid Measures	Section 12 - Ecological Information
Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures	Section 13 - Disposal Considerations
Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures	Section 14 - MSDS Transport Information
Section 7 - Handling and Storage	Section 15 - Regulatory Information
Section 8 - Exposure Controls & Personal Protection	Section 16 - Other Information

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Cornell University does not in any way warrant or imply the applicability, viability or use of this information to any person or for use in any situation.

**Section 1 - Product and Company Identification
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER**

Product Identification: METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Date of MSDS: 11/01/1990 **Technical Review Date:** 12/21/1995

FSC: 6810 **NIIN:** LIIN: 00N066437

Submitter: N EN

Status Code: C

MFN: 01

Article: N

Kit Part: N

Manufacturer's Information

Manufacturer's Name: GENIUM PUBLISHING CORP
Manufacturer's Address1: 1145 CATALYN ST
Manufacturer's Address2: SCHENECTADY, NY 12303-1836
Manufacturer's Country: US
General Information Telephone: 518-377-8854
Emergency Telephone: 518-377-8854
Emergency Telephone: 518-377-8854
MSDS Preparer's Name: MJ ALLISON
Proprietary: N
Reviewed: N
Published: Y
CAGE: 5Z768
Special Project Code: N

Contractor Information

Contractor's Name: GENIUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION
Contractor's Address1: 1145 CATALYN ST
Contractor's Address2: SCHENECTADY, NY 12303-1836
Contractor's Telephone: 518-377-8854
Contractor's CAGE: 5Z768

Section 2 - Compositon/Information on Ingredients
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Ingredient Name: EFTS OF OVEREXP:NOSE, THROAT, SKIN & CORNEA. ASPIR OF GASOLINE-MTBE MIX MAY CAUSE LUNG PNEUM. ACUTE:CONT W/EYES (ING 4)
Ingredient CAS Number: **Ingredient CAS Code:** X
RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ **RTECS Code:** M
=WT: =WT Code:
=Volume: =Volume Code:
>WT: >WT Code:
>Volume: >Volume Code:
<WT: <WT Code:
<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE **OSHA PEL Code:** M
OSHA STEL: **OSHA STEL Code:**
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE **ACGIH TLV Code:** M
ACGIH STEL: N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ETHER, TERT-BUTYL METHYL; (METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER) (SARA 313) (CERCLA)

Ingredient CAS Number: 1634-04-4 **Ingredient CAS Code:** M

RTECS Number: KN5250000 **RTECS Code:** M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: 100

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: N/K (FP N) **OSHA PEL Code:** M

OSHA STEL: **OSHA STEL Code:**

ACGIH TLV: N/K (FP N) **ACGIH TLV Code:** M

ACGIH STEL: N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**

EPA Reporting Quantity: 1 LB

DOT Reporting Quantity: 1 LB

Ozone Depleting Chemical: N

Ingredient Name: FIRST AID: MOUTH IF UNCON/CONVL. IF INGEST, CONSULT MD IMMED. DO NOT INDUCE VOMIT DUE TO ASPIR PNEUM RISK. IF (ING 7)

Ingredient CAS Number: **Ingredient CAS Code:** X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ **RTECS Code:** M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE **OSHA PEL Code:** M

OSHA STEL: **OSHA STEL Code:**

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE **ACGIH TLV Code:** M

ACGIH STEL: N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: HYGIENE PRACT:DRINKING, SMKG, USING TOILET/APPLYING COSMETICS. CONTAMD EQUIP:NEVER WEAR CONT LENSES IN WORK (ING 23)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 10:SUBSTANTIAL MTBE EXPOS. PFT'S, CHEST X-RAYS & SUPPORTIVE CARE MAY BE NEC AFTER ASPIR EXPOSURES.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 12:(EXPLO)/WATERWAYS. MTBE IS MORE WATER SOL/OTHER

GASOLINE COMPONENTS, SO THERE MAY BE HIGHER MBTE CONC IN (ING 14)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 13:GROUNDWATER WHEN THERE IS SPILL OF GASOLINE-MTBE MIX. IT ALSO HAS MOD TO HIGH MOBILITY IN SOIL. MTBE IS (ING 15)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 14:POORLY BIODEGRADED BY MICROORGANISMS IN ACTIVATED SLUDGE. CLEANUP OF GROUNDWATER CONTAM IS DFCLT. WHEN (ING 16)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Environmental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 15:HIGH AIR-TO-WATER RATIOS ARE USED, AIR STRIPPING SYS CAN REMOVE MTBE. PROD OF ATM DEGRADATION INCL (ING 17)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Environmental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 16:T-BUTYL FORMATE, ACETONE, & METHYL RADICALS. FOLLOW APPLIC OSHA REGS (29 CFR 1910.120).

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ **RTECS Code:** M
=WT: =WT **Code:**
=Volume: =Volume **Code:**
>WT: >WT **Code:**
>Volume: >Volume **Code:**
<WT: <WT **Code:**
<Volume: <Volume **Code:**
% Low WT: % Low WT **Code:**
% High WT: % High WT **Code:**
% Low Volume: % Low Volume **Code:**
% High Volume: % High Volume **Code:**
% Text: N/K
% Environmental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE **OSHA PEL Code:** M
OSHA STEL: **OSHA STEL Code:**
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE **ACGIH TLV Code:** M
ACGIH STEL: N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 18:PRACTICE GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE & HOUSEKEEPING PROCEDURES.

Ingredient CAS Number: **Ingredient CAS Code:** X
RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ **RTECS Code:** M
=WT: =WT **Code:**
=Volume: =Volume **Code:**
>WT: >WT **Code:**
>Volume: >Volume **Code:**
<WT: <WT **Code:**
<Volume: <Volume **Code:**
% Low WT: % Low WT **Code:**
% High WT: % High WT **Code:**
% Low Volume: % Low Volume **Code:**
% High Volume: % High Volume **Code:**
% Text: N/K
% Environmental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE **OSHA PEL Code:** M
OSHA STEL: **OSHA STEL Code:**
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE **ACGIH TLV Code:** M
ACGIH STEL: N/P **ACGIH STEL Code:**
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 22:AREA; SOFT LENSES MAY ABSORB, & ALL LENSES CONC, IRRITANTS. REMOVE THIS MATL FROM YOUR SHOES & EQUIP. (ING 24)

Ingredient CAS Number: **Ingredient CAS Code:** X
RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ **RTECS Code:** M

=WT: =WT Code:
=Volume: =Volume Code:
>WT: >WT Code:
>Volume: >Volume Code:
<WT: <WT Code:
<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 23:LAUNDER CONTAM CLOTHING BEFORE WEARING.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 3:OR SKIN MAY CAUSE IRRIT/BURNING @ HIGH CONC. INHAL MAY RSLT IN NAUS, VOMIT, SEDATION & GEN ATHEsia (CNS & (ING 5)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:
>Volume: >Volume Code:
<WT: <WT Code:
<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 4:RESP DEPRESS). INGEST OF MTBE MAY RSLT IN ASPIR PNEUM.
CHRONIC:CHRONIC INHAL CAUSES NASAL & TRACHEAL INFLAMM.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 6:PERS IS COUGH/CHOCKING, ASPIR MAY HAVE ALREADY
OCCURRED; TRANSPORT TO EMER MED FACILITY. AFTER FIRST AID, (ING 8)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:
<WT: <WT Code:
<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 7:INGEST BECAUSE OF IT'S POOR ABSORBING QUALITIES.
CAREFULLY OBSERVE FOR ANY DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMIC SIGNS. (ING 9)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 8:IF LG QTYS OF MTBE INGESTED, SYRUP OF IPECAC IS PREF TO
LAVAGE IN ALERT PATIENT REQ EMESIS. IF ASPIR HAS (ING 10)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:
<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: ING 9:OCCURRED, OBTAIN BASELINE CHEST X-RAY & VITAL SIGNS.
LIVER FUNC STUDIES MAY BE INDICATED FOLLOWING (ING 11)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: OTHER PREC:PROT PROGRAM THAT INCL REGULAR TRAINING,
MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, & EVAL. AVOID HEAT & IGNIT SOURCES.(ING 19)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:
% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: RESP PROT:SCBA. WARNING! NIOSH/MSHA APPRVD AIR-PURIFYING RESPS DO NOT PROTECT WORKERS IN OXYG-DEFICIENT ATM.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: SPILL PROC:FOR DISP. FOR LG SPILLS, DIKE FAR AHEAD OF SPILL TO CNTN. DO NOT ALLOW MTBE TO ENTER ENCLOSED AREAS(ING 13)

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:
% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: SUPDAT:RADICALS. IF PRESENT IS SUFFICIENT CONC, THESE PROD OF PARTIAL OXIDATION CAN POSE SERIOUS HLTH HAZARD.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:

% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:

% High Volume: % High Volume Code:

% Text: N/K

% Enviromental Weight:

Other REC Limits: N/K

OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M

OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:

ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M

ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:

EPA Reporting Quantity:

DOT Reporting Quantity:

Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Ingredient Name: VENT:PRODUCTIVITY LOC EXHST VENT IS PREF SINCE IT PVNT CONTAM DISPERSION INTO WORK AREA BY CONTROLLING IT @ ITS SOURCE.

Ingredient CAS Number: Ingredient CAS Code: X

RTECS Number: 9999999ZZ RTECS Code: M

=WT: =WT Code:

=Volume: =Volume Code:

>WT: >WT Code:

>Volume: >Volume Code:

<WT: <WT Code:

<Volume: <Volume Code:

% Low WT: % Low WT Code:

% High WT: % High WT Code:
% Low Volume: % Low Volume Code:
% High Volume: % High Volume Code:
% Text: N/K
% Enviromental Weight:
Other REC Limits: N/K
OSHA PEL: NOT APPLICABLE OSHA PEL Code: M
OSHA STEL: OSHA STEL Code:
ACGIH TLV: NOT APPLICABLE ACGIH TLV Code: M
ACGIH STEL: N/P ACGIH STEL Code:
EPA Reporting Quantity:
DOT Reporting Quantity:
Ozone Depleting Chemical:

Section 3 - Hazards Identification, Including Emergency Overview
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Health Hazards Acute & Chronic: TARGET ORGANS:UPPER RESP TRACT, CNS. MTBE INGEST & INHAL TOX ARE BASED ON ANIMAL STUDIES. HUMAN EXPOS ARE REPORTED PRIMARILY W/EXPOS TO GASOLINE-MTBE MIX & W/USE OF MTBE IN DISSOLVING GALL BLADDER STO NES BY DIRECT INFUSION. RPTS REVEAL MTBE'S PRIMARY ANESTH EFT ON CNS. PROGRESSION OF NAUS, VOMIT & (EFTS OF OVEREXP)

Signs & Symptoms of Overexposure:

HLTH HAZ:SEDATION FOLLOWED BY GEN ANESTH IS NOTED W/INCRG EXPOS. WARM/BURNING SENSATION IS REPORTED W/GALL BLADDER INSTILLATION. ELEVATED LIVER FUNC STUDIES, DUODENAL INFLAMM, KIDNEY FAILURE, BLOOD CE LL HEMOLYSIS, & FOUL BREATH ODOR ARE ALSO NOTED W/THIS PROC. ANIMAL STUDIES NOTE PRIMARY IRRIT TO MUC MEMB (ING 3)

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

NONE REPORTED.

LD50 LC50 Mixture: LD50:(ORAL,RAT) 4 G/KG

Route of Entry Indicators:

Inhalation: YES

Skin: YES

Ingestion: YES

Carcenogenicity Indicators

NTP: NO

IARC: NO

OSHA: NO

Carcinogenicity Explanation: NOT RELEVANT.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

First Aid:

EYES:GENTLY LIFT LIDS & FLUSH IMMED & CONTINUOUSLY W/FLOODING AMTS OF WATER FOR @ LEAST 15 MIN UNTIL TRANSPORTED TO EMER MED FACILITY. CONSULT MD IMMED. SKIN:QUICKLY REMOVE CONTAMD CLTHG. RINSE W/FLOODING AMTS OF WATER FOR @ LEAST 15 MIN. FOR RED/BLISTERED SKIN, CONSULT MD. WASH AFFECTED AREA W/SOAP & WATER. INHAL:REMOVE TO FRESH AIR & SUPPORT BRTHG AS NEEDED. INGEST:NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY (ING 6)

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Fire Fighting Procedures:

NIOSH/MSHA APPRVD SCBA & FULL PROT EQUIP(FPN) (INCLG GOGG, RUB OVER-CLTHG, GLOVES & BOOTS). IF FEASIBLE, REMOVE CNTNRS FROM FIRE-RISK AREA. OTHERWISE (SUPDAT)

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazard:

MTBE IS EXTREMELY FLAM. VAP MAY EXPLODE IF IGNIT IN ENCLSD AREA/TRAVEL TO SOURCE OF IGNIT & FLASH BACK. @ TEMP AT/ABOVE FL PT, MTBE CAN RELS VAPS THAT (SUPDAT)

Extinguishing Media:

USE DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, HALON, WATER SPRAY, OR ALCOHOL FOAM AS EXTINGUISHING MEDIA.

Flash Point: Flash Point Text: <18F,<-8C

Autoignition Temperature:

Autoignition Temperature Text: N/A

Lower Limit(s): 1.6%

Upper Limit(s): 8.4%

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Spill Release Procedures:

NOTIFY SFTY PERS, EVAC ALL UNNEC PERS, REMOVE ALL HEAT & IGNIT SOURCES, & PROVIDE MAX EXPLO-PROOF VENT. CLEANUP PERS SHOULD PROTECT AGAINST VAP INHAL & SKIN/EYE CONT. TAKE UP SPILLED MATL W/NONCOMBUST ABSORB MATL & PLACE IN APPROP CNTNRS (ING 12)

Section 7 - Handling and Storage
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Handling and Storage Precautions:**Other Precautions:**

Section 8 - Exposure Controls & Personal Protection
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Respiratory Protection:

SEEK PROFESSIONAL ADVICE PRIOR TO RESP SELECTION & USE. FOLLOW OSHA RESP

REGS (29 CFR 1910.134) &, IF NEC, WEAR NIOSH/MSHA APPRVD RESP. FOR EMER/NONROUTINE OPERATIONS (CLEANING SPILLS, REACTOR VESSELS /STOR TANKS), WEAR NIOSH/MSHA (ING 20)

Ventilation:

PROVIDE GEN & LOC EXPLO-PROOF VENT SYS TO MAINTAIN AIRBORNE CONC @ LEV THAT PROMOTE WORKER SFTY & (ING 21)

Protective Gloves:

IMPERVIOUS GLOVES.

Eye Protection: ANSI APPRVD CHEM WORKERS GOGG & FSHLD.

Other Protective Equipment: IMPERVIOUS BOOTS, APRONS, & GAUNTLETS. ANSI APPRVD EMER EYE WASH & DELUGE SHOWER (FP N).

Work Hygenic Practices: NEVER EAT, DRINK/SMOKE IN WORK AREAS. PRACTICE GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE AFTER USING MATL, EXPECIALLY BEFORE EATING,(ING 22)

Supplemental Health & Safety Information: APPEAR/ODOR:MINT OR TERPENE-LIKE ODOR. FIRE FIGHT PROC:USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE-EXPOS CNTNRS. BE AWARE OF RUNOFF FROM FIRE CTL METH. DO NOT RELS TO ENCLSD AREAS, SEWERS/WATERWAYS DUE TO POTNTL EXP LO & HLTH HAZ MTBE PRESENT. EXPLO HAZ: FORM FLAM MIXS. CNDTNS TO AVOID: IN ACID SOLNS. HAZ DECOMP:& METHYL (ING 2)

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

HCC:

NRC/State License Number:

Net Property Weight for Ammo:

Boiling Point: Boiling Point Text: 131F,55C

Melting/Freezing Point: Melting/Freezing Text: <166F,<74C

Decomposition Point: Decomposition Text: N/K

Vapor Pressure: 245 @ 77F Vapor Density: N/K

Percent Volatile Organic Content:

Specific Gravity: 0.7405(20C/4C)

Volatile Organic Content Pounds per Gallon:

pH: N/K

Volatile Organic Content Grams per Liter:

Viscosity: N/P

Evaporation Weight and Reference: NOT KNOWN

Solubility in Water: 4.8G/100G

Appearance and Odor: A CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUID WITH A SLIGHT HYDROCARBON ODOR WITH A MILD (SUPDAT)

Percent Volatiles by Volume: N/K

Corrosion Rate: N/K

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Data

METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Stability Indicator: YES

Materials to Avoid:

INCOMPAT & UNSTABLE W/STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS, STRONG ACIDS, CAUSTICS, AMINES, ALDEHYDES, AMMONIA, & CHLORINATED CMPDS.

Stability Condition to Avoid:

HEAT & IGNIT SOURCES. MTBE IS STABLE @ ROOM TEMP IN CLSD CNTNRS UNDER NORM STOR & HNDLG CNDTNS. MTBE IS UNSTABLE(SUPDAT)

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

THERM OXIDATIVE DECOMP CAN PRDCE: CO*2 & H*2O VAP; INCOMPLETE COMBUST:CO, T-BUTYL FORMATE, ACETONE, FORMIC ACID (SUPDAT)

Hazardous Polymerization Indicator: NO

Conditions to Avoid Polymerization:

NOT RELEVANT.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Toxicological Information:

N/P

Section 12 - Ecological Information
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Ecological Information:

N/P

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Waste Disposal Methods:

CONTACT YOUR SUPPLIER/LICENSED CONTRACTOR FOR DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS. FOLLOW APPLIC FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGS.

Section 14 - MSDS Transport Information
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Transport Information:

N/P

Section 15 - Regulatory Information
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

SARA Title III Information:

N/P

Federal Regulatory Information:

N/P

State Regulatory Information:

N/P

Section 16 - Other Information
METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

Other Information:

N/P

HAZCOM Label Information

Product Identification: METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER

CAGE: 5Z768

Assigned Individual: N
Company Name: GENIUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION
Company PO Box:
Company Street Address1: 1145 CATALYN ST
Company Street Address2: SCHENECTADY, NY 12303-1836 US
Health Emergency Telephone: 518-377-8854
Label Required Indicator: Y
Date Label Reviewed: 12/21/1995
Status Code: C
Manufacturer's Label Number:
Date of Label: 12/21/1995
Year Procured: N/K
Organization Code: G
Chronic Hazard Indicator: Y
Eye Protection Indicator: YES
Skin Protection Indicator: YES
Respiratory Protection Indicator: YES
Signal Word: DANGER
Health Hazard: Severe
Contact Hazard: Severe
Fire Hazard: Severe
Reactivity Hazard: Slight

8/9/2002 9:24:08 AM

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



m-Xylene ≥ 99%, for synthesis

article number: **3791**
Version: **2.0 en**
Replaces version of: 2016-07-04
Version: (1)

date of compilation: 2016-06-29
Revision: 2019-03-08

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	m-Xylene
Article number	3791
Registration number (REACH)	It is not required to list the identified uses because the substance is not subject to registration according to REACH (< 1 t/a)
Index No	601-022-00-9
EC number	203-576-3
CAS number	108-38-3

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: laboratory chemical
laboratory and analytical use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5
D-76185 Karlsruhe
Germany

Telephone: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0

Telefax: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149

e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de

Website: www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet : Department Health, Safety and Environment

e-mail (competent person) : sicherheit@carlroth.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency information service **Poison Centre Munich: +49/(0)89 19240**

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classification acc. to GHS			
Section	Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	flammable liquid	(Flam. Liq. 3)	H226
3.1D	acute toxicity (dermal)	(Acute Tox. 4)	H312
3.1I	acute toxicity (inhal.)	(Acute Tox. 4)	H332
3.2	skin corrosion/irritation	(Skin Irrit. 2)	H315

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



m-Xylene ≥ 99%, for synthesis

article number: 3791

Classification acc. to GHS			
Section	Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.3	serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Eye Irrit. 2)	H319
3.8R	specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (respiratory tract irritation)	(STOT SE 3)	H335
3.9	specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	(STOT RE 2)	H373
3.10	aspiration hazard	(Asp. Tox. 1)	H304

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Signal word

Danger

Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07,
GHS08



Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312+H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H335 May cause respiratory irritation
H373 May cause damage to organs (respiratory system, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statements - response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml

Signal word: **Danger**

Symbol(s)



Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



m-Xylene \geq 99%, for synthesis

article number: **3791**

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
P301+P310 P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.

2.3 Other hazards

There is no additional information.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance	1,3-Dimethylbenzene
Index No	601-022-00-9
EC number	203-576-3
CAS number	108-38-3
Molecular formula	C_8H_{10}
Molar mass	106,2 g/mol

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Aspiration hazard. Call a physician immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritation, Cough, Headache, Impairment of vision, Dizziness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Breathing difficulties, Unconsciousness, Aspiration hazard

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings
water spray, foam, dry extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Vapours are heavier than air. Beware of reignition. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Explosive properties.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advices on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

Advices on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaust at critical locations. Avoid exposure. When not in use, keep containers tightly closed.

• Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

• Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

• Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m ³]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m ³]	Source
EU	m-xylene	108-38-3	IOELV	50	221	100	442	2000/39/EC
GB	m-xylene	108-38-3	WEL	50	220	100	441	EH40/2005

Notation

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

TWA Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

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Biological limit values

Country	Name of agent	Parameter	Identifier	Value	Material	Source
GB	m-xylene	methylhippuric acids	BMGV	650 mmol/mol	urine	EH40/2005

Relevant DNELs/DMELs/PNECs and other threshold levels

• human health values

Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	221 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	442 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
DNEL	221 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects
DNEL	442 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - local effects
DNEL	212 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

• environmental values

Endpoint	Threshold level	Environmental compartment
PNEC	0,25 mg/l	water
PNEC	0,044 mg/l	freshwater
PNEC	0,004 mg/l	marine water
PNEC	1,6 mg/l	sewage treatment plant (STP)
PNEC	2,52 mg/kg	freshwater sediment
PNEC	0,252 mg/kg	marine sediment
PNEC	0,852 mg/kg	soil

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection.

Skin protection



• hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

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- **type of material**

FKM (fluoro rubber)

- **material thickness**

0,4 mm.

- **breakthrough times of the glove material**

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

- **other protection measures**

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C , colour code: Brown).

Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	liquid (fluid)
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	No data available

Other physical and chemical parameters

pH (value)	This information is not available.
Melting point/freezing point	-47,8 °C at 1.013 hPa
Initial boiling point and boiling range	139,1 °C at 1.013 hPa
Flash point	27 °C at 1.013 hPa
Evaporation rate	no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant (fluid)
<u>Explosive limits</u>	
• lower explosion limit (LEL)	1,1 vol%
• upper explosion limit (UEL)	7 vol%
Explosion limits of dust clouds	not relevant
Vapour pressure	8 hPa at 20 °C
Density	0,86 g/cm ³ at 25 °C
Vapour density	3,66 (air = 1)

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Bulk density	Not applicable
Relative density	Information on this property is not available.
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	~ 146 mg/l at 25 °C
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
n-octanol/water (log KOW)	3,2 (pH value: 7, 20 °C) (ECHA)
Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC)	2,73 (ECHA)
Auto-ignition temperature	528 °C at 1.013 hPa - ECHA
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Viscosity	
• kinematic viscosity	0,6756 mm ² /s
• dynamic viscosity	0,581 mPa s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Shall not be classified as explosive
Oxidising properties	none
9.2 Other information	
Surface tension	28,01 mN/m (25 °C)
Temperature class (EU, acc. to ATEX)	T1 (Maximum permissible surface temperature on the equipment: 450°C)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Risk of ignition. In case of warming: Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: Oxidisers, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Sulphur, Acids

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat.

10.5 Incompatible materials

plastic and rubber

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Source
oral	LD50	3.523 mg/kg	rat	ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic nor as a reproductive toxicant

• Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

• Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (respiratory system, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

• If swallowed

diarrhoea, vomiting, aspiration hazard

• If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

• If inhaled

irritant effects, cough, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema

• If on skin

causes skin irritation, risk of absorption via the skin

Other information

Other adverse effects: Headache, Impairment of vision, Dizziness, Vertigo, Nausea, Dyspnoea, Unconsciousness, Liver and kidney damage, Symptoms can occur only after several hours

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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

acc. to 1272/2008/EC: Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	2,6 mg/l	rainbow trout	ECHA	96 h
ErC50	4,7 mg/l	algae	ECHA	72 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	2,2 mg/l	algae	ECHA	73 h
NOEC	0,714 mg/l	striped brill	ECHA	35 d
NOEC	1,57 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	21 d
NOEC	0,44 mg/l	algae	ECHA	73 h

12.2 Process of degradability

The substance is readily biodegradable.
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3,165 mg/mg
Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 3,316 mg/mg

Process	Degradation rate	Time
oxygen depletion	90 %	28 d

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW) 3,2 (pH value: 7, 20 °C)
BCF >5,5 - <12,2

12.4 Mobility in soil

Henry's law constant 623 Pa m³/mol at 25 °C
The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient 2,73

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

It is a dangerous waste; only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

It is a dangerous waste; only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used.


13.2 Relevant provisions relating to waste

The allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out according to the EEC, specific to the industry and process.

13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN number	1307
14.2	UN proper shipping name	XYLENES
	Hazardous ingredients	m-Xylene
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	
	Class	3 (flammable liquids)
14.4	Packing group	III (substance presenting low danger)
14.5	Environmental hazards	none (non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations)
14.6	Special precautions for user	
	Provisions for dangerous goods (ADR) should be complied within the premises.	
14.7	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	
	The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.	
14.8	Information for each of the UN Model Regulations	
	• Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN)	
	UN number	1307

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Proper shipping name	XYLENES
Particulars in the transport document	UN1307, XYLENES, 3, III, (D/E)
Class	3
Classification code	F1
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	3



Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
Transport category (TC)	3
Tunnel restriction code (TRC)	D/E
Hazard identification No	30
Emergency Action Code	3YE

• International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

UN number	1307
Proper shipping name	XYLENES
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1307, XYLENES, 3, III, 27°C c.c.
Class	3
Marine pollutant	-
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	3



Special provisions (SP)	223
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
EmS	F-E, S-D
Stowage category	A

• International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

UN number	1307
Proper shipping name	Xylenes
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1307, Xylenes, 3, III
Class	3
Packing group	III

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Danger label(s)	3
	
Special provisions (SP)	A3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	10 L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Relevant provisions of the European Union (EU)

- **Regulation 649/2012/EU concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (PIC)**

Not listed.

- **Regulation 1005/2009/EC on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS)**

Not listed.

- **Regulation 850/2004/EC on persistent organic pollutants (POP)**

Not listed.

- **Restrictions according to REACH, Annex XVII**

Name of substance	CAS No	Wt%	Type of registration	Conditions of restriction	No
m-Xylene		100	1907/2006/EC annex XVII	R3	3
m-Xylene		100	1907/2006/EC annex XVII	R40	40

Legend

R3

1. Shall not be used in:
 - ornamental articles intended to produce light or colour effects by means of different phases, for example in ornamental lamps and ashtrays,
 - tricks and jokes,
 - games for one or more participants, or any article intended to be used as such, even with ornamental aspects,
2. Articles not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.
3. Shall not be placed on the market if they contain a colouring agent, unless required for fiscal reasons, or perfume, or both, if they:
 - can be used as fuel in decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public, and,
 - present an aspiration hazard and are labelled with R65 or H304,
4. Decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the European Standard on Decorative oil lamps (EN 14059) adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).
5. Without prejudice to the implementation of other Community provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure, before the placing on the market, that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) lamp oils, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'Keep lamps filled with this liquid out of the reach of children'; and, by 1 December 2010, 'Just a sip of lamp oil - or even sucking the wick of lamps - may lead to life-threatening lung damage';
 - (b) grill lighter fluids, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are legibly and indelibly marked by 1 December 2010 as follows: 'Just a sip of grill lighter may lead to life threatening lung damage';
 - (c) lamp oils and grill lighters, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are packaged in black opaque containers not exceeding 1 litre by 1 December 2010.
6. No later than 1 June 2014, the Commission shall request the European Chemicals Agency to prepare a dossier, in accordance with Article 69 of the present Regulation with a view to ban, if appropriate, grill lighter fluids and fuel for decorative lamps, labelled R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public.
7. Natural or legal persons placing on the market for the first time lamp oils and grill lighter fluids, labelled with R65 or H304, shall by 1 December 2011, and annually thereafter, provide data on alternatives to lamp oils and grill lighter fluids labelled R65 or H304 to the competent authority in the Member State concerned. Member States shall make those data available to the Commission.

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Legend

- R40
1. Shall not be used, as substance or as mixtures in aerosol dispensers where these aerosol dispensers are intended for supply to the general public for entertainment and decorative purposes such as the following:
 - metallic glitter intended mainly for decoration,
 - artificial snow and frost,
 - 'whoopee' cushions,
 - silly string aerosols,
 - imitation excrement,
 - horns for parties,
 - decorative flakes and foams,
 - artificial cobwebs,
 - stink bombs.
 2. Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of aerosol dispensers referred to above is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with:
'For professional users only'.
 3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the aerosol dispensers referred to Article 8 (1a) of Council Directive 75/324/EEC (2).
 4. The aerosol dispensers referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the requirements indicated.

• Restrictions according to REACH, Title VIII

None.

• List of substances subject to authorisation (REACH, Annex XIV)/SVHC - candidate list

not listed

• Seveso Directive

2012/18/EU (Seveso III)				
No	Dangerous substance/hazard categories	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower and upper-tier requirements		Notes
P5c	flammable liquids (cat. 2, 3)	5.000	50.000	51)

Notation

51) Flammable liquids, categories 2 or 3 not covered by P5a and P5b

• Directive 75/324/EEC relating to aerosol dispensers

Filling batch

Deco-Paint Directive (2004/42/EC)

VOC content	100 % 860 g/l
-------------	------------------

Directive on industrial emissions (VOCs, 2010/75/EU)

VOC content	100 %
VOC content	860 g/l

Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) - Annex II

not listed

Regulation 166/2006/EC concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)

not listed

Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (WFD)

not listed

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Regulation 98/2013/EU on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not listed

Regulation 111/2005/EC laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors

not listed

National inventories

Substance is listed in the following national inventories:

Country	National inventories	Status
AU	AICS	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
JP	ISHA-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed

Legend

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
ISHA-ENCS	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ISHA-ENCS)
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
2000/39/EC	Comission Directive establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC
ADN	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voies de navigation intérieures (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways)
ADR	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
BCF	bioconcentration factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
CMR	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic for Reproduction
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EH40/2005	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/)
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
index No	the Index number is the identification code given to the substance in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
IOELV	indicative occupational exposure limit value
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	parts per million
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises Dangereuses (Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by Rail)
STEL	short-term exposure limit
SVHC	Substance of Very High Concern
TWA	time-weighted average
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WEL	workplace exposure limit

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Key literature references and sources for data

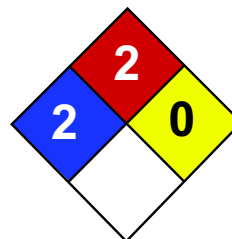
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP, EU GHS)
- Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	flammable liquid and vapour
H304	may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	harmful in contact with skin
H315	causes skin irritation
H319	causes serious eye irritation
H332	harmful if inhaled
H335	may cause respiratory irritation
H373	may cause damage to organs (respiratory system, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Disclaimer

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.



Health	2
Fire	2
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Naphthalene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Naphthalene

Catalog Codes: SLN1789, SLN2401

CAS#: 91-20-3

RTECS: QJ0525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Naphthalene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Not available.

Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₈

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:

1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Naphthalene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 490 mg/kg [Rat]. 533 mg/kg [Mouse]. 1200 mg/kg [Guinea pig]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 20001 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 170 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator). Severe over-exposure can result in death.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [POSSIBLE]. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, mucous membranes, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated exposure to an highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Inhalation:

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 567°C (1052.6°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 88°C (190.4°F). OPEN CUP: 79°C (174.2°F).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 0.9% UPPER: 5.9%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not available.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable solid. **SMALL FIRE:** Use DRY chemical powder. **LARGE FIRE:** Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Flammable solid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep locked up Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes Wear suitable protective clothing In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Storage:

Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep container dry. Keep in a cool place.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

Israel: TWA: 10 (ppm) STEL: 15 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [1995] TWA: 52 STEL: 79 (mg/m³) from ACGIH [1995]
Australia: STEL: 15 (ppm) Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Crystalline solid.)

Odor: Aromatic.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 128.19 g/mole

Color: White.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 218°C (424.4°F)

Melting Point: 80.2°C (176.4°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.162 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: 4.4 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.038 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties:

Partially dispersed in hot water, methanol, n-octanol. Very slightly dispersed in cold water. See solubility in methanol, n-octanol.

Solubility:

Partially soluble in methanol, n-octanol. Very slightly soluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Highly reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: May attack some forms of rubber and plastic

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 490 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 20001 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 170 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Development toxin [POSSIBLE]. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, the nervous system, the reproductive system, liver, mucous membranes, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 305.2 ppm 96 hour(s) [Trout].

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 4.1: Flammable solid.

Identification: : Naphthalene, refined : UN1334 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Naphthalene Pennsylvania RTK: Naphthalene Florida: Naphthalene Minnesota: Naphthalene Massachusetts RTK: Naphthalene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Naphthalene TSCA 8(a) PAIR: Naphthalene TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Naphthalene: 06/01/87 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Naphthalene: 1% CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg)

Other Regulations:

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS B-4: Flammable solid. CLASS D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R36- Irritating to eyes. R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. R48/22- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. R48/23- Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 2

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 01:30 PM

Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 04-Oct-2010

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Number 1

1. Identification

Product Name Nickel, powder

Cat No. : AC193610000; AC193610250; AC193611000; AC193615000

Synonyms Raney alloy

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Entity / Business Name
Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number
For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01
/ **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US**:001-201-796-7100 /
Europe: +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US**:001-800-424-9300 /
Europe:001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin Sensitization	Category 1
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Target Organs - Kidney, Blood.	

Label Elements

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

May cause an allergic skin reaction
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Suspected of causing cancer



Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice

Skin

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Storage

Store locked up

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Nickel powder	7440-02-0	>95

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Most important symptoms/effects	May cause allergic skin reaction. Symptoms of allergic reaction may include rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing, tingling of the hands and feet, dizziness, lightheadedness, chest pain, muscle pain or flushing
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point	No information available
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	400 °C / 752 °F
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Combustible material.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Nickel oxides.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health 3	Flammability 1	Instability 0	Physical hazards N/A
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6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid dust formation.

Environmental Precautions

Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional ecological information. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dust formation.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Use only under a chemical fume hood. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid dust formation. Do not breathe vapors/dust. Do not ingest.

Storage

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Nickel powder	TWA: 1.5 mg/m ³	(Vacated) TWA: 1 mg/m ³ TWA: 1 mg/m ³	IDLH: 10 mg/m ³ TWA: 0.015 mg/m ³

Component	Quebec	Mexico OEL (TWA)	Ontario TWAEV
Nickel powder	TWA: 1 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 mg/m ³

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH IDLH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures

Use only under a chemical fume hood. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection

Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin and body protection

Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory Protection	Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Brown
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	1455 °C / 2651 °F
Boiling Point/Range	2730 °C / 4946 °F
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	No information available
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	1 mmHg @ 1810 °C
Vapor Density	No information available
Relative Density	No information available
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	400 °C / 752 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available
Molecular Formula	Ni
Molecular Weight	58.7

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible products. Excess heat. Avoid dust formation.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Nickel oxides
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Nickel powder	9000 mg/kg (Rat)	Not listed	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation No information available

Sensitization May cause sensitization by skin contact Nickel and nickel compounds may cause a form of dermatitis known as nickel itch. May cause an allergic skin reaction

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Nickel powder	7440-02-0	Group 2B	Reasonably Anticipated	Not listed	X	Not listed

IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure Kidney Blood

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed Symptoms of allergic reaction may include rash, itching, swelling, trouble breathing, tingling of the hands and feet, dizziness, lightheadedness, chest pain, muscle pain or flushing

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Do not empty into drains. Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Nickel powder	0.18 mg/L EC50 = 72 h 0.174 - 0.311 mg/L EC50 96 h	10.4 mg/L LC50 96 h 1.3 mg/L LC50 96 h 100 mg/L LC50 96 h	Not listed	1 mg/L EC50 = 48 h 100 mg/L EC50 > 48 h

Persistence and Degradability No information available

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility No information available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN3089
Proper Shipping Name METAL POWDERS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 4.1
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN3089
Proper Shipping Name METAL POWDERS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
Hazard Class 4.1
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No	3089
Proper Shipping Name	METAL POWDERS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
Hazard Class	4.1
Packing Group	II
IMDG/IMO	
UN-No	3089
Proper Shipping Name	METAL POWDERS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
Hazard Class	4.1
Packing Group	II

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Nickel powder	X	X	-	231-111-4	-		X	-	X	X	X

Legend:

X - Listed

E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.

F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.

N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.

P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance

R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule

T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.

XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).

Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.

Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Nickel powder	7440-02-0	>95	0.1

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Nickel powder	-	-	X	X

Clean Air Act

Component	HAPS Data	Class 1 Ozone Depletors	Class 2 Ozone Depletors
Nickel powder	X		-

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive

Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Nickel powder	100 lb	-

California Proposition 65 This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals:

Component	CAS-No	California Prop. 65	Prop 65 NSRL	Category
Nickel powder	7440-02-0	Carcinogen	-	Carcinogen

State Right-to-Know

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Nickel powder	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ): N
 DOT Marine Pollutant N
 DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR

WHMIS Hazard Class D2A Very toxic materials



16. Other information

Prepared By Regulatory Affairs
 Thermo Fisher Scientific
 Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com

Creation Date 04-Oct-2010

Revision Date 10-Feb-2015

Print Date 10-Feb-2015

Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

Disclaimer

The information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : o-Xylene

Product Number : 95660
Brand : Fluka

Supplier : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Flammable liquid, Harmful by skin absorption., Irritant, Reproductive hazard

Target Organs

Liver, Kidney, Nerves.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H312 + H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Chronic Health Hazard: *
Flammability: 3
Physical hazards: 1

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Skin Causes skin irritation.
Eyes Causes eye irritation.
Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1,2-Dimethylbenzene

Formula : C₈H₁₀

Molecular Weight : 106.17 g/mol

Component	Concentration
o-Xylene	
CAS-No. 95-47-6	-
EC-No. 202-422-2	
Index-No. 601-022-00-9	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Conditions of flammability**

Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface. No smoking.

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Conditions for safe storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
o-Xylene	95-47-6	STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m ³	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Remarks	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		TWA	100 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Central Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		STEL	150 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Eye & Upper Respiratory Tract irritation Central Nervous System impairment Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		ST	150 ppm 655 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: > 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject® (Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash protection

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm

Break through time: > 30 min

Material tested: Camatril® (Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form liquid

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

Melting point/freezing point Melting point/range: -26 - -23 °C (-15 - -9 °F) - lit.

Boiling point 143 - 145 °C (289 - 293 °F) - lit.

Flash point 31.0 °C (87.8 °F) - closed cup

Ignition temperature 464 °C (867 °F)

Autoignition temperature 464.0 °C (867.2 °F)

Lower explosion limit 0.9 %(V)

Upper explosion limit 6.7 %(V)

Vapour pressure 21.3 hPa (16.0 mmHg) at 37.7 °C (99.9 °F)
8.8 hPa (6.6 mmHg) at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)

Density 0.879 g/mL at 20 °C (68 °F)

Water solubility no data available

Partition coefficient: log Pow: 3.12

n-octanol/water	
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

no data available

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

LD50 Intraperitoneal - mouse - 1,364 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (o-Xylene)

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a

known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Overexposure may cause reproductive disorder(s) based on tests with laboratory animals.

Suspected human reproductive toxicant

Teratogenicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

Inhalation	May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed.
Skin	Causes skin irritation.
Eyes	Causes eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

narcosis, Lung irritation, chest pain, pulmonary edema, Central nervous system depression, Dermatitis, Gastrointestinal disturbance, Liver injury may occur., Kidney injury may occur., Blood disorders

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: ZE2450000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 16.10 mg/l - 96 h
	LC50 - Carassius auratus (goldfish) - 13.00 mg/l - 24 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.39 - 1.87 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae	EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 4.70 mg/l - 72 h
	EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 55.00 mg/l - 24 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Product**

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)**

UN number: 1307 Class: 3 Packing group: III
 Proper shipping name: Xylenes
 Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs
 Marine pollutant: No
 Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1307 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
 Proper shipping name: XYLENES
 Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 1307 Class: 3 Packing group: III
 Proper shipping name: Xylenes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**OSHA Hazards**

Flammable liquid, Harmful by skin absorption., Irritant, Reproductive hazard

SARA 302 Components

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
o-Xylene	95-47-6	2007-07-01

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

High-Purity Standards

Catalogue number: PAH-HM16C
Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 06/05/2017
Print Date: 06/05/2017
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture
Synonyms	PAH-HM16C
Proper shipping name	Dichloromethane
Other means of identification	PAH-HM16C

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	High-Purity Standards
Address	PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States
Telephone	843-767-7900
Fax	843-767-7906
Website	highpuritystandards.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Continued...

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
75-09-2	balance	<u>methylene chloride</u>
83-32-9	0.2	<u>acenaphthene</u>
208-96-8	0.2	<u>acenaphthylene</u>
120-12-7	0.2	<u>anthracene</u>
56-55-3	0.2	<u>benz[a]anthracene</u>
50-32-8	0.2	<u>benz[a]pyrene</u>
205-99-2	0.2	<u>benzo[b]fluoranthene</u>
191-24-2	0.2	<u>benzo[ghi]perylene</u>
207-08-9	0.2	<u>benzo[k]fluoranthene</u>
218-01-9	0.2	<u>chrysene</u>
53-70-3	0.2	<u>dibenz[a,h]anthracene</u>
206-44-0	0.2	<u>fluoranthene</u>
86-73-7	0.2	<u>fluorene</u>
193-39-5	0.2	<u>indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene</u>
91-20-3	0.2	<u>naphthalene</u>
85-01-8	0.2	<u>phenanthrene</u>
129-00-0	0.2	<u>pyrene</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- ▶ Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- ▶ Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- ▶ Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- ▶ If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- ▶ Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- ▶ Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- ▶ Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Non combustible.▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Clean up all spills immediately.▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.▶ Wipe up.▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.▶ Increase ventilation.▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.▶ Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
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Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	methylene chloride	Methylene chloride	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-2
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2	methylene chloride	Methylene Chloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See 1919.52.
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methylene chloride	Dichloromethane, Methylene dichloride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methylene chloride	Dichloromethane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: COHb-emia; CNS impair; BEI
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	benz[a]anthracene	Benz[a]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin cancer; BEIP
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	benz[a]pyrene	Benzo[a]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Cancer; BEIp
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Cancer; BEIp
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chrysene	Chrysene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Cancer; BEIp
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naphthalene	Naphthalene	50 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphthalene	Naphthalin, Tar camphor, White tar	50 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methylene chloride	Methylene chloride; (Dichloromethane)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthene	Acenaphthene	3.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
acenaphthylene	Acenaphthylene	10 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	660 mg/m3
anthracene	Anthracene	48 mg/m3	530 mg/m3	3,200 mg/m3
benz[a]anthracene	Benzo(a)anthracene	1.2 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	79 mg/m3
benz[a]pyrene	Benzo(a)pyrene; (Coal tar pitch volatiles)	0.6 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Benzo(e)acephenanthrylene; (Benzo(b)fluoroanthene)	0.12 mg/m3	1.3 mg/m3	7.9 mg/m3
benzo[ghi]perylene	Benzo(ghi)perylene	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
chrysene	Chrysene	0.6 mg/m3	12 mg/m3	69 mg/m3
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Dibenza(a,h)anthracene	0.093 mg/m3	1 mg/m3	2.9 mg/m3
fluoranthene	Fluoranthene	4.1 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	400 mg/m3
fluorene	Fluorene, 9H-	6.6 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.2 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	79 mg/m3
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm
phenanthrene	Phenanthrene	2.1 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	360 mg/m3
pyrene	Pyrene	0.15 mg/m3	1.7 mg/m3	7.5 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methylene chloride	10,000 ppm	2,000 ppm
acenaphthene	Not Available	Not Available
acenaphthylene	Not Available	Not Available
anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[b]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
chrysene	Not Available	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	Not Available	Not Available
fluoranthene	Not Available	Not Available
fluorene	Not Available	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	500 ppm	250 ppm
phenanthrene	Not Available	Not Available
pyrene	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area. ▶ Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box". Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system. ▶ Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within. ▶ Open-vessel systems are prohibited. ▶ Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. ▶ Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system. ▶ For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▶ Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas). ▶ Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air. ▶ Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.
Personal protection	

Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frequency and duration of contact, • chemical resistance of glove material, • glove thickness and • dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. • Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. • Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	colorless		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available

Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss, difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.</p>
Chronic	<p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.</p> <p>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are found in a number of materials such as coal tar, tobacco smoke, petroleum and air pollution. Some substituted derivatives have been identified as extremely liable to cause cancer, especially that of the lung and genito-urinary tract.</p>

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methylene chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 25200 ppm/7hr ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 985 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE
acenaphthene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

acenaphthylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 1760 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
anthracene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 4900 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
benz[a]anthracene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benz[a]pyrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Skin (mouse): 0.014 mg - mild
benzo[b]fluoranthene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[ghi]perylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzo[k]fluoranthene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
chrysene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
fluoranthene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3180 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
fluorene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 495 mg (open) - mild
phenanthrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 700 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
pyrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.
The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of

	vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
ANTHRACENE	Oral (rat) TDLo: 20000 mg/kg/79w -I Skin (mouse): 0.118 mg - mild Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
BENZ[A]PYRENE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS . Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE	Lung, kidney, skin tumors and tumors at site of application recorded.
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	Tumours at site of application.
CHRYSENE	Target organs include skin (tumours at site of application).
FLUORANTHENE	Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria. Tumors at site of application recorded.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
PHENANTHRENE	Tumors at site of application. Neoplastic and tumorigenic by RTECS criteria.
PYRENE	Conjunctival irritation, excitement and muscle contraction recorded.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE & DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
ACENAPHTHENE & ACENAPHTHYLENE & ANTHRACENE & FLUORANTHENE & PHENANTHRENE & PYRENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
ACENAPHTHENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[GHI]PERYLENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ACENAPHTHENE & ANTHRACENE & BENZO[GHI]PERYLENE & FLUORANTHENE & FLUORENE & PHENANTHRENE & PYRENE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
ANTHRACENE & BENZ[A]PYRENE & NAPHTHALENE & PYRENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
ANTHRACENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[GHI]PERYLENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & CHRYSENE & DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE & FLUORANTHENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE & PHENANTHRENE & PYRENE	NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
BENZ[A]ANTHRACENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & CHRYSENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE & NAPHTHALENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
BENZ[A]ANTHRACENE & BENZ[A]PYRENE & BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE & BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE & DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE & INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE	Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☐	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☐	STOT - Single Exposure	☐
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	☐

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

methylene chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	=13.1mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	=108.5mg/L	1
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	161.874mg/L	3
	EC50	384	Crustacea	10.334mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	56mg/L	4

acenaphthene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.58mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.275mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/L	1
	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.178mg/L	3
NOEC	768	Fish	0.208-0.226mg/L	1	

acenaphthylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.991mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.450mg/L	3
EC50	384	Crustacea	0.249mg/L	3	

anthracene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00127mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.01119096mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0078mg/L	2
	BCF	48	Fish	1.0mg/L	4
	EC50	24	Crustacea	ca.0.0012mg/L	2
NOEC	22	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0015-0.0017mg/L	2	

benz[a]anthracene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.083mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.000958776mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.087mg/L	3
	BCF	24	Crustacea	0.006mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0014815372mg/L	4	

benz[a]pyrene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.026mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0009815248mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	4
	BCF	12	Fish	7.51mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0016249408mg/L	4
NOEC	360	Fish	0.00102mg/L	4	

benzo[b]fluoranthene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.026mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.029mg/L	3
EC50	384	Crustacea	0.011mg/L	3	

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

benzo[ghi]perylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.008mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0001326432mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.010mg/L	3
	BCF	24	Crustacea	0.0002mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0010418018mg/L	4
benzo[k]fluoranthene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	BCF	24	Crustacea	0.0014mg/L	4
	NOEC	144	Fish	0.01mg/L	4
chrysene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.083mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.087mg/L	3
	BCF	240	Crustacea	0.00136968mg/L	4
	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.027mg/L	3
	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.116331488mg/L	4
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.008mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0005510934mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.010mg/L	3
	BCF	6	Crustacea	0.00072mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001558648mg/L	4
	NOEC	144	Fish	0.01mg/L	4
fluoranthene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0001mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.003984522mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.103mg/L	4
	BCF	672	Crustacea	0.125mg/L	4
	EC10	144	Crustacea	0.0078mg/L	4
	NOEC	744	Crustacea	0.0006mg/L	4
fluorene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.76mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.212mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.346mg/L	3
	BCF	576	Crustacea	1.055mg/L	4
	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.238mg/L	3
	NOEC	336	Crustacea	0.0625mg/L	4
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
naphthalene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.213mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.6mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/L	1
	BCF	12	Fish	10.2mg/L	4
	EC50	0.05	Crustacea	0.00000085mg/L	4
	NOEC	48	Fish	0.012817mg/L	4
phenanthrene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.234mg/L	4

EC50	48	Crustacea	0.117mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.324mg/L	4
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/L	4
EC50	96	Fish	0.049mg/L	4
NOEC	2160	Fish	0.005mg/L	4

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.249mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.004327936mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.256mg/L	3
BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/L	4
EC50	24	Crustacea	>=0.003- <=0.03mg/L	2
NOEC	168	Fish	0.0152mg/L	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For naphthalene:

Environmental Fate: Naphthalene may be reach surface water and soil through transportation in water or being carried by air. Most airborne naphthalene is in a vapour form and hence deposition is expected to be slow. A minimal amount of naphthalene emitted to the air is transported to other environmental components mostly by dry deposition. Naphthalene in surface water may volatilize into the atmosphere, depending on environmental conditions. It remains in solution in water, with only small amounts associated with suspended material and benthic sediments. While naphthalene is readily volatilized from aerated soils, it adheres to soils with a high organic content. Adsorption to aquifer material reduces transportation of naphthalene through groundwater, and the presence of nonionic organic compounds such as tetrachloroethene may enhance sorption to materials that contain low carbon content. Bioconcentration of naphthalene is moderate in aquatic organisms. It is readily metabolized by fish, and invertebrates that are placed in pollutant free water rapidly eliminate any traces of the pollutant. While bioaccumulation in the food chain is unlikely, exposure of cows and chickens to naphthalene could lead to naphthalene being present in milk and eggs. While the data on the transport and partitioning of methyl naphthalenes in the environment is limited, the characteristics of these chemicals are similar to naphthalene, so they are expected to behave in a similar manner to naphthalene in the environment, and produce the same effects on aquatic organisms. Biodegradation of naphthalene occurs relatively quickly in aquatic systems. Methyl naphthalenes are biodegraded under aerobic conditions after adaptation. Degradation rates are highest in water constantly polluted with petroleum. Naphthalene biodegradation rates are higher in sediment than in the water column above it. Methyl naphthalenes biodegrades more slowly. Reported half-lives in sediments were 46 weeks for 1-methylnaphthalene and ranged from 14 to 50 weeks for 2-methylnaphthalene. In soils, the potential for biodegradation is an important factor for biological remediation of soil. Studies on biodegradation of PAHs suggest that adsorption to the organic matter significantly reduces the bioavailability for microorganisms, and thus the biodegradability, of PAHs, including naphthalene. Biodegradation is accomplished through the action of aerobic microorganisms and is reduced in anaerobic soil conditions. Naphthalene biodegrades to carbon dioxide in aerobic soils, with salicylate as an intermediate product. Abiotic degradation of naphthalene seldom occurs in soils. As with naphthalene, 1-Methylnaphthalene is easily volatilised from aerated soil, and the biodegradation half-life averages between 1.7 and 2.2 days.

Ecotoxicity: Acute toxicity data on naphthalene for several fish species (freshwater and marine), show 96h LC50 values range from 1.8 to 7.8 mg/L. Comparable results were obtained with other vertebrates (amphibians). From chronic toxicity tests, a precise NOEL is not clearly determined. A NOEC of 0.12 mg/L was observed in a 40 days test on juvenile pink salmon, but 50% mortality at 0.11 mg/L was calculated for trout fry exposed during hatching. Several data are also available for invertebrates, showing 48h EC50 values ranging from 2.1 to 24 mg/L. While chronic data on freshwater invertebrates and algae are questionable, a 50% photosynthesis reduction was observed at 2.8 mg/L in 4 hours experiments. QSAR prediction models give results consistent with experimental short-term data on fish daphnia and algae.

For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's):

Environmental Fate: A general rule for biodegradation of PAHs is that parent compounds tend to degrade faster than alkylated analogs. Less is known about the biodegradability of resins and asphaltene, but the current knowledge suggests these are not very biodegradable and will persist in the environment for a long time. The more hydrophobic a compound, the greater the partitioning to non-aqueous phases.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs travel through the atmosphere as a gas or attached to dust particles. They are carried by air currents and deposited by dry or wet (rain, dew, etc.) deposition.

Aquatic Fate: When deposited in water PAHs sink to the bottom of lakes and rivers. Some will move through the soil to contaminate groundwater. PAHs are ubiquitous in the marine environment, occurring at their highest environmental concentrations around urban centres. The availability of organic carbon controls, to a large extent, the partitioning behaviour of PAHs in sediment. Mixed microbial populations in sediment/water systems may degrade some PAHs, with degradation progressively decreasing with increasing molecular weight.

Terrestrial Fate: The rate of degradation is dependent on nutrient content and the bacterial community in soil. PAHs in soils undergo a weathering process such that the lighter chain fractions are removed (primarily by volatilization). Heavier fractions bind to soil organic matter and remain behind in the top soil horizon. As the mixture of PAHs age, bioavailability changes as the fraction remaining bind more tightly. In general, the more soluble a PAH, the higher the uptake by plants while the reverse is true for uptake by earthworms and uptake in the gastrointestinal tract of animals.

Ecotoxicity: The primary mode of toxicity for PAHs in soil dwelling terrestrial invertebrates is non-specific non-polar narcosis. The uptake of PAHs by earthworms occurs primarily by direct contact with the soluble phase of soil solution. Microbial degradation of PAHs is a key process in soils. Biodegradation of PAHs may take place over a period of weeks to months. The lipid (fat) phase, of all organisms, contains the highest levels of PAHs. Accumulation of PAHs occurs in all marine organisms, however; there is a wide range in tissue concentrations resulting from variable environmental concentrations, level and time of exposure, and species ability to metabolize these compounds. In fish, bile and liver accumulate the highest levels of PAH and metabolites. In invertebrates, the highest concentrations can be found in the internal organs, such as the liver and pancreas; tissue concentrations appear to follow seasonal cycles which may be related to variations in lipid content or spawning cycles.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methylene chloride	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 191 days)
acenaphthene	HIGH (Half-life = 204 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.37 days)
acenaphthylene	MEDIUM (Half-life = 120 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.05 days)
anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 920 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.21 days)
benz[a]anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 1360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)
benz[a]pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 1060 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.18 days)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 1220 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.6 days)
benzo[ghi]perylene	HIGH (Half-life = 1300 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.13 days)
benzo[k]fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 4280 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.46 days)
chrysene	HIGH (Half-life = 2000 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)

Continued...

dibenz[a,h]anthracene	HIGH (Half-life = 1880 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.18 days)
fluoranthene	HIGH (Half-life = 880 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.84 days)
fluorene	MEDIUM (Half-life = 120 days)	LOW (Half-life = 2.84 days)
indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 1460 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.26 days)
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
phenanthrene	HIGH (Half-life = 400 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.84 days)
pyrene	HIGH (Half-life = 3800 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.33 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methylene chloride	LOW (BCF = 40)
acenaphthene	LOW (BCF = 387)
acenaphthylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 545)
anthracene	HIGH (BCF = 10500)
benz[a]anthracene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.76)
benz[a]pyrene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.13)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.78)
benzo[ghi]perylene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.697)
chrysene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.81)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.697)
fluoranthene	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.16)
fluorene	MEDIUM (BCF = 830)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
phenanthrene	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.46)
pyrene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.88)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methylene chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
acenaphthene	LOW (KOC = 6123)
acenaphthylene	LOW (KOC = 6123)
anthracene	LOW (KOC = 20400)
benz[a]anthracene	LOW (KOC = 231300)
benz[a]pyrene	LOW (KOC = 786800)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	LOW (KOC = 803100)
benzo[ghi]perylene	LOW (KOC = 2676000)
chrysene	LOW (KOC = 236100)
dibenz[a,h]anthracene	LOW (KOC = 2622000)
fluoranthene	LOW (KOC = 70850)
fluorene	LOW (KOC = 11290)
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)
phenanthrene	LOW (KOC = 20830)
pyrene	LOW (KOC = 69410)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**



Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p>
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Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

- ▶ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1593				
UN proper shipping name	Dichloromethane				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	6.1	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	6.1				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>IB3, IP8, N36, T7, TP2</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	6.1	Special provisions	IB3, IP8, N36, T7, TP2
Hazard Label	6.1				
Special provisions	IB3, IP8, N36, T7, TP2				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1593														
UN proper shipping name	Dichloromethane														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>6L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	6.1	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	6L								
ICAO/IATA Class	6.1														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	6L														
Packing group	III														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>663</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y642</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>2 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	663	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	655	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y642	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	2 L
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	663														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	655														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y642														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	2 L														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1593						
UN proper shipping name	DICHLOROMETHANE						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	6.1	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	6.1						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-A, S-A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A, S-A	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-A, S-A						
Special provisions	Not Applicable						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****METHYLENE CHLORIDE(75-09-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)

US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)

US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens

US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Carcinogens Listing

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2

US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

ACENAPHTHENE(83-32-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ACENAPHTHYLENE(208-96-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ANTHRACENE(120-12-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

BENZ[A]ANTHRACENE(56-55-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens

US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US EPA Carcinogens Listing

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

BENZ[A]PYRENE(50-32-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE(205-99-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values	

BENZO[GHI]PERYLENE(191-24-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE(207-08-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	

CHRYSENE(218-01-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE(53-70-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	

FLUORANTHENE(206-44-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

FLUORENE(86-73-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE(193-39-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
 US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

NAPHTHALENE(91-20-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
 US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
 US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
 US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

PHENANTHRENE(85-01-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
 US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
 US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
 US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

PYRENE(129-00-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
 US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
 US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
 US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
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 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPA Carcinogens Listing
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Standard Mixture

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Dichloromethane	1000	454
Acenaphthene	100	45.4
Acenaphthylene	5000	2270
Anthracene	5000	2270
Benz[a]anthracene	10	4.54
Benzo[a]pyrene	1	0.454
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	1	0.454
Benzo[ghi]perylene	5000	2270
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5000	2270
Chrysene	100	45.4
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	1	0.454
Fluoranthene	100	45.4
Fluorene	5000	2270
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	100	45.4
Naphthalene	100	45.4
Phenanthrene	5000	2270
Pyrene	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride), Benz[a]anthracene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Benzo[k]fluoranthene, Chrysene, Dibenz[a,h]anthracene, Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, Naphthalene Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (fluoranthene; benz[a]anthracene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
Canada - NDSL	N (benz[a]pyrene; acenaphthene; pyrene; naphthalene; chrysene; phenanthrene; methylene chloride; fluorene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene; anthracene)
China - IECSC	N (chrysene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (benz[a]pyrene; pyrene; fluoranthene; chrysene; benz[a]anthracene; phenanthrene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
Korea - KECI	N (fluoranthene; benz[a]anthracene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; acenaphthylene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (fluoranthene; chrysene; benz[a]anthracene; dibenz[a,h]anthracene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
USA - TSCA	N (benzo[k]fluoranthene; benzo[b]fluoranthene; benzo[ghi]perylene)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS)

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients Name: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Reports of Carcinogenicity: YES

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE AND CHRONIC

- **Eyes**: Moderately irritating to eye tissues.
- **Skin**: Can be absorbed through intact skin, may cause de-fatting, potential for chloracne.
- **Inhalation**: Possible liver injury.
- **Ingestion**: Slightly toxic; reasonably anticipated to be carcinogenic.

EFFECTS OF OVER-EXPOSURE

Can cause dermatological symptoms; however, these are reversible upon removal of exposure source.

FIRST AID MEASURES

- **Eyes**: Irrigate immediately with copious quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes if liquid or solid PCBs get into them.
- **Skin**: Contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed thoroughly with soap and water. Hot PCBs may cause thermal burns.
- **Inhalation**: Remove to fresh air; if skin rash or respiratory irritation persists, consult a physician (if electrical equipment arcs over, PCBs may decompose to produce hydrochloric acid).
- **Ingestion**: Consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting or give any oily laxatives. (If large amounts are ingested, gastric lavage is suggested).

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES: Flash Point: >141 °C (285.8 °F)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: PCBs are fire-resistant compounds.

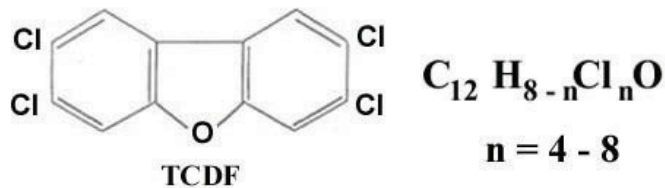
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Standard fire-fighting wearing apparel and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires that involve possible exposure to chemical combustion products. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated after use.

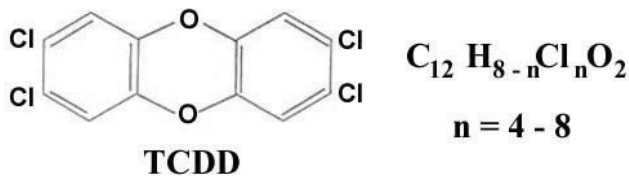
UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

If a PCB transformer is involved in a fire-related incident, the owner of the transformer is required to report the incident. Consult and follow appropriate federal, provincial and local regulations.

Note: When askarel liquid becomes involved in a fire, toxic by-products of combustion are typically produced including polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, both known carcinogens. The structures of these chemical species are as follows:



2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran



2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin

Note: 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin is one of the most potent teratogenic, mutagenic and carcinogenic agents known to man.

SPILL RELEASE PROCEDURES

Cleanup & disposal of liquid PCBs are strictly regulated by the federal government. Ventilate area. Contain spill/leak. Remove spill by means of absorptive material. Spill clean-up personnel should use proper protective clothing. All wastes and residues containing PCBs should be collected, containerized, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by applicable federal, provincial and local laws.

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Care should be taken to prevent entry into the environment through spills, leakage, use, vaporization, or disposal of liquid. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapours or mists. Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin. Comply with all federal, provincial and local regulations.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Federal regulations require PCBs, PCB items, storage areas, transformer vaults, and transport vehicles to be appropriately labelled.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use OSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. The respirator use limitations specified by the manufacturer must be observed.

VENTILATION

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure levels.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear chemical splash goggles and have eye baths available.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear appropriate protective clothing. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling. Supplemental safety and health : none

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- **Vapour pressure:** (mm Hg @100 °F) 0.005 - 0.00006
- **Viscosity:** (CENTISTOKES) 3.6 - 540
- **Stability indicator/materials to avoid:** Yes
- **Stability Condition to Avoid:** PCBs are very stable, fire-resistant compounds.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phenolics, aldehydes, furans, dioxins

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

Consult the applicable PCB regulations prior to any disposal of PCBs or PCB-contaminated items.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 14-May-2010

Revision Date 26-Jan-2018

Revision Number 4

1. Identification

Product Name Perfluoro-compound FC-72®

Cat No. : AC123790000; AC123790100; AC123791000; AC123792500

CAS-No 355-42-0
Synonyms Fluorinert FC-72; Perfluoro-n-hexane; Tetradecafluoro-n-hexane

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.
Uses advised against Food, drug, pesticide or biocidal product use.
Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company

Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Acros Organics
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Emergency Telephone Number

For information **US** call: 001-800-ACROS-01 / **Europe** call: +32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number **US**:001-201-796-7100 / **Europe**: +32 14 57 52 99
CHEMTREC Tel. No.**US**:001-800-424-9300 / **Europe**:001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

Classification under 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Label Elements

None required

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

None identified

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Perfluoro-n-hexane	355-42-0	100

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms and effects	None reasonably foreseeable.
Notes to Physician	Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Substance is nonflammable; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	No information available
Flash Point	No information available
Method -	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Explosion Limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF).

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA

Health
0

Flammability
0

Instability
0

Physical hazards
N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.
Environmental Precautions	Should not be released into the environment.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Wear personal protective equipment/face protection. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.
Storage	Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Refer product specification and/or product label for specific storage temperature requirement. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.
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Engineering Measures	None under normal use conditions.
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Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin and body protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respiratory Protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	No information available
Melting Point/Range	-4 °C / 24.8 °F
Boiling Point/Range	51 - 59 °C / 123.8 - 138.2 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	232 mmHg @ 25 °C
Vapor Density	11.7
Specific Gravity	1.680
Solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	0.42 cSt at 25 °C
Molecular Formula	C6 F14
Molecular Weight	340

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard	None known, based on information available
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Excess heat. Incompatible products.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents, Metals, Finely powdered metals

Hazardous Decomposition Products Gaseous hydrogen fluoride (HF)

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Perfluoro-n-hexane	LD50 > 5 g/kg (Rat)	Not listed	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation No information available

Sensitization No information available

Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Perfluoro-n-hexane	355-42-0	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure None known

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects, both acute and delayed No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

Other Adverse Effects The toxicological properties have not been fully investigated.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. .

Persistence and Degradability Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Methods Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated
TDG Not regulated
IATA Not regulated
IMDG/IMO Not regulated

15. Regulatory information

United States of America Inventory

Component	CAS-No	TSCA	TSCA Inventory notification - Active/Inactive	TSCA - EPA Regulatory Flags
Perfluoro-n-hexane	355-42-0	X	ACTIVE	-

Legend:

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act, (40 CFR Part 710)

X - Listed

- - Not Listed

TSCA 12(b) - Notices of Export Not applicable

International Inventories

Canada (DSL/NDSL), Europe (EINECS/ELINCS/NLP), Philippines (PICCS), Japan (ENCS), Australia (AICS), China (IECSC), Korea (ECL).

Component	CAS-No	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Perfluoro-n-hexane	355-42-0	-	X	206-585-0	X	X	X	X	KE-33330

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313 Not applicable

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories See section 2 for more information

CWA (Clean Water Act) Not applicable

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration Not applicable

CERCLA Not applicable

California Proposition 65 This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations Not applicable

U.S. Department of Transportation

Reportable Quantity (RQ): N
 DOT Marine Pollutant N
 DOT Severe Marine Pollutant N

U.S. Department of Homeland Security This product does not contain any DHS chemicals.

Other International Regulations**Mexico - Grade** No information available**16. Other information**

Prepared By	Regulatory Affairs Thermo Fisher Scientific Email: EMSDS.RA@thermofisher.com
Creation Date	14-May-2010
Revision Date	26-Jan-2018
Print Date	26-Jan-2018
Revision Summary	This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



p-Xylene ≥99 %, for synthesis

article number: **8817**
Version: **3.0 en**
Replaces version of: 04.07.2016
Version: (2)

date of compilation: 11.05.2015
Revision: 11.04.2019

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance	p-Xylene
Article number	8817
Registration number (REACH)	It is not required to list the identified uses because the substance is not subject to registration according to REACH (< 1 t/a)
Index No	601-022-00-9
EC number	203-396-5
CAS number	106-42-3

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: laboratory chemical
laboratory and analytical use

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5
D-76185 Karlsruhe
Germany

Telephone: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0

Telefax: +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149

e-mail: sicherheit@carlroth.de

Website: www.carlroth.de

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet : Department Health, Safety and Environment

e-mail (competent person) : sicherheit@carlroth.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency information service **Poison Centre Munich: +49/(0)89 19240**

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classification acc. to GHS			
Section	Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	flammable liquid	(Flam. Liq. 3)	H226
3.1D	acute toxicity (dermal)	(Acute Tox. 4)	H312
3.1I	acute toxicity (inhal.)	(Acute Tox. 4)	H332
3.2	skin corrosion/irritation	(Skin Irrit. 2)	H315

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



p-Xylene ≥99 %, for synthesis

article number: 8817

Classification acc. to GHS			
Section	Hazard class	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
3.3	serious eye damage/eye irritation	(Eye Irrit. 2)	H319
3.8R	specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (respiratory tract irritation)	(STOT SE 3)	H335
3.10	aspiration hazard	(Asp. Tox. 1)	H304

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Signal word

Danger

Pictograms

GHS02, GHS07,
GHS08



Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312+H332 Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled
H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements

Precautionary statements - prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statements - response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed 125 ml

Signal word: **Danger**

Symbol(s)



H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

2.3 Other hazards

There is no additional information.

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



p-Xylene ≥99 %, for synthesis

article number: **8817**

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Name of substance	1,4-Dimethylbenzene
Index No	601-022-00-9
EC number	203-396-5
CAS number	106-42-3
Molecular formula	C ₈ H ₁₀
Molar mass	106,2 g/mol

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures



General notes

Take off contaminated clothing.

Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of skin irritation, consult a physician.

Following eye contact

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. In case of eye irritation consult an ophthalmologist.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Observe aspiration hazard if vomiting occurs. Call a physician immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Irritant effects. Vertigo. Dizziness. Unconsciousness. Aspiration hazard. Headache. Cough. Breathing difficulties. Nausea. Vomiting.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media



Suitable extinguishing media

Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



p-Xylene $\geq 99\%$, for synthesis

article number: 8817

water spray, foam, dry extinguishing powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air.

Hazardous combustion products

In case of fire may be liberated: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Vapours are heavier than air. Beware of reignition. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Explosive properties.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Advices on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

Advices on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provide adequate ventilation as well as local exhaust at critical locations. Avoid exposure. When not in use, keep containers tightly closed.

• Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Safety data sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU



p-Xylene ≥99 %, for synthesis

article number: 8817

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. When using do not smoke.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from sunlight.

Incompatible substances or mixtures

Observe hints for combined storage.

Consideration of other advice

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

• Ventilation requirements

Use local and general ventilation.

• Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

National limit values

Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m ³]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m ³]	Source
EU	p-xylene	106-42-3	IOELV	50	221	100	442	2000/39/EC
MT	p-xylene	106-42-3	OELV	50	221	100	442	CAP. 424

Notation

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

TWA Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

Relevant DNELs/DMELs/PNECs and other threshold levels

• human health values

Endpoint	Threshold level	Protection goal, route of exposure	Used in	Exposure time
DNEL	221 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects
DNEL	442 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - systemic effects
DNEL	221 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	chronic - local effects
DNEL	442 mg/m ³	human, inhalatory	worker (industry)	acute - local effects
DNEL	212 mg/kg bw/day	human, dermal	worker (industry)	chronic - systemic effects

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• environmental values

Endpoint	Threshold level	Environmental compartment	Exposure time
PNEC	0,25 mg/l	water	intermittent release
PNEC	0,044 mg/l	freshwater	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0,004 mg/l	marine water	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	1,6 mg/l	sewage treatment plant (STP)	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	2,52 mg/kg	freshwater sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0,252 mg/kg	marine sediment	short-term (single instance)
PNEC	0,852 mg/kg	soil	short-term (single instance)

8.2 Exposure controls

Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

Eye/face protection



Use safety goggle with side protection.

Skin protection



• hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves.

• type of material

FKM (fluoro rubber)

• material thickness

0,4 mm.

• breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

• other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C, colour code: Brown).

Environmental exposure controls

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Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	liquid (fluid)
Colour	colourless
Odour	characteristic
Odour threshold	No data available

Other physical and chemical parameters

pH (value)	This information is not available.
Melting point/freezing point	13,25 °C at 1.013 hPa
Initial boiling point and boiling range	138,2 °C at 1.013 hPa
Flash point	27 °C at 1.013 hPa
Evaporation rate	no data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	not relevant (fluid)
<u>Explosive limits</u>	
• lower explosion limit (LEL)	0,9 vol%
• upper explosion limit (UEL)	7 vol%
Explosion limits of dust clouds	not relevant
Vapour pressure	8,7 hPa at 20 °C
Density	0,86 g/cm ³ at 25 °C
Vapour density	This information is not available.
Bulk density	Not applicable
Relative density	Information on this property is not available.
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	170,5 mg/l at 25 °C
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
n-octanol/water (log KOW)	3,15 (pH value: 7, 20 °C) (ECHA)
Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC)	2,73 (ECHA)
Auto-ignition temperature	528 °C at 1.013 hPa - ECHA
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Viscosity	
• kinematic viscosity	0,7012 mm ² /s
• dynamic viscosity	0,603 mPa s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Shall not be classified as explosive

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Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Surface tension 28,01 mN/m (25 °C)

Temperature class (EU, acc. to ATEX) T1 (Maximum permissible surface temperature on the equipment: 450°C)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Risk of ignition. In case of warming: Vapours can form explosive mixtures with air.

10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: Oxidisers, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Sulphur

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Rubber articles, different plastics

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Source
inhalation: vapour	LC50	19,8 mg/l/4h	rat	GESTIS
oral	LD50	3.523 mg/kg	rat	ECHA
dermal	LD50	12.126 mg/kg	rabbit	ECHA

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic, carcinogenic nor as a reproductive toxicant

- **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

May cause respiratory irritation.

- **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

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Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

• If swallowed

vomiting, aspiration hazard

• If in eyes

Causes serious eye irritation

• If inhaled

irritant effects, cough, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema

• If on skin

causes skin irritation, risk of absorption via the skin

Other information

Other adverse effects: Headache, Vertigo, Dizziness, Nausea, Unconsciousness, Liver and kidney damage, Symptoms can occur only after several hours

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

acc. to 1272/2008/EC: Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
LC50	2,6 mg/l	fish	ECHA	96 h
ErC50	4,7 mg/l	algae	ECHA	72 h

Aquatic toxicity (chronic)

Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	2,2 mg/l	algae	ECHA	73 h
NOEC	1,57 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	21 d
NOEC	0,44 mg/l	algae	ECHA	73 h
growth rate (ErCx) 10%	1,9 mg/l	algae	ECHA	73 h

12.2 Process of degradability

The substance is readily biodegradable.
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3,165 mg/mg
Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 3,316 mg/mg

Process	Degradation rate	Time
carbon dioxide generation	50 %	13 d
oxygen depletion	90 %	28 d

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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log KOW) 3,15 (pH value: 7, 20 °C)

BCF >5,5 – <12,2 (ECHA)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Henry's law constant 623 Pa m³/mol at 25 °C

The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient 2,73

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

It is a dangerous waste; only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used.

Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

Waste treatment of containers/packagings

It is a dangerous waste; only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to ADR) may be used.

13.2 Relevant provisions relating to waste

The allocation of waste identity numbers/waste descriptions must be carried out according to the EEC, specific to the industry and process.

13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN number	1307
14.2	UN proper shipping name Hazardous ingredients	XYLENES p-Xylene
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	
	Class	3 (flammable liquids)
14.4	Packing group	III (substance presenting low danger)
14.5	Environmental hazards	none (non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations)
14.6	Special precautions for user	
	Provisions for dangerous goods (ADR) should be complied within the premises.	
14.7	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code	
	The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.	
14.8	Information for each of the UN Model Regulations	
	• Transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway (ADR/RID/ADN)	
	UN number	1307
	Proper shipping name	XYLENES
	Particulars in the transport document	UN1307, XYLENES, 3, III, (D/E)
	Class	3
	Classification code	F1
	Packing group	III
	Danger label(s)	3
		
	Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
	Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
	Transport category (TC)	3
	Tunnel restriction code (TRC)	D/E
	Hazard identification No	30
	• International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)	
	UN number	1307
	Proper shipping name	XYLENES
	Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1307, XYLENES, 3, III, 27°C c.c.
	Class	3



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Marine pollutant	-
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	3
	
Special provisions (SP)	223
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	5 L
EmS	F-E, S-D
Stowage category	A
• International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR)	
UN number	1307
Proper shipping name	Xylenes
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN1307, Xylenes, 3, III
Class	3
Packing group	III
Danger label(s)	3
	
Special provisions (SP)	A3
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E1
Limited quantities (LQ)	10 L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Relevant provisions of the European Union (EU)

- **Regulation 649/2012/EU concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (PIC)**

Not listed.

- **Regulation 1005/2009/EC on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS)**

Not listed.

- **Regulation 850/2004/EC on persistent organic pollutants (POP)**

Not listed.

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• Restrictions according to REACH, Annex XVII

Name of substance	CAS No	Wt%	Type of registration	Conditions of restriction	No
p-Xylene		100	1907/2006/EC annex XVII	R3	3
p-Xylene		100	1907/2006/EC annex XVII	R40	40

Legend

R3

1. Shall not be used in:
 - ornamental articles intended to produce light or colour effects by means of different phases, for example in ornamental lamps and ashtrays,
 - tricks and jokes,
 - games for one or more participants, or any article intended to be used as such, even with ornamental aspects,
2. Articles not complying with paragraph 1 shall not be placed on the market.
3. Shall not be placed on the market if they contain a colouring agent, unless required for fiscal reasons, or perfume, or both, if they:
 - can be used as fuel in decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public, and,
 - present an aspiration hazard and are labelled with R65 or H304,
4. Decorative oil lamps for supply to the general public shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the European Standard on Decorative oil lamps (EN 14059) adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN).
5. Without prejudice to the implementation of other Community provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and mixtures, suppliers shall ensure, before the placing on the market, that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) lamp oils, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are visibly, legibly and indelibly marked as follows: 'Keep lamps filled with this liquid out of the reach of children'; and, by 1 December 2010, 'Just a sip of lamp oil - or even sucking the wick of lamps - may lead to life-threatening lung damage';
 - (b) grill lighter fluids, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are legibly and indelibly marked by 1 December 2010 as follows: 'Just a sip of grill lighter may lead to life threatening lung damage';
 - (c) lamp oils and grill lighters, labelled with R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public are packaged in black opaque containers not exceeding 1 litre by 1 December 2010.
6. No later than 1 June 2014, the Commission shall request the European Chemicals Agency to prepare a dossier, in accordance with Article 69 of the present Regulation with a view to ban, if appropriate, grill lighter fluids and fuel for decorative lamps, labelled R65 or H304, intended for supply to the general public.
7. Natural or legal persons placing on the market for the first time lamp oils and grill lighter fluids, labelled with R65 or H304, shall by 1 December 2011, and annually thereafter, provide data on alternatives to lamp oils and grill lighter fluids labelled R65 or H304 to the competent authority in the Member State concerned. Member States shall make those data available to the Commission.

R40

1. Shall not be used, as substance or as mixtures in aerosol dispensers where these aerosol dispensers are intended for supply to the general public for entertainment and decorative purposes such as the following:
 - metallic glitter intended mainly for decoration,
 - artificial snow and frost,
 - 'whoopie' cushions,
 - silly string aerosols,
 - imitation excrement,
 - horns for parties,
 - decorative flakes and foams,
 - artificial cobwebs,
 - stink bombs.
2. Without prejudice to the application of other Community provisions on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances, suppliers shall ensure before the placing on the market that the packaging of aerosol dispensers referred to above is marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with:
'For professional users only'.
3. By way of derogation, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the aerosol dispensers referred to Article 8 (1a) of Council Directive 75/324/EEC (2).
4. The aerosol dispensers referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be placed on the market unless they conform to the requirements indicated.

• Restrictions according to REACH, Title VIII

None.

• List of substances subject to authorisation (REACH, Annex XIV)/SVHC - candidate list not listed

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• Seveso Directive

2012/18/EU (Seveso III)			
No	Dangerous substance/hazard categories	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of lower and upper-tier requirements	Notes
P5c	flammable liquids (cat. 2, 3)	5.000 50.000	51)

Notation

51) Flammable liquids, categories 2 or 3 not covered by P5a and P5b

• Directive 75/324/EEC relating to aerosol dispensers

Filling batch

Deco-Paint Directive (2004/42/EC)

VOC content	100 % 860 g/l
-------------	------------------

Directive on industrial emissions (VOCs, 2010/75/EU)

VOC content	100 %
VOC content	860 g/l

Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) - Annex II

not listed

Regulation 166/2006/EC concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)

not listed

Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (WFD)

not listed

Regulation 98/2013/EU on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not listed

Regulation 111/2005/EC laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors

not listed

National inventories

Substance is listed in the following national inventories:

Country	National inventories	Status
AU	AICS	substance is listed
CA	DSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed

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Country	National inventories	Status
JP	ISHA-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TR	CICR	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed

Legend

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CICR	Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)
ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
ISHA-ENCS	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ISHA-ENCS)
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
2000/39/EC	Commission Directive establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC
ADN	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par voies de navigation intérieures (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways)
ADR	Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
BCF	bioconcentration factor
CAP. 424	Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (CAP. 424)
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
CMR	Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or toxic for Reproduction
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL	Derived No-Effect Level
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
EmS	Emergency Schedule
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
index No	the Index number is the identification code given to the substance in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
IOELV	indicative occupational exposure limit value
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
ppm	parts per million
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire des marchandises Dangereuses (Regulations concerning the International carriage of Dangerous goods by Rail)
STEL	short-term exposure limit
SVHC	Substance of Very High Concern
TWA	time-weighted average
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Key literature references and sources for data

- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), amended by 2015/830/EU
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP, EU GHS)
- Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	flammable liquid and vapour
H304	may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	harmful in contact with skin
H315	causes skin irritation
H319	causes serious eye irritation
H332	harmful if inhaled
H335	may cause respiratory irritation

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Disclaimer

The above information describes exclusively the safety requirements of the product and is based on our present-day knowledge. The information is intended to give you advice about the safe handling of the product named in this safety data sheet, for storage, processing, transport and disposal. The information cannot be transferred to other products. In the case of mixing the product with other products or in the case of processing, the information on this safety data sheet is not necessarily valid for the new made-up material.

U.S. SILICA COMPANY SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Information

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: Silica Sand, Ground Silica and Fine Ground Silica Sand and Ground Silica Sand (sold under various names): ASTM TESTING SANDS • GLASS SAND • FILPRO® • FLINT SILICA • DM-SERIES • F-SERIES • FOUNDRY SANDS • FJ-SERIES H-SERIES • L-SERIES • N-SERIES • NJ SERIES • OK-SERIES • P-SERIES • T-SERIES • hydraulic fracturing sand, all sizes • frac sand, all sizes • MIN-U-SIL® Fine Ground Silica • MYSTIC WHITE® • #1 DRY • #1 SPECIAL • PENN SAND® • PRO WHITE® • SILURIAN® • Q-ROK® • SIL-CO-SIL® Ground Silica • MICROSIL® • SUPERSIL® • MASON SAND • GS SERIES • PERSPEC • proppant, all sizes • SHALE FRAC® - SERIES • KOSSE WHITE® • OTTAWA WHITE® • OPTIJUMP® • LIGHTHOUSE™.

Chemical Name or Synonym: Crystalline Silica (Quartz), Sand, Silica Sand, Flint, Ground Silica, Fine Ground Silica, Silica Flour.

CAS No.: 14808-60-7

EINECS No.: 238-878-4

REACH Registration No.: Not applicable

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Product Use: (non-exhaustive list): brick, ceramics, foundry castings, glass, grout, hydraulic, fracturing sand, frac sand, proppant, mortar, paint and coatings, silicate chemistry, silicone, rubber, thermoset plastics.

DO NOT USE U.S. SILICA COMPANY SAND OR GROUND SILICA FOR SAND BLASTING

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer: U.S. Silica Company
8490 Progress Drive, Suite 300
Fredrick, MD 21701 USA
Information Phone: 800-243-7500

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

800-424-9300 (Chemtrec) +1-703-527-3887 for International Calls

SDS Date of Preparation/Revision: 1 May 2017

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

EU Classification (1272/2008): Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 1

2.2 Label Elements:



DANGER

H372 Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

P260 Do not breathe dust.

P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

P501 Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

2.3 Other Hazards: None identified

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component	CAS Number/ EINECS Number	Amount	EU/CLP Classification (1272/2008)
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7 / 238-878-4	95-99.9%	STOT RE 1 (H372)

Refer to Section 16 for Full Text of EU/CLP Classes and H Statements

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

First Aid

Eyes: Wash immediately with plenty of water. Do not rub eyes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Skin: First aid is not required.

Ingestion: If large amounts are swallowed, get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If irritation develops from breathing dust, move the person from the overexposure and seek medical attention if needed.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects.

4.2 Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Particulates may cause abrasive eye injury. Inhalation of dust may cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of exposure may include cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, sneezing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica above certain concentrations may cause lung diseases, including silicosis and lung cancer.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Immediate medical attention is not required.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture: Product is not flammable, combustible or explosive.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters: None required.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Wear appropriate protective clothing and respiratory protection. Avoid generating airborne dust during clean-up.

6.2 Environmental Precautions: No specific precautions. Report releases to regulatory authorities as required by local, state and federal regulations.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up: Avoid dry sweeping. Do not use compressed air to clean spilled sand or ground silica. Use water spraying/flushing or ventilated or HEPA filtered vacuum cleaning system, or wet before sweeping. Dispose of in closed containers.

6.4 Reference to Other Sections:

Refer to Section 13 for disposal information and Section 8 for protective equipment.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not generate dust. Do not breathe dust. Do not rely on your sight to determine if dust is in the air. Respirable crystalline silica dust may be in the air without a visible dust cloud. Use adequate exhaust ventilation and dust collection. Maintain and test ventilation and dust collection to reduce respirable crystalline silica dust levels to below the occupational exposure limit. Use all available work practices to control dust exposures, such as water sprays. Practice good housekeeping. Do not permit dust to collect on walls, floors, sills, ledges, machinery, or equipment. Keep airborne dust concentrations below permissible exposure limits.

Where necessary to reduce exposures below the applicable exposure limit, wear a respirator approved for silica containing dust when using, handling, storing or disposing of this product or bag. See Section 8, for further information on respirators. Do not alter the respirator. Do not wear a tight-fitting respirator with facial hair such as a beard or mustache that prevents a good face to face piece seal between the respirator and face. Maintain, clean, and fit test respirators in accordance with applicable standards. Wash or vacuum clothing that has become dusty.

Participate in training, exposure monitoring, and health surveillance programs to monitor any potential adverse health effects that may be caused by breathing respirable crystalline silica. All applicable national and local worker or community "right-to-know" laws and regulations should be strictly followed.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: Use dust collection to trap dust produced during loading and unloading. Keep containers closed and store bags to avoid accidental tearing, breaking, or bursting.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

Industrial uses: Various commercial and industrial applications.

Professional uses: Various commercial and industrial applications.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control Parameters:

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	EU IOEL	UK OEL	DFG MK	France
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	0.025 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable dust)	None Established	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable)	None Established	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable)

			fraction)		
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Where not listed above, refer to local regulations for applicable exposure limits

DNEL: None established
PNEC: None established

If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C, quartz can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite; if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C, quartz can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite. In some countries, the exposure limits for crystalline silica as tridymite or cristobalite is different than the exposure limit for crystalline silica (quartz).

8.2 Exposure Controls:

Recommended Monitoring Procedures: Collection on filters and analysis by x-ray diffraction. Size selective sampling is recommended.

Appropriate engineering controls: Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to maintain concentrations in the workplace below the applicable exposure limits listed above.

Personal Protective Measurers

Respiratory Protection: If it is not possible to reduce airborne exposure levels to below the applicable limit with ventilation, follow local regulations to assist you in selecting respirators that will reduce personal exposures to below the limits. Refer to EN 529 or member state-specific guidance on use and selection of respiratory protection.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or goggles recommended if eye contact is anticipated (EN 166)

Skin Protection: Maintain good industrial hygiene. Protection recommended for workers suffering from dermatitis or sensitive skin.

Other Protection: None known.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
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9.1 Information on basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: White or tan sand: granular, crushed or ground to a powder.

Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	Boiling Point:	4046°F/2230°C
Odor Threshold:	Not determined	Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
pH:	6-8	Melting Point:	3110°F/1710°C
Specific Gravity:	2.65	Vapor Density:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable	Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Flammability(solid/gases):	Not applicable	Flash Point:	Not applicable
Explosive Limits:	Not applicable	Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition	Not determined	Viscosity:	Not applicable

Temperature:			
Explosive Properties:	Not applicable	Oxidizing Properties:	Not applicable

9.2 Other Information: None

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Contact with powerful oxidizing agents, such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride and oxygen difluoride, may cause fires.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Avoid generation of dust in handling and use.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride and hydrofluoric acid.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products: Silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas, silicon tetrafluoride.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects:

Acute effects of exposure:

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust may cause respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of exposure may include cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, sneezing, wheezing and shortness of breath.

Ingestion: Ingestion in an unlikely route of exposure. If dust is swallowed, it may irritate the mouth and throat.

Skin contact: No adverse effects are expected.

Eye contact: Particulates may cause abrasive injury.

Chronic effects: Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica may cause lung disease, silicosis, lung cancer and other effects as indicated below.

The method of exposure that can lead to the adverse health effects described below is inhalation.

A. SILICOSIS

The major concern is silicosis, caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis, and can occur after many years (10 to 20 or more) of prolonged repeated inhalation of relatively low levels of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis. Simple silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Complicated silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as

radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Complicated silicosis or PMF symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath and cough. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease secondary to the lung disease (cor pulmonale).

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with prolonged repeated inhalation of high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of initial exposure. Progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that lung lesions appear earlier and progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur after the repeated inhalation of very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough, weakness and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that "crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is *carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)*". For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres and Dusts " (2011).

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Several studies have reported excess cases of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis -- among silica-exposed workers.

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to tuberculosis bacteria. Individuals with chronic silicosis have a three-fold higher risk of contracting tuberculosis than similar individuals without silicosis.

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

Several studies have reported excess cases of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease, among silica-exposed workers. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, Volume 85, pp. 14-19 (2000).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

The reader is referred to Section 3.5 of the NIOSH Special Hazard Review cited below for information concerning the association between exposure to crystalline silica and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and small airways disease. There are studies that disclose an association between dusts found in various mining occupations and non-malignant respiratory diseases, particularly among smokers. It is unclear whether the observed associations exist only with underlying silicosis, only among smokers, or result from exposure to mineral dusts generally (independent of the presence or absence of crystalline silica, or the level of crystalline silica in the dust).

Sources of information:

The *NIOSH Hazard Review - Occupational Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica* published in April 2002 summarizes and discusses the medical and epidemiological literature on the health risks and diseases associated with occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica. The *NIOSH Hazard Review* is available from NIOSH - Publications Dissemination, 4676 Columbia

Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or through the NIOSH web site, www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica, then click on the link “NIOSH Hazard Review: Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica”.

For a more recent review of the health effects of respirable crystalline silica, the reader may consult *Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders*, Fourth Edition, Chapter 57. “Coal Workers' Lung Diseases and Silicosis”.

Acute Toxicity Values:

Crystalline Silica (quartz): LD50 oral rat >22,500 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Eye damage/ irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Respiratory Irritation: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Skin Sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Respiratory Sensitization: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Carcinogenicity: See above under CANCER.

Developmental / Reproductive Toxicity: No specific data is available, however, there is no evidence that silica exposure has any effect on reproduction.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Does not meet the criteria for classification.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): See above.

Aspiration Toxicity: Not an aspiration hazard.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not known to be ecotoxic.

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Silica is not degradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential: Silica is not bioaccumulative.

12.4 Mobility in Soil: Silica is not mobile in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment: None required.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods:

Dispose in accordance with all applicable local, state/provincial and national/ federal regulations in light of the contamination present. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional and national requirements. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical characteristics of the material to determine the proper waste identification and disposal in compliance with applicable regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

	14.1 UN Number	14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	14.3 Hazard Class(s)	14.4 Packing Group	14.5 Environmental Hazards
US DOT	None	Not Regulated	None	None	
CANADIAN TDG	None	Not Regulated	None	None	
EU ADR/RID	None	Not Regulated	None	None	
IMDG	None	Not Regulated	None	None	
IATA/ICAO	None	Not Regulated	None	None	

14.6 Special Precautions for User: None identified

14.7 Transport in Bulk According to Annex III MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable. Transported in packaged form only.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations/Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORIES

US EPA TSCA Inventory: All of the components of this product are listed on the EPA TSCA inventory.

Canadian Domestic Substances List: U. S. Silica Company products, as naturally occurring substances, are on the Canadian DSL.

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS): All of the components of this product are listed on the AICS inventory or exempt from notification requirements.

China: Silica is listed on the IECSC inventory or exempt from notification requirements.

Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) (set up under the Toxic Chemical Control Law): Listed on the ECL with registry number 9212-5667.

Japan Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI): All of the components of this product are existing chemical substances as defined in the Chemical Substance Control Law Registry

Number 1-548.

New Zealand: Silica is listed on the HSNO inventory or exempt from notification requirements.

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS): Listed for PICCS.

Taiwan: Silica is listed on the CSNN inventory or exempt from notification requirements.

Section 16: Other Information

GHS Classes and Hazard Statements for Reference (See Sections 3):

STOT-RE Cat 1 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1
H372 Causes damage to lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

Effective Date: 1 May 2017

Supersedes Date: 23 July 2014

U. S. Silica Company Disclaimer

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be up to-date and correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects that may be caused by purchase, resale, use or exposure to our silica. Customers and users of silica must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders. In particular, they are under an obligation to carry out a risk assessment for the particular work places and to take adequate risk management measures in accordance with the national implementation legislation of EU Directives 89/391 and 98/24.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.17
Revision Date 03/03/2015
Print Date 02/18/2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Trichlorofluoromethane
Product Number : 254991
Brand : Aldrich
CAS-No. : 75-69-4

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA
Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4), H312

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.

Precautionary statement(s)
P280 : Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.
P302 + P352 + P312 : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P363 : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P501 : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms : Fluorotrichloromethane
CFC-11

Formula : CCl₃F CCl₃F
Molecular weight : 137.37 g/mol
CAS-No. : 75-69-4
EC-No. : 200-892-3

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Trichlorofluoromethane		
	Acute Tox. 4; H312	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas, Hydrogen fluoride

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Recommended storage temperature 2 - 8 °C

Contents under pressure.

Storage class (TRGS 510): Non Combustible Liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	C	1,000.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Cardiac sensitization Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
		C	1,000.000000 ppm 5,600.000000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	1,000.000000 ppm 5,600.000000 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm

Break through time: 30 min

Material tested: Dermatril® P (KCL 743 / Aldrich Z677388, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type AXBEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Do not let product enter drains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Appearance | Form: liquid, clear
Colour: colourless |
| b) Odour | No data available |
| c) Odour Threshold | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | -110.99 - -109.99 °C (-167.78 - -165.98 °F) |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | 23.7 °C (74.7 °F) - lit. |
| g) Flash point | No data available |
| h) Evaporation rate | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No data available |
| k) Vapour pressure | 885.7 hPa (664.3 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)
2,701.2 hPa (2,026.1 mmHg) at 55.0 °C (131.0 °F) |
| l) Vapour density | No data available |
| m) Relative density | 1.494 g/cm ³ at 25 °C (77 °F) |
| n) Water solubility | 1 g/l |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: 2.53 |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature | No data available |
| q) Decomposition temperature | No data available |
| r) Viscosity | No data available |
| s) Explosive properties | No data available |

t) Oxidizing properties No data available

9.2 Other safety information

Surface tension 18.0 mN/m at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Sodium/sodium oxides, Potassium, Magnesium, Aluminum, Zinc

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - > 15,000 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 0.3 h - 130000 ppm

Remarks: Behavioral:Tremor. Behavioral:Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Respiratory disorder

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: PB6125000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated., Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain, Weakness, Unconsciousness

Liver -

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)**

UN number: 3082

Class: 9

Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Trichlorofluoromethane)

Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**SARA 302 Components**

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Trichlorofluoromethane	CAS-No. 75-69-4	Revision Date 2007-07-01
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Trichlorofluoromethane	CAS-No. 75-69-4	Revision Date 2007-07-01
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

Trichlorofluoromethane	CAS-No. 75-69-4	Revision Date 2007-07-01
------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Acute Tox. H312	Acute toxicity Harmful in contact with skin.
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HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	1
Chronic Health Hazard:	
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	1
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 4.17

Revision Date: 03/03/2015


Print Date: 02/18/2016

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

SECTION 1-IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Toluene
Other names:-
Proper shipping name: Toluene
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: The major use of toluene is as a mixture added to gasoline to improve octane ratings. Used as a solvent for paint, resins, lacquers inks & adhesives. Component of solvent blends and thinners. Used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, benzoic acid. Some grades of toluene may contain traces of xylene and benzene. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Manufacturer/Supplier Name: Taiwan SM Corp., Kaohsiung plant Address: NO.7, Industrial 1st Rd, Lin-Yuan Kaohsiung County 83203, Taiwan, R.O.C. Phone No.: 886-7-6414511
Emergency phone No./Fax No.: 886-7-6414511 Ext. 221 (on duty), 886-7-6414517 (off duty)/886-7-6423828

SECTION 2-HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification: Flammable Liquid Category 2 Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4 Skin Corrosion/ Irritation Category 2 Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 2 Hazardous To The Aquatic Environment (Acute) Category 3 Aspiration Hazard Category 1
GHS Label elements: Hazard symbols 
Signal word Danger
Hazard statements Highly flammable liquid and vapor Harmful if inhaled Causes skin irritation Causes serious eye irritation May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Precautionary statements Use only in well ventilated area. Control of exposure by mechanical ventilation in an unventilated or confined space. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes. Wear breathing apparatus/protective gloves/face protection. Store in well-ventilated place. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.
Other hazards: —

SECTION 3-COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No.	Chemical Name	wt% by weight	EINECS No.
00108-88-3	Toluene	97.0 min.	203-625-9
Synonyms	Methylbenzol; Methylbenzene; Toluol; Phenylmethane		

SECTION 4-FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye:

1. Flush immediately with warm water for at least 20 minutes.
2. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
3. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
4. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin:

1. Removing contaminated clothing, shoes, and leathery wearings, cleaning procedure is available before reused or waste treatment.
2. Washing affected area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 minutes.
3. Call a Physician if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion:

1. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomits.
2. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2~4 cupfuls of milk/water to dilute the substance in stomach.
3. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
4. Don't induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical person.
5. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
6. Then seek for medical attention.

Inhalation:

1. Remove from further exposure and flush thoroughly with air.
2. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
3. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
4. If respiratory irritation, seek immediate medical assistance and call a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Headache, fatigue, drowsiness, insomnia, anorexia and pain in limbs, nervousness, impairment of memory.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

Inhalation:

1. Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress.
2. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.
3. This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material.
4. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

Ingestion:

1. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard.
2. Induction of emesis is not recommended.
3. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage.
4. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5-FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Foam · CO₂ · Dry chemical · Water fog.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

1. Liquid and vapor are highly flammable.
2. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidizers.
3. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
4. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
5. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

1. Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies.
2. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
3. Cover pooling liquid with foam.
4. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
5. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines.
6. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water.
7. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways

SECTION 6-ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedure**

1. Personal protective equipment (specified in Section 8)
Eyes : Chemical safety goggles are recommended, and a face shield is added when needed.
Skin : Wear appropriate protective gloves to avoid skin contact.
Clothing: When direct contact is likely, use rubberized clothings, apron and boots.
Respiratory : When limits are exceeded, wear a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against organic dust, mists and vapors.
2. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Ventilate area of leak or spill.
3. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Evacuate personnel from the danger area. Consult with an expert about the emergency procedures.

Environmental precautions

1. Prevent spillage from entering drains, surface, and groundwater.
2. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment.
3. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container.
4. Report the accidental spill/release to Local/State government.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Minor spill:

1. Remove all ignition sources.
2. Clean up all spills immediately.
3. Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.
4. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
5. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
6. Wipe up.
7. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major spill

1. Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
2. Alert emergency responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
3. May be violently or explosively reactive.
4. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
5. Prevent spillage from entering drains or water course.
6. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation.
7. Stop leak if safe to do so.
8. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapor.
9. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
10. Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
11. Collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling..
12. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
13. Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
14. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
15. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7-HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

1. Wash thoroughly after handling.
2. Use only in well ventilated area.
3. Ground and bond containers when transferring.
4. Use spark-free tools and explosion proof equipment.
5. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid/vapor), and can be dangerous.
6. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

1. Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
2. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
3. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.
4. Keep containers securely sealed.
5. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
6. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
7. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles.
8. Ground all equipment containing this material.
9. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
10. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70°F (21°C).

SECTION 8-EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA - Final PELs : 200 ppm TWA.

OSHA Ceiling : 300ppm.

ACGIH : 50 ppm, skin -potential forcutaneous absorption.

NIOSH : 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m³ TWA; 500 ppm IDLH.

Taiwan TWA : 100 ppm (skin).

Taiwan STEL : 125 ppm (skin).

Taiwan Ceiling : -----.

Taiwan BEI : 1 mg/l (before on duty).

Engineering control

1. Process should be located at least 17 meter (50 feet) away from open flames and all high temperature operations likely to cause ignition of the styrene monomer vapor.
2. In venting styrene monomer vapors, consideration should be given to possible halogenation of the vapors by low concentrations of free chlorine and bromine with the resultant formation of lacrimations.
3. Process should be designed so that the operator is not exposed to direct contact with Toluene or the vapor. The technical problems of designing equipment, providing adequate ventilation and operating procedures which promise maximum security and economy, can best be handled by competent engineers.
4. It is essential for safety that equipment be used and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
5. Tanks used to store or process Toluene should be closed vessels vented to a safe point of discharge in the outside atmosphere away from operating stations, roadways, and at least 17 meter (50 feet) from possible sources of ignitions. All sparks, flames, heated surface, or other sources of ignition should be kept away from all vents. It is advisable, to provide suction on vessels when inspection or observation openings are made, to minimize or eliminate escape of vapors.

Personal protective equipment

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Skin protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Clothing:

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respirators:

For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

SECTION 9-PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Transparent liquid	Upper/lower explosive limits : 1.2% ~7.1%
Odour : pleasant aromatic petroleum odour	Vapor Pressure : 22 mmHg @20°C/68°F
Odour threshold : 0.16~37 ppm (detect) 1.9~69 ppm (recognition)	Vapor Density : 3.1 (air=1)
PH : Not available	Relative density : 0.86 (water=1)
Melting/Freezing Point : -95 °C	Solubility in water : 54~58 mg/100 ml
Initial boiling point/boiling range : 110.6 °C	Partition coefficient : 2.73 (n-octanol/water)
Flash point : 4.4 °C (closed cup)	Auto-ignition temperature : 480°C
Evaporation Rate : 2.24 (BuAc=1)	Decomposition temperature : Not available
Flammability (solid/gas) : Not available	Viscosity : 0.6 mPa.s max @20°C
Molecular Formula : C ₆ H ₅ CH ₃	Molecular Weight : 92.056

SECTION 10-STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Vapor is explosive when exposed to heat or flame
Chemical stability Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reaction Has not been reported.
Condition to avoid Product is highly flammable – Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid the higher temperatures. Keep away from open fire, heating elements and heat radiating surface and prevent from forming of the vapours mixtures with air in explosion limits.
Incompatible materials Heat, flame, strong oxidizers, nitric and sulfuric acids, chlorine, nitrogen tetraoxide; will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, coatings.
Hazardous decomposition products Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11-TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of exposure Eye, Skin, inhalation, Ingestion.
Symptoms (treatments as indicated in Section 4) Eye: The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure. Skin: Contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Ingestion: Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733). Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Chronic exposure: There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Toxicity

LD50: <870 mg/kg (rat, oral)

LC50: 6000 ppm/6h (rat, inhalation)

Chronic effect

Carcinogenicity:

ACGIH : A4-Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA : Possible select carcinogen.

IARC : Group 3 carcinogen.

Epide miology: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Neurotoxicity: Not available.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

SECTION 12-ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

LC₅₀ (96 hr.) Fish: 7.3~22.8 mg/l

EC₅₀ (48 hr.) Water flea: —

Biocentration factor (BCF): 1.67~380

Persistence and degradability

1. The material are expected to form a slick on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxyl radicals.
2. Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions. Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.
3. Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under aerobic processes it will produce water, methane, carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide.
4. Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Half-life (Air): 10~104 hr

Half-life (Surface water): 96~528 hr

Half-life (Ground water): 168~672 hr

Half-life (Soil): 96~528 hr

Bioaccumulative potential

This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil: —

Other adverse effects: —

SECTION 13-DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Residues and spilled material are hazardous waste due to ignitability. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

The container for this product can present explosion or fire hazards, even when emptied. To avoid risk of injury, do not cut, puncture, or weld on or near this container. Since the emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 14-TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

US DOT	Shipping Name	Toluene	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	UN Number	1294		
	Packing Group	II		
Sea(IMO/IMDG)	Shipping Name	Toluene	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3.2		
	UN Number	1294		
	Packing Group	II		
	IMDG Code Page	3285		
MARPOL	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.			
Air(ICA0/IATA)	Shipping Name	Toluene	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3.2		
	Subsidiary Class	1294		
	Packing Group	II		
RID/ ADR	No information available.			
Canadian TDG	Shipping Name	Toluene	Hazard Labels	
	Hazard Class	3		
	UN Number	1294		
	Packing Group	II		
	Subsidiary Class	9.2		

SECTION 15-REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 108-88-3: Effective Date: 10/4/82; Sunset Date: 10/4/92

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

Section 302 (RQ)

CAS# 108-88-3 : final RQ = 1000 pounds (454 kg)

Section 302 (TPQ)

None of the chemicals in this material have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS# 108-88-3 : acute, flammable.

Section 313

This material contains Toluene (CAS# 108-88-3, 99% & 100%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 372.

Clean Air Act

CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP).

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.

This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

<p>Clean Water Act</p> <p>CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. CAS# 108-88-3 is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.</p>
<p>OSHA</p> <p>None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.</p>
<p>STATE</p> <p>Toluene can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.</p> <p>WARNING: This product contains Toluene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.</p> <p>California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.</p>
<p>European/International Regulations</p> <p>European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives</p> <p>Hazard Symbols: XN F Risk Phrases : R 10 Flammable. R 20 Harmful by inhalation. Safety Phrases : S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S 25 Avoid contact with eyes. S 29 Do not empty into drains. S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.</p> <p>WGK (Water Danger/Protection) CAS# 108-88-3: 2</p> <p>United Kingdom Occupational Exposure Limits CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, TWA 50 ppm TWA; 191 mg/m3 TWA. CAS# 108-88-3: OES-United Kingdom, STEL 150 ppm STEL; 574 mg/m3 STEL.</p> <p>CANADA CAS#100-42-5 is listed on Canada's DSL/NDSL list. This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2A (99%)/B3, D2A (100%). CAS# 105-05-5 is not listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.</p> <p>Exposure Limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAS# 108-88-3: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 100 ppm (377 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (565 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 200 mg/m3;STEL 1000 mg/m3 ▪ OEL-DENMARK:TWA 50 ppm (190 mg/m3);Skin ▪ OEL-FINLAND:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm; Skin ▪ OEL-FRANCE:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm (560 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-GERMANY:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 100 mg/m3;STEL 300 mg/m3;Skin ▪ OEL-JAPAN:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);Skin ▪ OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-POLAND:TWA 100 mg/m3 ▪ OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 100 ppm; STEL 50 mg/m3 ▪ OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 50 ppm (200 mg/m3);STEL 100 ppm (400 mg/m3);Skin ▪ OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 100 ppm (380 mg/m3);STEL 500 ppm ▪ OEL-THAILAND:TWA 200 ppm; STEL 300 ppm ▪ OEL-TURKEY:TWA 200 ppm (750 mg/m3) ▪ OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3);STEL 150 ppm; Skin OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

SECTION 16-OTHER INFORMATION

References and sources

1. CHEMINFO Data Bank, CCINFO CD, 2005-3
2. HAZARD TEXT Data Bank, TOMES PLUS CD, Vol.65, 2005
3. RETECS Data Bank, TOMES CPS CD, Vol.65, 2005
4. HSDB Data Bank, TOMES CPS CD, Vol.65, 2005
5. Hazardous Substance Data Bank, Environment Protection, Administration, Executive Yuan, ROC (Taiwan)
6. Chemwatch Data Bank, 2005-1
7. SDS, GHS in Taiwan, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, ROC (Taiwan)

Version	Date	Remark
Version 1	06/01/1998	Original Version.
Version 2	04/20/2001	Updated 10 sections to 16 sections.
Version 3	08/01/2003	Updated "SECTION 9-PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES".
Version 4	01/01/2006	Updated "SECTION 14-TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION".
Version 5	08/05/2008	Updated each section by GHS SDS.
Prepared by	Safety & Environment Protection Section, Taiwan SM Corporation Kaohsiung Plant.	

Issuing Date 03-Nov-2015

Revision Date 21-Jul-2015

Revision Number 1

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Product Number 601
Product Name Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) in Water #2
Synonyms None

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Laboratory use only
Uses advised against No information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier ERA a Waters Company
Supplier Address 16341 Table Mountain Parkway, Golden, CO 80403 USA
Non-Emergency Telephone Number +1-303-431-8454
Supplier Email sdsinfo@waters.com
Emergency telephone number
Company Emergency Phone Number In case of EMERGENCY call CHEMTREC Day or Night
 Within USA and Canada: 800-424-9300
 International Call Collect: +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION


Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Emergency Overview

Signal word	Danger	
Hazard Statements		
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage		
		
Appearance	Physical state	Odor
Clear, colorless	Liquid->Liquid	Odorless

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary Statements - Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label)

Eyes

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Skin

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Unknown Toxicity

0 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

Other information

No information available

Interactions with Other Chemicals

No information available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Note: only the components contributing to the product's GHS hazard classification are listed in this section.

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	0.09

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures**General Advice**

Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Self-protection of the first aider

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated. Do not give chemical antidotes. Asphyxia from glottal edema may occur. Marked decrease in blood pressure may occur with moist rales, frothy sputum, and high pulse pressure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Uniform Fire Code Corrosive: Other--Liquid

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon oxides.

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge No.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Attention! Corrosive material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Other Information

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Should not be released into the environment. Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up

Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Soak up with inert absorbent material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Handling

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Use only with adequate ventilation and in closed systems. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from other materials.

Incompatible Products

Acids. Bases. Oxidizing agent.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0	Ceiling: 2 ppm	(vacated) Ceiling: 5 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 7 mg/m ³ Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m ³	IDLH: 50 ppm Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m ³

Other Exposure Guidelines

Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992)

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Measures

Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face protection shield.

Skin and body protection

Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Impervious gloves.

Respiratory protection

No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.

Hygiene Measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. For environmental protection, remove and wash all contaminated protective equipment before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state

Liquid->Liquid

Appearance

Clear, colorless

Odor

Odorless

Color

No information available

Odor Threshold

No information available

Property

Values

Remarks Method

pH

<=2

None known

Melting / freezing point

no data available

None known

Boiling point / boiling range

no data available

None known

Flash Point

no data available

None known

Evaporation Rate

no data available

None known

Flammability (solid, gas)

no data available

None known

Flammability Limit in Air

no data available

None known

Upper flammability limit

no data available

Lower flammability limit

no data available

Vapor pressure

no data available

None known

Vapor density

no data available

None known

Specific Gravity

1

None known

Water Solubility

Soluble in water

None known

Solubility in other solvents

no data available

None known

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

no data available

None known

Autoignition temperature

no data available

None known

Decomposition temperature

no data available

None known

Kinematic viscosity

no data available

None known

Dynamic viscosity

no data available

None known

Explosive properties no data available
Oxidizing properties no data available

Other Information

Softening Point no data available
Particle Size no data available
Particle Size Distribution

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

no data available.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None under normal processing.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

Incompatible materials

Acids. Bases. Oxidizing agent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation

Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Corrosive by inhalation. (based on components). Inhalation of corrosive fumes/gases may cause coughing, choking, headache, dizziness, and weakness for several hours. Pulmonary edema may occur with tightness in the chest, shortness of breath, bluish skin, decreased blood pressure, and increased heart rate. Inhaled corrosive substances can lead to a toxic edema of the lungs. Pulmonary edema can be fatal. May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Eye contact

Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes burns. (based on components). Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Causes serious eye damage. May cause irreversible damage to eyes.

Skin contact

Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. May cause irritation. Prolonged contact may cause redness and irritation.

Ingestion

Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes burns. (based on components). Ingestion causes burns of the upper digestive and respiratory tracts. May cause severe burning pain in the mouth and stomach with vomiting and diarrhea of dark blood. Blood pressure may decrease. Brownish or yellowish stains may be seen around the mouth. Swelling of the throat may cause shortness of breath and choking. May cause lung damage if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ingestion may cause irritation to mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0	238 - 277 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 1.68 mg/L (Rat) 1 h

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Erythema (skin redness). Burning. May cause blindness. Coughing and/ or wheezing.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Sensitization No information available.
Carcinogenicity The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0		Group 1 Group 3		X

Reproductive toxicity No information available.
STOT - single exposure No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure No information available.
Chronic toxicity No known effect based on information supplied. Chronic exposure to corrosive fumes/gases may cause erosion of the teeth followed by jaw necrosis. Bronchial irritation with chronic cough and frequent attacks of pneumonia are common. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also be seen.

Target Organ Effects Respiratory system. Eyes. Skin. Gastrointestinal tract (GI).
Aspiration Hazard No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity Product Information

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document

Not applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

Harmful to aquatic life.

Chemical Name	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Daphnia Magna (Water Flea)
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0		96h LC50: = 282 mg/L (Gambusia affinis)		

Persistence and Degradability

No information available.

Bioaccumulation

No information available

Other adverse effects

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Disposal methods This material, as supplied, is a hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261).

Contaminated Packaging Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.
US EPA Waste Number D002

California Hazardous Waste Codes 791

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name NON REGULATED
Hazard Class N/A

TDG Not regulated

MEX Not regulated

ICAO	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
Proper Shipping Name	NON REGULATED
Special Provisions	None
IMDG	Not regulated
Special Provisions	None
Marine Pollutant	Not applicable
RID	Not regulated
Special Provisions	None
ADR	Not regulated
Special Provisions	None
ADN	Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL	All components are listed either on the DSL or NDSL.
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status
AICS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Hydrochloric Acid - 7647-01-0	7647-01-0	0.09	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0	5000 lb			X

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level

pertaining to releases of this material

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs	RQ
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0	5000 lb	5000 lb	RQ 5000 lb final RQ RQ 2270 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

International Regulations

Component	Carcinogen Status	Exposure Limits
Hydrochloric Acid 7647-01-0 (0.09)		Mexico: Ceiling 5 ppm Mexico: Ceiling 7 mg/m ³

Canada

WHMIS Hazard Class

Not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	Health Hazards 3	Flammability 0	Instability 0	Physical and Chemical Hazards - Personal Protection X
HMS	Health Hazards 3	Flammability 0	Physical Hazard 0	

Prepared By Product Stewardship
23 British American Blvd.
Latham, NY 12110
1-800-572-6501

Issuing Date 03-Nov-2015
Revision Date 21-Jul-2015
Revision Note No information available

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text



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End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 4.6
Revision Date 03/02/2015
Print Date 02/18/2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : Trichloroethylene

Product Number : 251402
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 602-027-00-9

CAS-No. : 79-01-6

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**

Skin irritation (Category 2), H315
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2), H341
Carcinogenicity (Category 1B), H350
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H402
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear eye protection/ face protection.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	TCE Trichloroethene
Formula	:	C ₂ HCl ₃
Molecular weight	:	131.39 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	79-01-6
EC-No.	:	201-167-4
Index-No.	:	602-027-00-9

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Trichloroethylene Included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)		
	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; Muta. 2; Carc. 1B; STOT SE 3; Aquatic Acute 3; Aquatic Chronic 3; H315, H319, H336, H341, H350, H412	<= 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

No data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Light sensitive. Handle and store under inert gas.

Storage class (TRGS 510): Non-combustible, acute toxic Cat.3 / toxic hazardous materials or hazardous materials causing chronic effects

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**8.1 Control parameters****Components with workplace control parameters**

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	TWA	10.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Central Nervous System impairment cognitive decrement Renal toxicity Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Suspected human carcinogen		
		STEL	25.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Central Nervous System impairment cognitive decrement Renal toxicity Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Suspected human carcinogen		
		Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix C See Appendix A		
		See Table Z-2		
		TWA	100.000000 ppm	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
		Z37.19-1967		
		CEIL	200.000000 ppm	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
		Z37.19-1967		
		Peak	300.000000 ppm	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
		Z37.19-1967		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	Trichloroacetic acid	15.0000 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			
		Trichloroethanol	0.5000 mg/l	In blood	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			
		Trichloroethylene		In blood	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			
		Trichloroethylene		In end-exhaled air	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
		End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Appearance | Form: liquid, clear
Colour: colourless |
| b) Odour | No data available |
| c) Odour Threshold | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | Melting point/range: -84.8 °C (-120.6 °F) - lit. |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | 86.7 °C (188.1 °F) - lit. |
| g) Flash point | No data available |
| h) Evaporation rate | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower | Upper explosion limit: 10.5 %(V) |

flammability or explosive limits	Lower explosion limit: 8 %(V)
k) Vapour pressure	81.3 hPa (61.0 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)
l) Vapour density	No data available
m) Relative density	1.463 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
n) Water solubility	No data available
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 2.29log Pow: 5
p) Auto-ignition temperature	410.0 °C (770.0 °F)
q) Decomposition temperature	No data available
r) Viscosity	No data available
s) Explosive properties	No data available
t) Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents, Strong bases, Magnesium

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - 4,920 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Mouse - 4 h - 8450 ppm

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - > 20,000 mg/kg

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Rabbit

Result: Severe skin irritation - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - Rabbit

Result: Eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Laboratory experiments have shown mutagenic effects.
In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be probably carcinogenic based on its IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Possible human carcinogen

IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Trichloroethylene)

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (Trichloroethylene)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Additional Information

RTECS: KX4550000

burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Exposure to and/or consumption of alcohol may increase toxic effects., Gastrointestinal disturbance, Kidney injury may occur., narcosis
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 41 mg/l - 96.0 h

LOEC - other fish - 11 mg/l - 10.0 d

NOEC - Oryzias latipes - 40 mg/l - 10.0 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 18.00 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to algae IC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 175.00 mg/l - 96 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 1710 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Trichloroethylene
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1710 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: TRICHLOROETHYLENE

IATA

UN number: 1710 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Trichloroethylene

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Components

No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	2007-07-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Trichloroethylene

CAS-No.	Revision Date
79-01-6	2011-09-01

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CAS-No.	Revision Date
79-01-6	2011-09-01

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	0
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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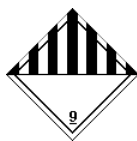
Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

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HEALTH	*	3
FLAMMABILITY		0
PHYSICAL HAZ.		0
PPE	X	



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 Date Created: 07/13/2009

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 3007
Product Name: SIFCO Process Trivalent Chromium Conversion
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: SIFCO Applied Surface Concepts
 Division of SIFCO Industries, Inc.
 5708 E. Schaaf Road
 Independence, OH 44131
Phone Number: (216)524-0099
Fax Number: (216)524-6331
Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC (United States) (800)424-9300
Information: CHEMTREC (International-Collect) +1 (703)527-3887
Web site address: <http://www.SIFCOASC.com>
Email address: info@sifcoasc.com

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Blue liquid with no characteristic odor.

Caution! May cause eye and skin burns. May be harmful if swallowed.

Contains materials that can cause target organ damage. Contains materials which can cause cancer. Emergency Response Guide #171

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

INHALATION: May give off gas, vapor or dust that is irritating to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

EYE: May be corrosive to eyes. May cause burns.

SKIN CONTACT: May be corrosive to the skin. May cause burns.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Contains material that may cause target organ damage.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

Dependant on route(s) of entry. See section above for details.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	Formula	RTECS #
1. Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	1.0 -3.0 %	NaNO3	WC5600000
2. Chromium hydroxide sulphate (Cr(OH)(SO4))	12336-95-7	1.0 -3.0 %	CrHO5S	GB6240000
3. Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	0.3 -1.0 %	CoSO4.7H2O	GG3200000
4. Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7	0.3 -1.0 %	F2H5N	BQ9200000
5. Water	7732-18-5	92.0 -97.4 %	H2O	ZC0110000

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

First aid providers must take proper precautions for their own safety before entering contaminated areas to assist chemical accident victims and handling their contaminated clothing and equipment. Another person should immediately call the Emergency Medical Service, 911-Operator, Hospital, Physician, Ophthalmologist or Poison Control Center, as applicable. Give the following information: Location of the accident, your phone number, description of the accident, name of chemical agent and product, number and condition of casualties, what is

being done for the victims.

Stay on the phone until the other party hangs up! Remove victim from contaminated area to a clean, quiet, ventilated area. Keep them calm and warm.

EYES: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly decontaminate (or discard) clothing and shoes.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Lay victim down, legs raised. Loosen tight clothing, cover with a blanket. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

INGESTION: DO NOT induce vomiting, unless advised by EMS. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Material will not burn

Flash Pt:

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep people away. Notify your facility emergency coordinator. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Provide maximum ventilation. Do not release into soil, sewers, or natural bodies of water. Wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully mop up or vacuum spill and triple rinse with water into suitable plastic container. Release of a reportable quantity (RQ) requires notification of proper authorities. Dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.

Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
1. Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4		10 mg/m3	
2. Chromium hydroxide sulphate (Cr(OH)(SO4))	12336-95-7			
3. Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1			
4. Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7			
5. Water	7732-18-5			

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

If engineering controls are not feasible, the respiratory protection program must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134

Eye Protection

Face shield and safety glasses w/side shields or splash-proof chemical goggles. Do not wear contact lenses. Eye wash station, safety shower, washing facilities near work area.

Protective Gloves

Nitrile gloves.

Ventilation

If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid
Explosive Limits:	LEL:		UEL:
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	1.045 - 1.050		
Density:	1.03 - 1.07		
pH:	2.0 - 2.5		

Appearance and Odor

Blue liquid with no characteristic odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Unstable <input type="checkbox"/>	Stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conditions To Avoid - Instability		
Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid		
Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts		
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Will occur <input type="checkbox"/>	Will not occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions		

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

Skin : May be corrosive to the skin. May cause burns.

Eyes : May be corrosive to eyes. May cause burns.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4				
2. Chromium hydroxide sulphate (Cr(OH)(SO4))	12336-95-7				
3. Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1		2B	A3	
4. Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7				
5. Water	7732-18-5				

Carcinogenicity: NTP? Unknown IARC Monographs? Unknown OSHA Regulated?
Unknown

12. Ecological Information

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Ship to approved treatment/disposal facility. Dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations. Follow the applicable regulations for disposal of empty containers and rinsate. The disposal information applies to the material as manufactured. Contamination may affect the disposal requirements. The responsibility for proper waste disposal is with the generator of the waste.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name UN3082, Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
(Chromium Sulphate) PG III - ERG 171

DOT Hazard Class: 9
DOT Hazard Label: CLASS 9
UN/NA Number: UN3082
Packing Group: III

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III

LAND TRANSPORT (European ADR/RID)

UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III

AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA)

UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III
IATA Classification: 9

MARINE TRANSPORT (IMDG/IMO)

UN Number: 3082
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: No

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	No	No	Yes-Cat. N511	No
2. Chromium hydroxide sulphate (Cr(OH)(SO4))	12336-95-7	No	No	Yes-Cat. N090	No
3. Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	No	No	No	No
4. Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7	No	Yes 100 LB	No	No

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
5. Water	7732-18-5	No	No	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory, 8A CAIR	No
2. Chromium hydroxide sulphate (Cr(OH)(SO4))	12336-95-7	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
3. Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	HAP, ODC ()	No	No	Yes
4. Ammonium bifluoride	1341-49-7	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
5. Water	7732-18-5	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

- Sec.302:** EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
- Sec.304:** EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.
- Sec.313:** EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
- Sec.110:** EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

- Inventory:** Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
- 5A(2):** Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
- 6A:** Commercial Chemical Control Rules
- 8A:** Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production
- 8A CAIR:** Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
- 8A PAIR:** Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
- 8C:** Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
- 8D:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
- 8D TERM:** Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
- 12(b):** Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

- CWA NPDES:** EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
- CAA HAP:** EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA ODC:** EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
- CA PROP 65:** California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- Yes No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- Yes No Fire Hazard
- Yes No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- Yes No Reactive Hazard

Regulatory Information

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

1. Supplier Notification about toxic Chemicals.

SIFCO Applied Surface Concepts is required to inform you, that this product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372, if specified annual thresholds are met or exceeded.

Toxic Chemical	CAS #	Wt.% (Maximum)
Chromium Sulphate	- 12336-95-7	- 3%

Your other suppliers of trade name products or mixtures containing section 313 chemicals must also notify you. If you repackage or otherwise redistribute this product to industrial customers you are required to furnish similar notification to them.

2. CERCLA and EPCRA:

Threshold Planning Quantity: N/A
(Release) Reportable Quantity: N/A
Extremely Hazardous Substance: None

3. EPCRA Hazard Categories:

Immediate (Acute) Health: Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health: Yes
Fire: No
Sudden release of Pressure: No
Reactivity: No

4. TSCA Statement.

All ingredients of this product are listed under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

5. ODS Certification.

This product does not contain and is not manufactured with Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

6. VOC Certification.

This product does not contain any Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

7. PCB Certification.

This product does not contain any polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB).

STATE REGULATIONS:

California Prop. 65:

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

WHMIS Classification.
Class D-2B

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER:

This information is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes.

ATTACHMENT F

JOBSITE SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist

Date: _____ **Inspected By:** _____

Location: _____ **Project #:** _____

Check one of the following: **A:** Acceptable **NA:** Not Applicable **D:** Deficiency

	A	NA	D	Remark
1. HASP available onsite for inspection?				
2. Health & Safety Compliance agreement (in HASP) appropriately signed by Langan employees and contractors?				
3. Hospital route map with directions posted on site?				
4. Emergency Notification List posted on site?				
5. First Aid kit available and properly stocked?				
6. Personnel trained in CPR/First Aid on site?				
7. MSDSs readily available, and all workers knowledgeable about the specific chemicals and compounds to which they may be exposed?				
8. Appropriate PPE being worn by Langan employees and contractors?				
9. Project site safe practices ("Standing Orders") posted?				
10. Project staff have 40-hr./8-hr./Supervisor HAZWOPER training?				
11. Project staff medically cleared to work in hazardous waste sites and fit-tested to wear respirators, if needed?				
12. Respiratory protection readily available?				
13. Health & Safety Incident Report forms available?				
14. Air monitoring instruments calibrated daily and results recorded on the Daily Instrument Calibration check sheet?				
15. Air monitoring readings recorded on the air monitoring data sheet/field log book?				
16. Subcontract workers have received 40-hr./8-hr./Spvsr. HAZWOPER training, as appropriate?				
17. Subcontract workers medically cleared to work on site, and fit-tested for respirator wear?				
18. Subcontract workers have respirators readily available?				
19. Mark outs of underground utilities done prior to initiating any subsurface activities?				
20. Decontamination procedures being followed as outlined in HASP?				
21. Are tools in good condition and properly used?				
22. Drilling performed in areas free from underground objects including utilities?				

23. Adequate size/type fire extinguisher supplied?				
24. Equipment at least 20 feet from overhead power lines?				
25. Evidence that drilling operator is responsible for the safety of his rig.				
26. Trench sides shored, layer back, or boxed?				
27. Underground utilities located and authorities contacted before digging?				
28. Ladders in trench (25-foot spacing)?				
29. Excavated material placed more than 2 feet away from excavation edge?				
30. Public protected from exposure to open excavation?				
31. People entering the excavation regarding it as a permit-required confined space and following appropriate procedures?				
32. Confined space entry permit is completed and posted?				
33. All persons knowledgeable about the conditions and characteristics of the confined space?				
34. All persons engaged in confined space operations have been trained in safe entry and rescue (non-entry)?				
35. Full body harnesses, lifelines, and hoisting apparatus available for rescue needs?				
36. Attendant and/or supervisor certified in basic first aid and CPR?				
37. Confined space atmosphere checked before entry and continuously while the work is going on?				
38. Results of confined space atmosphere testing recorded?				
39. Evidence of coordination with off-site rescue services to perform entry rescue, if needed?				
40. Are extension cords rated for this work being used and are they properly maintained?				
41. Are GFCIs provided and being used?				

Unsafe Acts: _____

Notes: _____

ATTACHMENT G

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS FORM

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: COVID-19 Awareness – Site Work
JSA Number: JSA046-00

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work “TAKE 5” and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S – Stop, what has changed?
- T – Think about the task
- E – Evaluate potential hazards
- P – Plan safe approach
- S – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Boots	<input type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Alcohol-based hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes/spray				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. All Activities	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask yourself and your managers – is this work essential? Can this be done remotely? 2. Stay home if sick or showing symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, cough, etc.). 3. Carry nitrile gloves, alcohol-based hand sanitizer, face coverings and disinfectant wipes/spray during field work. 4. Check federal, state, and/or local travel restrictions prior to travel. Many states, counties, and cities are passing strict “shelter-in-place” or business restrictions in response to COVID-19. 5. Immediately notify Beverly Williams or Rory Johnston (Supervisor if employee chooses) if you display symptoms of COVID-19. Symptoms include fever (over 100.4 F), cough, and shortness of breath. 6. Notify Beverly Williams or Rory Johnston, Supervisor and Coronavirus Task Force if you had close contact with an individual who tested positive or displayed symptoms of COVID-19. 7. Do not touch your face, to the extent possible. 8. Wear face coverings when around other worker to minimize spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. Avoid gatherings of more than 10 people. Limit, to the extent possible, contact with public items/objects. 10. Clean your hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, sneezing, or using the rest room. 11. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry. 12. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow. 13. Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily, for example, cell phones, computer equipment, headsets, tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, toilets, faucets, and sinks.
2. Travel to Jobsite	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between passengers 2. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from previous occupants (rental and fleet vehicles) 3. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 while refueling 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit the number of occupants to each vehicle to 2 people. Employees should sit as far away from each other as possible. 2. Disinfect high "hand-traffic" areas of the vehicle: Door handles, steering wheel, turn signal and control rods, dashboard controls, seatbelts, armrests, etc. To the extent possible, do not use recycled air for heat/AC and travel with the windows open. 3. Use hand sanitizer before and after pumping gas and only return to the inside of the vehicle after refueling is complete. 4. Wear nitrile gloves if available or disinfect the key pad, pump handle, and fuel grade button prior to use. 5. Recommend face coverings are worn to minimize spread of COVID-19.
3. Conduct Tailgate Safety Meeting & Complete H&S Paperwork	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between meeting participants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. 2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19, 3. Hold meetings outside and keep in mind wind direction. To the extent possible, remain cross-wind from other people. 4. Designate a single person to maintain sign-in sheets/permits throughout the day to limit the passing of pens/clipboards between people. 5. Each person should complete their own JSA, even if they are completing similar tasks as others in order to limit the passing of paper/pens/clipboards between people. 6. Include COVID-19 topics and prevention measures in safety meetings.
4. Conduct Site Work	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between site workers and public.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice social distancing maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. 2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19, 3. To the extent possible, do not interact with the public. If it is necessary, politely explain you are practicing social distance and request they stay at least 6 feet away and they do not attempt to pass objects to you. 4. Wear nitrile gloves during site work underneath the appropriate gloves for your task. Utilize appropriate decontamination procedures, securely bag all waste (including nitrile gloves) generated during site work and dispose of.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not share tools. Each person should be equipped with the tools to complete their task or tasks should be divided to remove the need to share tools. If tools must be shared, surfaces should be disinfected. Clean and disinfect surfaces of rental tools and equipment upon receipt. To the extent possible rent equipment from Langan's internal equipment reservation center, where cleaning/disinfecting procedures can be verified.
5. Use of Construction Trailers	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between site workers and others.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid use of shared trailers, if possible. Minimize trailer use to essential personnel. Practice social distancing; maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others in trailer. Clean and disinfect areas including desks, phones, chairs and other common areas, before and after use.
6. Purchasing Food from a Restaurant	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from other customers, staff, surfaces.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To the extent possible, bring your own food. If you must visit a restaurant, call ahead for take-out or "contactless delivery". Do not dine in. When picking up food, follow guidelines for <u>Job Step #8: Purchasing Supplies at Retail/Shipping Centers</u>. Wash hands before and after eating.
7. Smoking Cigarettes	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 by touching mouth with hands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cigarette smokers maybe at greater risk of complications arising from COVID-19. Nicotine patches/lozenges/gum, smoking cessation programs, and prescription medications may aid in "kicking the habit" if you decide to quit. Wash hands thoroughly before and after smoking. Discard cigarette butts properly. Do not light cigarettes from others and do not give cigarettes to others.
8. Hotel Stay	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from previous occupants, hotel staff, common areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Verify the hotel chain/brand has modified cleaning procedures to reflect risk of COVID-19. Most hotel companies have issued statements on their websites and in email blasts reflecting these new procedures. Use the front door, and not peripheral entrances. Front doors of hotels are generally automatic. Request ground floor room to avoid elevator use and a room that has not be utilized in 48-72 hours. If elevator use is required, do not directly touch elevator buttons with your hands. Do not ride elevators with other people, to the extent possible. Bring disinfecting wipes or sanitizing spray. Upon arrival, disinfect high "hand-traffic" areas of the hotel room: Door handles, light switches, shower/sink faucet handles, TV remote, curtain/blind handles. Clean these surfaces daily. Place the "Do Not Disturb" Sign on your door to prevent people (housekeeping) from entering your room. Avoid common spaces and hotel sponsored events where crowds will be present. Confirm hotel cleaning procedures have been modified to address COVID-19. Confirm no COVID-19 cases have occurred in hotel
9. Purchasing Supplies at Retail/Shipping Centers	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from other customers, staff, surfaces.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan your travel to limit the need to visit retail/shipping centers. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. If the store is too crowded/small, consider visiting another store or returning at a different time. Avoid high "hand-traffic" items/areas like door handles (i.e. use your shoulder, hip/butt, or open with a disposable napkin/paper towel), credit cards terminals (i.e. use Apple/Android pay if available), shopping carts/baskets (i.e. bring your own shopping

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		bags), counter tops (i.e. ask clerk if you can hold the items while they are scanned) and bulk/buffet items (i.e. just avoid them). 4. Disinfect your hands before and after visiting a retail/shipping center.

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Environmental Sampling
JSA Number: JSA021-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Drive to sample location	1. Rough/Off Road terrain	1. Pay attention to road conditions such as road erosion, unprotected embankments, and soft road conditions.
2. Sample Collection (Walking)	1. Slip/Trips/Falls 2. Back strains 3. Wildlife (Insects, Stray animals, rodents) 4. Poisonous vegetation	1. Minimize distance to sample area/ Plan route and check surface prior to carrying heavy equipment/ Locate safest access point/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant below grade hazards (holes, trenches) with spray paint or cones/ Wear foot protection with ankle support and gripping soles. 2. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Obtain assistance where and when needed/ Consider load weight when evaluating what is safe and unsafe to carry. 3. Be aware of surroundings for the presence of wildlife. Do not approach stray animals. Carry and use animal repellent when needed/ Use bug spray when needed. 4. Keep skin covered/ Identify and avoid poisonous vegetation/ Clean areas after contact with suspected vegetation.
3. Sample Collection (Water)	1. Drowning Hazards 2. Chemical burns (when adding acid preservative to sample) 3. Back Strains 4. Ergonomic issues 5. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Use buddy system/ Wear flotation vest if water is deeper than 2 feet or swift moving/ Select working area with stable footing. Do not attempt to cross or stand in swift moving water. 2. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Tyvek Sleeves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Obtain assistance where and when needed/ Consider load weight when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to carry. 4. When possible avoid bending over for long periods of time/ Use a small stool for sitting or knee pad for kneeling.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		5. Minimize distance to sample area/ Plan route and check surface prior to carrying heavy equipment/ Locate safest access point/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant below grade hazards (holes, trenches) with spray paint or cones/ Wear foot protection with ankle support and gripping soles/ Avoid standing water or slippery terrain.
4.All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 10. Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Subsurface Investigation
JSA Number: JSA030-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventative/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Dielectric Overshoes, Sun Block				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. Transport equipment to work area	2. Back/strain 3. Slip/Trip/Falls 4. Traffic 5. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment 6. Accidents due to vehicle operations	1. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes) 5. Observe posted speed limits/ Wear seat belts at all times
6. Traffic	1. Hit by moving vehicle	1. Use traffic cones and signage/ Use High visibility traffic vests and clothing/ Caution tape when working near active roadways.
7. Field Work (drilling, resistivity testing, and inspection)	1. Biological Hazards: insects, rats, snakes, poisonous plants, and other animals 2. Heat stress/injuries 3. Cold Stress/injuries 4. High Energy Transmission Lines 5. Underground Utilities 6. Electrical (soil resistivity testing)	1. Inspect work area to identify biological hazards. Wear light colored long sleeve shirt and long pants/ Use insect repellent as necessary/ Beware of tall grass, bushes, woods and other areas where ticks may live/ Avoid leaving garbage on site to prevent attracting animals/ Identify and avoid contact with poisonous plants/Beware of rats, snakes, or stray animals. 2. Wear proper clothing (light colored)/ drink plenty of water/ take regular breaks/use sun block 3. Wear proper clothing/ dress in layers/ take regular breaks. 4. Avoid direct contact with high energy transmission lines/ position equipment at least 15 feet or as required by PSE&G from the transmission lines/ wear proper PPE (dielectric overshoes 15 kV minimum rating).

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		5. Call one-call service before performing intrusive field work/ Review utility mark-outs and available utility drawings (with respect to proposed work locations)/ Follow Underground Utility Guidelines 6. See AGI Sting R1 operating manual for specific concerns during operating instrument
8.All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 10. Eye Injuries	7. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 8. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 9. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 10. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 11. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 12. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 13. Wear proper hearing protection 14. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 15. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 16. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Field Sampling
JSA Number: JSA022-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventative/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S – Stop, what has changed?
- T – Think about the task
- E – Evaluate potential hazards
- P – Plan safe approach
- S - Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
9. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	7. Back Strains 8. Slip/Trips/Falls 9. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 10. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 9. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
10. Initial Site Arrival-Site Assessment	5. Traffic	5. Situational awareness (be alert of your surroundings). Secure area from through traffic.
11. Surface Water Sampling	6. Contaminated media. Skin/eye contact with biological agents and/or chemicals.	6. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety glasses, appropriate gloves). Review (M)SDS for all chemicals being.
12. Sampling from bridges	1. Struck by vehicles	1. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety Vest). Use buddy system and orange safety cones.
13. Icing of Samples/ Transporting coolers/equipment from work area.	11. Back Strains 12. Slips/Trips/Falls 13. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 14. Pinch/Crushing Hazards.	17. Drain coolers of water. Use proper lifting techniques. Use wheeled transport. 18. Have unobstructed path from work area. Aware of surroundings. 19. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves) 20. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves)
14. Site Departure	1. Contaminated PPE/Vehicle	1. Contaminated PPE should be disposed of on-site. Remove boots and soiled clothing for secure storage in trunk. Wash hands promptly.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
15. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 15. Traffic 16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 17. High Noise levels 18. Overhead hazards 19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 20. Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 21. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 22. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 23. Wear hearing protection 24. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 25. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 26. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Equipment Transportation and Set-up
JSA Number: JSA012-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
16. Transport equipment to work area	11. Back Strain 12. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 13. Traffic 14. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 15. Contusions from dropped equipment	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
17. Moving equipment to its planned location	6. Pinch Hazard 7. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Practice good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint
18. Equipment Set-up	7. Pinch Hazard 8. Cuts/abrasions to knuckles/hands 9. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport
19. All activities	21. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 22. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 23. Foot injuries 24. Back injuries 25. Traffic 26. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)	27. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 28. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 29. Wear Langan approved safety shoes

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. All activities (cont'd)	27. High Noise levels 28. Overhead hazards 29. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 30. Eye Injuries	30. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 31. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 32. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 33. Wear hearing protection 34. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 35. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 36. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.		
(Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: 55-gallon Drum Sampling
JSA Number: JSA043-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventative/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S – Stop, what has changed?
- T – Think about the task
- E – Evaluate potential hazards
- P – Plan safe approach
- S – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

Other: All Drums are required to be labeled. Langan employees do not open or move undocumented drums or unlabeled drums without proper project manager authorization.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
20. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	16. Back Strains 17. Slip/Trips/Falls 18. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 4. Contusions from dropped equipment	10. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 11. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 12. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 4. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
21. Open Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 2. Pressure from drums.	1. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 2. Open drum slowly to relieve pressure. Wear proper PPE: face shield and goggles; correct gloves; and over garments.
22. Collecting Soil/Fluid Sample	8. Irritation to eye from vapor, soil dust, or splashing 9. Irritation to exposed skin	6. Wear proper eye protection including safety glasses/ face shield/goggles and when necessary, splash guard. If dust or vapor phase is present, wear appropriate safety breathing gear (1/2 mask or full face mask with correct filter) 7. Wear proper skin protection including nitrile gloves.
23. Closing Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid.	7. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
24. Moving Drums	2. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 3. Back Strains	2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 3. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport
25. All activities	31. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 32. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 33. Foot injuries 34. Back injuries 35. Traffic 36. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 37. High Noise levels 38. Overhead hazards 39. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 40. Eye Injuries	37. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 38. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 39. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 40. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 41. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 42. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 43. Wear hearing protection 44. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 45. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 46. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Direct-Push Soil Borings
JSA Number: JSA004-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventative/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Half-face respirator, dust cartridges, PID (if applicable)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
26. Move equipment to work site	19. Back strain when lifting equipment 20. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment 21. Traffic (if applicable) 22. Pinched fingers or running over toes during geoprobe set-up 23. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	13. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back)/ Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 14. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back) / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle / Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Do not lift/walk with boxes that are heavy/difficult to lift 15. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 16. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 17. Drill rig should be parked in center of flat-bed tow truck / Emergency brake shall be used at all times during transport on the flat-bed truck/ All unnecessary personnel should stay away from the flat-bed truck during moving activities
27. Calibration of monitoring equipment	10. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 11. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	8. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
28. Set-up geoprobe rig	10. Geoprobe rig movement	8. All field personnel should stay clear of the geoprobe rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the geoprobe
29. Advance geoprobe rods below ground surface to desired depth	4. Underground utilities 5. High noise levels	4. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
30. Remove and open acetate liner 5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	41. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore 42. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open 43. Exposure to hazardous vapors 44. Skin contact with contaminated soil	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Do not place face over acetate liner when opening / Monitor hazardous vapors in air with PID / Upgrade PPE as necessary based on levels contained in the Health and Safety Plan 4. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)
31. Sample Collections a) Monitor parameters b) Prepare sample containers and labels	1. Contact with potentially contaminated soil 2. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 3. Back strain while transporting full coolers 4. Internal exposure to contaminants and metals through inhalation of dust 5. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Use monitoring devices / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage 6. Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 7. Avoid creating dust / If necessary, wear a half mask respirator with applicable dust cartridge / Inspect respirator for damage and cleanliness prior to use / Clean respirator after each use and store in a clean, secure location 8. Be alert / Follow good housekeeping procedures
32. Remove excess soil from acetate liner and place in 55-gallon drum (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	1. Cuts/lacerations from acetate liner 2. Pinched fingers/hand while opening/closing drum 3. Skin contact with contaminated soil 4. Soil debris in eyes	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
8. Transport drums to central staging location (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 2. Pinch fingers/hand in drum cart when moving drums 3. Pinch fingers/hand when operating lift-gate on vehicle 4. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 5. Slips when moving drums 6. Drop drum on feet/toes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 47. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 48. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 49. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 50. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves) 51. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions 52. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum
9. All activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. Wear safety glasses
9. All activities (cont'd)	10. Eye Injuries	
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
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LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Geophysical Investigation
JSA Number: JSA023-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
33. Transport equipment to work area	24. Back/strain 25. Slip/Trip/Falls 26. Traffic 27. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment	18. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 19. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 20. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 21. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes)
34. Supervision of subcontractor and all other activities	12. Slip/Trips/Falls 13. Hand injuries 14. Foot injuries 15. Back injuries/Strains 16. Traffic 17. Wildlife a. Wildlife b. Mice/rats c. Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. Heat/Cold Stress	10. Be aware of potential trip hazards/follow good housekeeping procedures/mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches, wires, ropes) with safety cones or spray paint. 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/watch wear you place your hands/inspect material or equipment for jagged, rough or slippery surfaces/ watch for pinch points/ wipe off slippery, wet, or dirty items prior to handling. 12. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)/ Be aware of uneven terrain) 13. Use proper lifting techniques/ Buddy system when lifting/ use wheeled transport. 14. Wear proper PPE (high-visibility shirts and vests)/ use cones if appropriate/ notify equipment operators of work area. 15. Be aware of surroundings at all times for the presence of wildlife. a. Do not approach stray animals b. Carry animal repellent/ use if situation arises. c. Use bug spray when needed. 7. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen, protective clothing in

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		sunlight or layer clothing in cold weather)/ drink plenty of fluids/ take regular breaks.
35. All activities	45. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 46. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 47. Foot injuries 48. Back injuries 49. Traffic 50. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 51. High Noise levels 52. Overhead hazards 53. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 54. Eye Injuries	53. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 54. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 55. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 56. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 57. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 58. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 59. Wear proper hearing protection 60. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 61. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 62. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Sub-slab soil gas temporary point installation and sampling
JSA Number: JSA037-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
36. Transport equipment to work site	28. Back injuries 29. Slips/Trips/Falls 30. Traffic 31. Hand injuries	22. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Get assistance when need with moving equipment/ Minimize distance from vehicle 23. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures. 24. Wear proper PPE (High Visibility vest and clothing)/ Exercise caution (stay alert-stay alive) 25. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep finger and hands clear of pinch points.
37. Mark area for drilling	18. Slips/Trips/Falls	16. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
38. Drill sampling points with hammer drill	11. Eye injuries 12. Dust exposure 13. Hand injuries 14. Catch items (clothing) 15. Electric shock 16. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapor) 17. Slips/Trips/Falls	9. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 10. Wear proper PPE (dust mask) 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep hands and fingers out of pinch points/ Avoid drill catching on ground and twisting wrist or hand/ Release drill grip if drill becomes caught/ Ensure drill is unplugged prior to inserting bit. 12. Tie up or tuck-in all loose clothing/ Maintain distance from drill 13. Inspect power cable for cuts or nicks before use/ Use GFCI outlet on power cord/ Do not use in wet conditions 14. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		15. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
39. Measure vapor content and depth to bottom of hole	1. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors)	1. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from opening of hole while collecting measurements
40. Set-up of shroud and sampling canister system	1. Hand injuries 2. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors) 3. Slips/Trips/Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, nitrile gloves)/ Keep fingers away from pinch points when installing pump/ Do not use open blades, use tubing cutter 2. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from opening of hole while collecting measurements 3. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
41. Purge soil gas	1. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors)	1. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from exhaust port of pump
42. Sample collection (opening and closing valves)	1. Hand injuries	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep fingers away from pinch points
43. Sealing sampling holes	1. Back injuries 2. Concrete dust 3. Eye injuries	1. Use proper lifting techniques for lifting of cement bags 2. Wear proper PPE (dust mask) 3. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
44. All activities	55. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 56. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 57. Foot injuries 58. Back injuries 59. Traffic 60. Wildlife: Stray animals, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 61. High Noise levels 62. Overhead hazards 63. Heat or cold injuries 64. Eye Injuries	63. Be aware of potential trip hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 64. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces/ Keep fingers away from pinch points/ Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling/ Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes) 65. Use proper lifting techniques/ Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift/ Obtain assistance when possible 66. Wear high visibility clothing & vest/ Use cones or signs to designate work area 67. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray animals/ Carry and use animal repellent when needed/ Use bug spray when needed 68. Wear hearing protection 69. Wear hard hat/ Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 70. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather)/ Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration/ Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 71. Wear safety glasses

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Indoor Air Sampling
JSA Number: JSA007-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: PID, Respiratory Protection (if necessary)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
45. Building walkthrough and background contaminant removal	32. Slips / Trips/ Falls 33. Exposure to substances/vapors during removal	6. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 7. Monitor indoor air concentrations with a PID / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) / Wear proper respiratory protection if necessary
46. Transport equipment to work area	1. Back Strain 2. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 3. Traffic 4. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 5. Contusions from dropped equipment	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
47. Mark out areas for indoor air sampling	19. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	3. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint
48. Set-up canisters and begin indoor air sampling	18. Dropping crates or canisters 19. Pinch hazard	5. Exercise caution when moving crates and canisters / Use proper housekeeping of materials during sample events / Do not carry too many items at one time / Perform several trips, if necessary 6. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
49. Sample collection	1. Dropping crates or canisters 2. Pinched fingers from opening valves	1. Exercise caution when moving crates and canisters / Use proper housekeeping of materials during sample events / Do not carry too many items at one time / Perform several trips, if necessary 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Keep fingers away from pinch points
50. Pack up equipment	1. Back strain	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	2. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 3. Traffic	2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Minimize distance to vehicle 3. Wear proper PPE (safety vest)
51. All activities	65. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 66. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 67. Foot injuries 68. Back injuries 69. Traffic 70. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 71. High Noise levels 72. Overhead hazards 73. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 74. Eye Injuries	72. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 73. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 74. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 75. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 76. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 77. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 78. Wear hearing protection 79. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 80. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 81. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Hammer Drill
JSA Number: JSA049

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventative/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
52. Transport equipment to work area	34. Back Strain 35. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 36. Traffic 37. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 38. Contusions from dropped equipment	8. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 9. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 10. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 12. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
53. Electrical Connection	20. Inspect electrical cord to drill 21. Inspect hammer drill 22. Inspect extension cord 23. Test GFCI	4. Check the plug, insure all connections are in place, check cord for frayed sections. If plug or cord are worn, do not use equipment until repaired 5. Inspect chuck for proper grasping and holding of bit, check that plastic housing is not cracked or missing pieces. Do not use if chuck doesn't work properly or housing is compromised. 6. Inspect extension cord, if worn or stripped pull from service and replace 7. Test GFCI, replace if GFCI fails
54. Drill Bit	1. Inspect drill bit	1. Replace if worn 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) when installing and removing drill bit. 3. Ensure equipment is unplugged from electrical power when removing and installing drill bit.
55. Use of Hammer Drill	1. Hazards associated with using hammer drill, flying objects, heavy equipment, ground level hazards and dust 2. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 3. Hazards associated drilling into concrete slab	1. Maintain a safe distance from other site operations / Wear proper PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, safety shoes, safety vest, ear protection and leather gloves) 2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark extension cord pathway with safety cones 3. Do not push hammer drill during use.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
56. All activities 4. All activities (cont'd)	75. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 76. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 77. Foot injuries 78. Back injuries 79. Traffic 80. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 81. High Noise levels 82. Overhead hazards 83. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 84. Eye Injuries	82. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 83. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 84. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 85. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 86. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 87. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 88. Wear hearing protection 89. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 90. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 91. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Groundwater Sampling
JSA Number: JSA008-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



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P – Plan safe approach
S – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek sleeves, Dermal Protection, PID				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
57. Transport equipment to work area	6. Back Strain 7. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 8. Traffic 9. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 10. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 8. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 10. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
58. Remove well cover	24. Scrape knuckles/hand 25. Strain wrist/bruise palm 26. Pinch fingers or hand	8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 9. Using a hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip of bolts 10. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
59. Remove well cap and lock	20. Well can pops from pressure 21. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 22. Scrape knuckles/hand 23. Strain wrist/bruise palm	7. Remove cap slowly to relieve pressure / Do not place face over well when opening / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 8. Use direct air monitoring/reading instrument (i.e. PID) / Be familiar with and follow actions prescribed in the HASP / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 10. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip
60. Measure head-space vapor levels	3. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation	3. Do not place face over well when collecting measurement
61. Remove dedicated tubing (if necessary)	4. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 5. Tubing swings around after removal	4. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, Tyvek sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
62. Set-up plastic sheeting for work site around the well	1. Lacerations when cutting plastic sheeting	1. Use scissors to cut plastic sheeting / Cut motions should always be away from body and body parts

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
63. Measure depth to water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 2. Pinch fingers or hand in water level instrument 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
64. Calibrate monitoring equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 2. Pinch fingers or hand in monitoring equipment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Avoid pinch points
65. Install sampling pump in well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hand injuries during installation of pump 2. Lacerations when cutting tubing 3. Back strain during installation of pump 4. Physical hazards associated with manual lifting of heavy equipment 5. Back strain from starting generator 6. Burns from hot exhaust from generator 7. Electrical shock from improper use of generator and pump 8. Contaminated water spray from loose connections 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, nitrile gloves) 2. Use safety tubing cutter 3. Use proper lifting techniques 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment 5. Use arm when starting generator / Do not over-strain if generator does not start 6. Do not touch generator near exhaust / Use proper handle to carry / Allow generator to cool down before moving 7. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord 8. Check all tubing connections to ensure they are tight and secure

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
10. Purge water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater 2. Back strain from lifting buckets of water 3. Tripping potential on sample discharge lines and pump electric line 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 3. Organize discharge of electric line to keep out of way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones
11. Sample water collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure 2. Contact with and burns from acid used for sample preservation 3. Tripping potential on sample discharge lines and pump electric line 4. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 5. Back strain when transporting coolers full of collected samples 6. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) / Ensure sample bottle lids are secure before use and after sample collection 3. Organize line to keep out of the way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones 4. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage / Wrap glass bottles in bubble wrap, if possible 5. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Seek assistance if coolers weight exceeds 50lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 6. Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Do not lift/walk with coolers that are too heavy/difficult to lift
12. Remove pump and pack up equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back strain when removing pump or lifting heavy equipment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use proper lifting technique / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment
13. Replace well cap and lock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scrape fingers/hand 2. Strain wrist/bruise palm 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Using hammer, tap the end of the well cap to tighten grip
14. Replace well cover	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scrape knuckles/hand 2. Strain wrist/bruise palm 3. Pinch fingers or hand 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to tighten the grip of the bolts 3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
15. Transport drums to disposal staging location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 2. Pinch hazard 3. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 4. Slips/ Trips/ Falls when moving drum 5. Drop drum on feet/toes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance, if needed 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves under leather gloves) / Properly seal drum to prevent leak 4. Ensure route to move drum to storage space is dry and free from obstructions 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
16. Place used PPE in designated disposal drum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure build-up inside drum 2. Pinch hazard 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove cap from bung hole in drum to relieve pressure 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
17. Decontaminate equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Splashing water/soap from decontamination 2. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure 3. Electrical shock from broken electric cords 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection) 3. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord
18. All activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 85. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 86. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 87. Foot injuries 88. Back injuries 89. Traffic 90. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 92. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 93. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 94. Wear Langan approved safety shoes

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	91. High Noise levels 92. Overhead hazards 93. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 94. Eye Injuries	95. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 96. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 97. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 98. Wear hearing protection 99. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 100. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 101. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Well Installation
JSA Number: JSA019-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: PID, Tyvek sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
66. Move equipment to work site	39. Back strain when lifting equipment 40. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment 41. Traffic (if applicable) 42. Pinched fingers or running over toes during geoprobe set-up 43. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	26. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back)/ Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 27. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back) / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle / Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Do not lift/walk with boxes that are heavy/difficult to lift 28. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 29. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 30. Drill rig should be parked in center of flat-bed tow truck / Emergency brake shall be used at all times during transport on the flat-bed truck/ All unnecessary personnel should stay away from the flat-bed truck during moving activities
67. Calibration of monitoring equipment	27. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 28. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	17. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 18. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
19. Set-up geoprobe rig	24. Geoprobe rig movement	16. All field personnel should stay clear of the geoprobe rig while moving/ Use a spotter when backing up the geoprobe
20. Advance geoprobe rods below ground surface to desired depth	6. Underground utilities 7. High noise levels	9. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade 10. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
21. Remove and open acetate liner 5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	95. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore 96. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open 97. Exposure to hazardous vapors 98. Skin contact with contaminated soil	5. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves) 6. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 7. Do not place face over acetate liner when opening / Monitor hazardous vapors in air with PID / Upgrade PPE as necessary based on levels contained in the Health and Safety Plan 8. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)
6. Remove excess soil from acetate liner and place in 55-gallon drum (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	5. Cuts/lacerations from acetate liner 6. Pinched fingers/hand while opening/closing drum 7. Skin contact with contaminated soil 8. Soil debris in eyes	5. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 6. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 7. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 8. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
7. Attach hollow-stem augers to the geoprobe rig; Advance augers and attach additional augers until desired depth is reached	1. Strain wrist/bruise palm 2. Pinched fingers 3. Back Strain 4. Clothing entanglement 5. Carbon monoxide poisoning 6. Bruise toes/foot 7. High noise levels 8. Skin contact with contaminated soil	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques 4. Wear proper work attire(no loose clothing/strings) 5. Properly ventilate work area 6. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) 7. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 8. Wear proper PPE (Tyvek sleeves, nitrile gloves)
8. Install monitoring well	1. Pinched fingers 2. Lacerations/abrasions 3. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques
9. Tremie-grout annulus space above bentonite seal	1. Back strain 2. Pinched fingers	1. Use proper lifting techniques 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)
10. Install flush-mount monitoring well pad	1. Splashed concrete 2. Pinched fingers 3. Cuts/lacerations	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)
11. Decontaminate equipment	1. Splashing water/soap 2. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater/soil through dermal exposure 3. Electrical shock from broken electric cords	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection) 3. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord
12. Transport drums to central staging location (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	7. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 8. Pinch fingers/hand in drum cart when moving drums 9. Pinch fingers/hand when operating lift-gate on vehicle 10. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 11. Slips when moving drums 12. Drop drum on feet/toes	102. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 103. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 104. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 105. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves) 106. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions 107. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
<p>13. All activities</p> <p>13. All activities (cont'd)</p>	<p>11. Slips/ Trips/ Falls</p> <p>12. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials</p> <p>13. Foot injuries</p> <p>14. Back injuries</p> <p>15. Traffic</p> <p>16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)</p> <p>17. High Noise levels</p> <p>18. Overhead hazards</p> <p>19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress</p> <p>20. Eye Injuries</p>	<p>11. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards</p> <p>12. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves</p> <p>13. Wear Langan approved safety shoes</p> <p>14. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible</p> <p>15. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area</p> <p>16. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed</p> <p>17. Wear hearing protection</p> <p>18. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist.</p> <p>19. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress</p> <p>20. Wear safety glasses</p>
Additional items.		
<p>Additional Items identified while in the field.</p> <p>(Delete row if not needed.)</p>		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: **Monitoring Well Development**
JSA Number: **JSA026-01**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
- E** – Evaluate potential hazards
- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
68. Transport equipment to work area	44. Back Strains 45. Slips/Trips/Falls 46. Traffic 47. Cuts/Abrasions/Contusions from equipment	31. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ use buddy system when lifting equipment. 32. Minimize distance from work area/ unobstructed path to collection points and vehicle/ Follow good housekeeping procedures. 33. Wear high-visibility vest or clothing/Exercise caution/ Use traffic cones or signage if needed. 34. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
69. Measure depth of water	29. Exposure to hazardous substances 30. Pinched fingers	22. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Safety glasses/Face shield). 23. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves).
70. Install Tremie pipe in the monitoring well and connect to water source.	25. Hand injuries during installation (pinched fingers/hands). 26. Back strain from holding Tremie pipe. 27. High pressure water spray.	17. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves/cut-resistant gloves). 18. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use two personnel when lowering pump greater than 80 feet. 19. Ensure all hose connections are tight and secure/ Use proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses).
71. Install pump in to well a. Connect pump to sample tubing. b. Lower pump to desired depth in well. c. Connect sample tubing to flow cell d. Connect pump to power source	8. Hand injuries during pump installation and sample tubing cutting. 9. Back strain 10. Electric shock 11. Exhaust gases from generator 12. Burns from hot equipment	11. Wear proper PPE when installing pump and cutting sample tubing (Nitrile and cut-resistant gloves)/ Use tubing cutter. 12. Proper lifting techniques/ Two personnel when installing pump at depths greater than 80 feet/ Use buddy when lifting heavy loads (pump, generator)/Use wheeled transport. 13. Ensure equipment is (LO/TO: locked out/tagged out) prior to performing any electrical connections/ Inspect wires for frays or cuts/Ensure generator is properly grounded prior to starting.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
(generator) e. Turn on power source (generator)		14. Position generator so that exhaust is flowing away from work area. 15. Do not touch exhaust or any hot part of generator/ Allow equipment time to cool down prior to carrying/ Use proper PPE (long sleeves, leather gloves)
72. Develop monitoring well a. Jet water into well using Tremie pipe b. Turn pump on and adjust to desired flow rate. c. Surge pump up and down well to remove sediment from screen d. Containerize all purge water from well.	99. Hand injuries 100.Face injuries 101.Contaminated spray from water	108.Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves and nitrile gloves). 109.Wear proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses)/do not stand over well opening. 110.Wear proper PPE (Face shield and safety goggles)/Tyvek over garments/ Ensure all connections are secure and tight/ Tubing outlet is contained in an overflow container.
73. Drum staging area.	1. Back, Arm, and shoulder strain. 2. Pinch points 3. Cross contamination 4. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use drum carts when moving drums/ use buddy system for moving of drums if needed/Move drums shortest distance needed. 2. Keep fingers and feet away from pinch points/ Use proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves, Langan approved safety shoes) 3. Use proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Tyvek sleeves) 4. Ensure pathway is clear prior to moving equipment/ Mark all hazards/ Use additional person as a spotter if needed.
74. Equipment pack-up	1. Back Strains 2. Slips/Trips/Falls 3. Traffic 4. Cuts/Abrasions/Contusions from equipment.	1. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ use buddy system when lifting equipment. 2. Minimize distance from work area/ Unobstructed path to collection points and vehicle/ Follow good housekeeping procedures. 3. Wear high-visibility vest or clothing/Exercise caution/ Use traffic cones or signage if needed. 111.Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
75. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 102.Back injuries 103.Traffic 104.Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 105.High Noise levels 106.Overhead hazards 107.Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 108.Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. Wear safety glasses.
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Groundwater/Product Purging/Sampling with Bailer
JSA Number: JSA053

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
- T** – Think about the task
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- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek sleeves, Dermal Protection, PID, absorbent pads				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
76. Transport equipment to work area	11. Back Strain 12. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 13. Traffic 14. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 15. Contusions from dropped equipment	11. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 12. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 13. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 14. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 15. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
77. Remove well cover	31. Scrape knuckles/hand 32. Strain wrist/bruise palm 33. Pinch fingers or hand	11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 12. Using a hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip of bolts 13. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
78. Remove well cap and lock	28. Well can pops from pressure 29. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 30. Scrape knuckles/hand 31. Pinch points 32. Strain wrist/bruise palm	11. Remove cap slowly to relieve pressure / Do not place face over well when opening / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, face shield, hand protection) 12. Use direct air monitoring/reading instrument (i.e. PID) / Be familiar with and follow actions prescribed in the HASP / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 13. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 14. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip
79. Measure head-space vapor levels	4. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation	4. Do not place face over well when collecting measurement
80. Set-up plastic sheeting/absorbent pads	2. Lacerations when cutting plastic sheeting/absorbent pads	2. Use scissors to cut plastic sheeting/absorbent pads / Cut motions should always be away from body and body parts

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
for work site around the well		
81. Lower Bailer sleeve into well	7. Repetitive motion injury (pulled arm/back muscles) 8. Dehydration	7. Take breaks while lowering bailer into well/ Use a mechanical device to lower bailer into well/ Rotate employees (take turns conducting the manual labor portion) 8. Take breaks and drink water.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
7. Purge/Sample water/product collection	1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater or product through dermal exposure 2. Contact with and burns from acid used for sample preservation 9. Tripping potential on sampling lanyard 10. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 11. Back strain when transporting coolers full of collected samples 12. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves, safety shield, Tyvek) 2. Ensure sample bottle lids are secure before use and after sample collection 3. Organize lanyard to keep out of the way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones 9. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage / Wrap glass bottles in bubble wrap, if possible 10. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Seek assistance if coolers weight exceeds 50lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 11. Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Do not lift/walk with coolers that are too heavy/difficult to lift
8. Retrieval of bailer	9. Repetitive motion injury (pulled arm/back muscles) 10. Dehydration	9. Take breaks while retrieving bailer out of the well/ Use a mechanical device to raise bailer out of well/ Rotate employees (take turns conducting the manual labor portion) 10. Take breaks and drink water.
9. Pack-up equipment	2. Back strain when removing or lifting heavy equipment	2. Use proper lifting technique / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment
10. Replace well cap and lock	3. Scrape fingers/hand 4. Strain wrist/bruise palm	3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. Using hammer, tap the end of the well cap to tighten grip
11. Replace well cover	4. Scrape knuckles/hand 5. Strain wrist/bruise palm 6. Pinch fingers or hand	4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 5. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to tighten the grip of the bolts 6. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
12. Place used PPE in designated disposal drum	3. Pressure build-up inside drum 4. Pinch hazard	3. Remove cap from bung hole in drum to relieve pressure 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 5. Product drums may require additional spill protection/electrical grounding, check local regulations
13. Decontaminate equipment	4. Splashing water/soap from decontamination 5. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure	4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
14. All activities	109. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 110. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 111. Foot injuries 112. Back injuries 113. Traffic 114. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 115. High Noise levels 116. Overhead hazards 117. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 118. Eye Injuries	112. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 113. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 114. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 115. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 116. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 117. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 118. Wear hearing protection 119. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 120. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 121. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Prepared by:</u>		
<u>Reviewed by:</u>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Geotechnical Drilling
JSA Number: JSA014-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



S – Stop, what has changed?
T – Think about the task
E – Evaluate potential hazards
P – Plan safe approach
S – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: NomeX (as needed)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
82. Transport equipment to work area	48. Back Strain 49. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 50. Traffic 51. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 52. Contusions from dropped equipment	13. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 14. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 15. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 16. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 17. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
83. Set-up HSA/SPT rig	34. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 35. Pinch Hazards 36. High noise levels 37. Clothing entanglement 38. Electrocutation/falling equipment and debris from raising HSA/SPT rig mast 39. Carbon monoxide poisoning 40. HSA/SPT rig roll-over 41. HSA/SPT rig movement	14. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 15. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 16. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 17. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 18. Wear proper PPE (hard hats) / Be aware of locations at all times / Look up, down and around before raising mast / Check HSA/SPT drill rig mast for loose objects/debris before raising 19. Stand upwind of rig engine 20. Do not move rig with mast raised / Set stabilizers prior to raising mast / Inspect work area / If area appears unstable, the boring locations should be moved. 21. All field personnel should stay clear of rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the rig
84. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface	33. Strain wrist/bruise palm 34. Pinched fingers 35. Back strain	15. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use proper technique for preparing rods / Use second person, if necessary 16. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
85. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface (cont'd)	36. Clothing entanglement 37. Carbon monoxide poisoning 38. Bruised/Broken toes/feet 39. High noise levels	17. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 18. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 19. Stand upwind of the rig 20. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) 21. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
86. Remove and open split spoon	13. Pinched fingers 14. Cuts/lacerations 15. Skin contact with contaminated soil and groundwater	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile and leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, safety glasses)
87. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until desired depth is reached	1. See steps 3 and 4	1. See steps 3 and 4
88. Remove HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing and place in storage rack	1. Clothing entanglement 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers 4. Carbon monoxide poisoning 5. High noise levels	1. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. Stand upwind of rig engine 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
89. Tremie-grout borehole with a cement-bentonite grout mixture	1. Splash cement/bentonite grout on face/eyes 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, leather gloves)
90. Decontaminate equipment	1. Contact with potentially impacted material 2. Contact with sharp pieces of equipment	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
91. Patch soil boring location to return to pre-existing conditions (i.e. concrete, asphalt, grass)	1. Cuts/lacerations 2. Splashed concrete on face/eyes 3. Hammer fingers/hands when patching asphalt	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use scissors for cutting 2. Use proper PPE (safety glasses) 3. Be aware of hands/fingers during hammering / Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
92. All activities	119. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 120. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 121. Foot injuries 122. Back injuries 123. Traffic 124. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 125. High Noise levels 126. Overhead hazards 127. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 128. Eye Injuries	122. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 123. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 124. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 125. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 126. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 127. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 128. Wear hearing protection 129. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		130. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 131. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

LANGAN

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Test Pits
JSA Number: JSA016-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



- S** – Stop, what has changed?
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- P** – Plan safe approach
- S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
93. Transport equipment to work area	53. Back Strain 54. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 55. Traffic 56. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 57. Contusions from dropped equipment	18. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 19. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 20. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 21. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 22. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
94. Digging Test Pit	42. Back Strain 43. Unstable walls of excavation	22. Observe proper digging technique. Ensure spoil pile and equipment are at least 2 feet from edge of excavation. 23. Excavate test pit in a stepped manor.
95. All activities	129. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 130. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 131. Foot injuries 132. Back injuries 133. Traffic 134. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 135. High Noise levels 136. Overhead hazards 137. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 138. Eye Injuries	132. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 133. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 134. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 135. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 136. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 137. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
3. All activities (cont'd)		138. Wear hearing protection 139. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 140. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 141. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field. (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>Prepared by:</i>		
<i>Reviewed by:</i>		

ATTACHMENT H

TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING FORM

LANGAN TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING

Date: _____

Time: _____

Leader: _____

Location: _____

Work Task:

SAFETY TOPICS *(provide some detail of discussion points)*

Chemical Exposure Hazards and Control: _____

Physical Hazards and Control: _____

Air Monitoring: _____

PPE: _____

Communications: _____

Safe Work Practices: _____

Emergency Response: _____

Hospital/Medical Center Location: _____

Phone Nos.: _____

Other: _____

FOR FOLLOW-UP *(the issues, responsibilities, due dates, etc.)*

ATTENDEES

PRINT NAME	COMPANY	SIGNATURE

ATTACHMENT 2

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

for

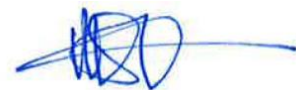
**Bronx Psychiatric Center
1500 Waters Place
Bronx, New York 10461**

Prepared for:

**Simone Development Companies
1250 Waters Place PH1
Bronx, NY 10461**

Prepared by:

**Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying,
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**Mimi Raygorodetsky
Principal**

LANGAN

**February 18, 2022
Langan Project No.: 170706901**

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Attachment C	Analytical Methods and Quality Assurance Summary Table
Attachment D	Sample Nomenclature Standard Operating Procedure

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was prepared for the Bronx Psychiatric Center site, located at 1500 Waters Place, in the Bronx, NY (the site). Additional site information, including site maps, is provided in the Pre-Design Investigation (PDI) Work Plan. The site is subject to an Order on Consent and Administrative Settlement (Index # R2-0668-06-11) that was issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to the New York State Office of Mental Health (NYSOMH) on March 4, 2012. The Order on Consent relates to historical polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spills (prior to 1993) from former transformers within two separate transformer rooms (1 and 2) located in the eastern part of the Building 1 basement at the site. This QAPP specifies analytical methods to be used to ensure that data collected during the PDI are precise, accurate, representative, comparable, complete, and meet the sensitivity requirements of this project.

1.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of the PDI are to delineate the vertical and horizontal extents of soil with total PCB concentrations greater than 10 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in Transformer Room No. 1, and to collect a groundwater sample to inform a potential dewatering plan should excavation below the water table be necessary for remediation. This QAPP addresses sampling and analytical methods that may be necessary in support of the PDI. These objectives have been established in order to meet standards that will protect public health and the environment.

1.3 Scope of Work

The scope of work covered in this QAPP is detailed in the PDI Work Plan. In general, the PDI Work Plan proposes soil boring installation, groundwater monitoring well installation, and sampling soil and groundwater. Dust, odor, and organic vapor controls will be implemented during ground intrusive activities.

The following investigation activities will be performed within Transformer Room No. 1 as part of the PDI Work Plan:

Soil Borings and Sampling

- Advance at least 6 soil borings to 10 feet below cellar grade (bcg)
- Collect up to three samples from each boring, for a total of 23 soil samples (plus Quality Assurance/Quality Control [QA/QC] samples) for laboratory analysis

Monitoring Well Installation and Sampling

- Install and develop one temporary groundwater monitoring well
- Collect one groundwater sample from the temporary monitoring well for laboratory analysis.

2.0 DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND PROCESS

Data Quality Objectives (DQO) are qualitative and quantitative statements to help ensure that data of known and appropriate quality are obtained during the project. The overall project objective is to further delineate the extent of PCBs in soil at concentrations above 10 mg/kg and to further characterize the soil and groundwater for off-site disposal during implementation of the remediation program. The sampling program will provide for collection of soil and groundwater samples as part of the PDI Work Plan. DQOs for sampling activities are determined by evaluating five factors:

- Data needs and uses: The types of data required and how the data will be used after it is obtained
- Parameters of Interest: The types of chemical or physical parameters required for the intended use
- Level of Concern: Levels of constituents, which may require remedial actions or further investigations
- Required Analytical Level: The level of data quality, data precision, and QA/QC documentation required for chemical analysis
- Required Detection Limits: The detection limits necessary based on the above information

The quality assurance and quality control objectives for all measurement data include:

- **Precision** – an expression of the reproducibility of measurements of the same parameter under a given set of conditions. Field sampling precision will be determined by analyzing coded duplicate samples and analytical precision will be determined by analyzing internal QC duplicates and/or matrix spike duplicates.
- **Accuracy** – a measure of the degree of agreement of a measured value with the true or expected value of the quantity of concern. For soil and groundwater samples, accuracy will be determined through the assessment of the analytical results of field blanks and trip blanks for each sample set. Analytical accuracy will be assessed by examining the percent recoveries of surrogate compounds that are added to each sample (organic analyses only), internal standards, laboratory method blanks, instrument calibration, and the percent recoveries of matrix spike compounds added to selected samples and laboratory blanks.
- **Representativeness** – expresses the degree to which sample data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, or an environmental condition. Representativeness is dependent upon the adequate design of the sampling program and will be satisfied by ensuring that the scope of work is followed and that specified sampling and analysis techniques are used. Representativeness in the laboratory is ensured by compliance to nationally-recognized analytical methods, meeting sample holding times, and maintaining sample integrity while

the samples are in the laboratory's possession. This is accomplished by following all applicable methods, laboratory-issued standard operating procedures (SOP), the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual, and this QAPP. The laboratory is required to be properly certified and accredited.

- **Completeness** – the percentage of measurements made which are judged to be valid. Completeness will be assessed through data validation. The QC objective for completeness is generation of valid data for at least 90 percent of the analyses requested.
- **Comparability** – expresses the degree of confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. The comparability of all data collected for this project will be ensured using several procedures, including standard methods for sampling and analysis as documented in the QAPP, using standard reporting units and reporting formats, and data validation.
- **Sensitivity** – the ability of the instrument or method to detect target analytes at the levels of interest. The project manager will select, with input from the laboratory and QA personnel, sampling and analytical procedures that achieve the required levels of detection.

3.0 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

All work included with implementing the NYSDEC-approved PDI Work Plan will be overseen by Langan, on behalf of Simone Development Companies. Langan will collect media samples and will subcontract with a qualified driller and a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory. Data validation services will be performed by an approved data validator.

For the scope of work described in the PDI Work Plan, sampling will be conducted by Langan and the analytical services will be performed by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (Alpha) (NYSDOH ELAP certification number 11148). Data validation services will be performed by Marla Miller; résumé attached (Attachment A).

Key contacts for this project are as follows:

Simone Development Companies:	Ms. Megan Guy Telephone: (718) 502-3800
Langan Project Manager*:	Ms. Mimi Raygorodetsky Telephone: (212) 479-5441
Langan Project Leader*:	Ms. Elizabeth Adkins, PE Telephone: (212) 479-5734
Program Quality Assurance Officer (QAO)*:	Mr. Paul McMahon, PE Telephone: (212) 479-5451
Health & Safety Officer (HSO)*:	Mr. Tony Moffa, CHMM Telephone: (215) 491-6500
Data Validator*:	Ms. Marla Miller Telephone: (480) 383-2221
Laboratory Representative:	Mr. Ben Rao Telephone: (201) 812-2633

*Résumés provided in Attachment A

4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

The overall quality assurance objective is to develop and implement procedures for sampling, laboratory analysis, field measurements, and reporting that will provide data of sufficient quality to evaluate concentrations of PCBs in soil. The sample set, chemical analysis results, and interpretations must be based on data that meet or exceed quality assurance objectives established for the site. Quality assurance objectives are usually expressed in terms of accuracy or bias, sensitivity, completeness, representativeness, comparability, and sensitivity of analysis. Variances from the quality assurance objectives at any stage of the investigation will result in the implementation of appropriate corrective measures and an assessment of the impact of corrective measures on the usability of the data.

4.1 Precision

Precision is a measure of the degree to which two or more measurements are in agreement. Field precision is assessed through the collection and measurement of field duplicates. Laboratory precision and sample heterogeneity also contribute to the uncertainty of field duplicate measurements. This uncertainty is taken into account during the data assessment process. For field duplicates, results less than 2× the reporting limit (RL) meet the precision criteria if the absolute difference is less than $\pm 2 \times$ the RL and acceptable based on professional judgment. For results greater than 2× the RL, the acceptance criteria is a relative percent difference (RPD) of $\leq 50\%$ (soil and air), $< 30\%$ (water). RLs and method detection limits (MDL) are provided in Attachment B.

4.2 Accuracy

Accuracy is the measurement of the reproducibility of the sampling and analytical methodology. It should be noted that precise data may not be accurate data. For the purpose of this QAPP, bias is defined as the constant or systematic distortion of a measurement process, which manifests itself as a persistent positive or negative deviation from the known or true value. This may be due to (but not limited to) improper sample collection, sample matrix, poorly calibrated analytical or sampling equipment, or limitations or errors in analytical methods and techniques.

Accuracy in the field is assessed through the use of equipment blanks and through compliance to all sample handling, preservation, and holding time requirements. All equipment blanks should be non-detect when analyzed by the laboratory. Any contaminant detected in an associated equipment blank will be evaluated against laboratory blanks (preparation or method) and evaluated against field samples collected on the same day to determine potential for bias. Trip blanks are not required for non-aqueous matrices but are planned for non-aqueous matrices where high concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOC) are anticipated.

Laboratory accuracy is assessed by evaluating the percent recoveries of matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples, laboratory control samples (LCS), surrogate compound recoveries, and the results of method preparation blanks. MS/MSD, LCS, and surrogate percent recoveries will be compared to either method-specific control limits or laboratory-derived control limits.

Sample volume permitting, samples displaying outliers should be reanalyzed. All associated method blanks should be non-detect when analyzed by the laboratory.

4.3 Completeness

Laboratory completeness is the ratio of the total number of samples analyzed and verified as acceptable compared to the number of samples submitted to the fixed-base laboratory for analysis, expressed as a percent. Three measures of completeness are defined:

- Sampling completeness, defined as the number of valid samples collected relative to the number of samples planned for collection;
- Analytical completeness, defined as the number of valid sample measurements relative to the number of valid samples collected; and
- Overall completeness, defined as the number of valid sample measurements relative to the number of samples planned for collection.

Soil and groundwater data will meet a 90% completeness criterion. If the criterion is not met, sample results will be evaluated for trends in rejected and unusable data. The effect of unusable data required for a determination of compliance will also be evaluated.

4.4 Representativeness

Representativeness expresses the degree to which data accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition within a defined spatial and/or temporal boundary. Representativeness is dependent upon the adequate design of the sampling program and will be satisfied by ensuring that the scope of work is followed and that specified sampling and analysis techniques are used. This is performed by following applicable SOPs and this QAPP. All field personnel will be given copies of appropriate documents prior to sampling events and are required to read, understand, and follow each document as it pertains to the tasks at hand.

Representativeness in the laboratory is ensured by compliance to nationally-recognized analytical methods, meeting sample holding times, and maintaining sample integrity while the samples are in the laboratory's possession. This is performed by following all applicable United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) methods, laboratory-issued SOPs, the laboratory's Quality Assurance Manual, and this QAPP. The laboratory is required to be properly certified and accredited.

4.5 Comparability

Comparability is an expression of the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. The comparability of all data collected for this project will be ensured by:

- Using identified standard methods for both sampling and analysis phases of this project;
- Requiring traceability of all analytical standards and/or source materials to the USEPA or National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST);

- Requiring that all calibrations be verified with an independently prepared standard from a source other than that used for calibration (if applicable);
- Using standard reporting units and reporting formats including the reporting of QC data;
- Performing a complete data validation on a representative fraction of the analytical results, including the use of data qualifiers in all cases where appropriate; and
- Requiring that all validation qualifiers be used any time an analytical result is used for any purpose.

These steps will ensure all future users of either the data or the conclusions drawn from them will be able to judge the comparability of these data and conclusions.

4.6 Sensitivity

Sensitivity is the ability of the instrument or method to detect target analytes at the levels of interest. The project director will select, with input from the laboratory and QA personnel, sampling and analytical procedures that achieve the required levels of detection and QC acceptance limits that meet established performance criteria. Concurrently, the project director will select the level of data assessment to ensure that only data meeting the project DQOs are used in decision-making.

Field equipment will be used that can achieve the required levels of detection for analytical measurements in the field. In addition, the field sampling staff will collect and submit full volumes of samples as required by the laboratory for analysis, whenever possible. Full volume aliquots will help ensure achievement of the required limits of detection and allow for reanalysis if necessary. The concentration of the lowest level check standard in a multi-point calibration curve will represent the RL.

Analytical methods and quality assurance parameters associated with the sampling program are presented in Attachment C. The frequency of associated field blanks and duplicate samples will be based on the recommendations listed in NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER)-10, and as described in Section 5.3.

Site-specific MS/MSD samples will be prepared and analyzed by the analytical laboratory by spiking an aliquot of submitted sample volume with analytes of interest. Additional sample volume is not required by the laboratory for this purpose, so long as the full volume required for the sample analysis is collected. An MS/MSD analysis will be analyzed at a rate of 1 out of every 20 samples, or one per analytical batch. MS/MSD samples are only required for soil and groundwater samples.

5.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND FIELD DATA ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

Soil and groundwater sampling will be conducted in accordance with the established NYSDEC protocols contained in DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010). The following sections describe procedures to be followed for specific tasks.

5.1 Field Documentation Procedures

Field documentation procedures will include summarizing field observations in field books, logging soil borings and monitoring well construction, completing forms for groundwater sampling, and proper sample labeling. These procedures are described in the following sections.

5.1.1 Field Data and Notes

Field notebooks contain the documentary evidence regarding procedures conducted by field personnel. Hard cover, bound field notebooks will be used because of their compact size, durability, and secure page binding. The pages of the notebook will not be removed.

Entries will be made in waterproof, permanent blue or black ink. No erasures will be allowed. If an incorrect entry is made, the information will be crossed out with a single strike mark and the change initialed and dated by the team member making the change. Each entry will be dated. Entries will be legible and contain accurate and complete documentation of the individual or sampling team's activities or observations made. The level of detail will be sufficient to explain and reconstruct the activity conducted. Each entry will be signed by the person(s) making the entry.

The following types of information will be provided for each sampling task, as appropriate:

- Project name and number
- Reasons for being on-site or taking the sample
- Date and time of activity
- Sample identification numbers
- Geographical location of sampling points with references to the site, other facilities or a map coordinate system. Sketches will be made in the field logbook when appropriate
- Physical location of sampling locations such as depth below ground surface
- Description of the method of sampling including procedures followed, equipment used and any departure from the specified procedures
- Description of the sample including physical characteristics, odor, etc.
- Readings obtained from health and safety equipment
- Weather conditions at the time of sampling and previous meteorological events that may affect the representative nature of a sample

- Photographic information including a brief description of what was photographed, the date and time, the compass direction of the picture and the number of the picture on the camera
- Other pertinent observations such as the presence of other persons on the site, actions by others that may affect performance of site tasks, etc.
- Names of sampling personnel and signature of persons making entries

Field records will also be collected on field data sheets including boring logs, which will be used for geologic and drilling data during soil boring activities. Field data sheets will include the project-specific number and stored in the field project files when not in use. At the completion of the field activities, the field data sheets will be maintained in the central project file.

5.1.2 *Sample Labeling*

Each sample collected will be assigned a unique identification number in accordance with the sample nomenclature guidance included in Attachment D, and placed in an appropriate sample container. Each sample container will have a sample label affixed to the outside with the date and time of sample collection and project name. In addition, the label will contain the sample identification number, analysis required and chemical preservatives added, if any. All documentation will be completed in waterproof ink.

5.2 Equipment Calibration and Preventative Maintenance

A photoionization detector (PID) will be used during sampling to evaluate work zone action levels and screen soil samples. Field calibration and/or field checking of the PID will be the responsibility of the field team leader and the site HSO, and will be accomplished by following the procedures outlined in the operating manual for the instrument. At a minimum, field calibration and/or field equipment checking will be performed once daily, prior to use. Field calibration will be documented in the field notebook. Entries made into the logbook regarding the status of field equipment will include the following information:

- Date and time of calibration
- Type of equipment serviced and identification number (such as serial number)
- Reference standard used for calibration
- Calibration and/or maintenance procedure used
- Other pertinent information

A water quality meter (Horiba U-52 or similar) will be used during purging of groundwater to measure pH, specific conductance, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and oxidation-reduction-potential (ORP), every five minutes. Water-quality meters should be calibrated and the results documented before use each day using standardized field calibration procedures and calibration checks.

Equipment that fails calibration or becomes inoperable during use will be removed from service and segregated to prevent inadvertent utilization. The equipment will be properly tagged to indicate that it is out of calibration. Such equipment will be repaired and recalibrated to the manufacturer's specifications by qualified personnel. Equipment that cannot be repaired will be replaced.

Off-site calibration and maintenance of field instruments will be conducted as appropriate throughout the duration of project activities. All field instrumentation, sampling equipment and accessories will be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications and established field equipment practice. Off-site calibration and maintenance will be performed by qualified personnel. A logbook will be kept to document that established calibration and maintenance procedures have been followed. Documentation will include both scheduled and unscheduled maintenance.

5.3 Sample Collection

5.3.1 Soil Samples

Soil samples will be visually classified and field screened using a PID to assess potential impacts from VOCs and for health and safety monitoring. For analysis of non-volatile parameters, samples will be homogenized and placed into glass jars. After collection, all sample jars will be capped and securely tightened, and placed in iced coolers and maintained at $4^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ until they are transferred to the laboratory for analysis, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 5.4. Analysis and/or extraction and digestion of collected soil samples will meet the holding times required for each analyte as specified in Attachment C. In addition, analysis of collected soil samples will meet all quality assurance criteria set forth by this QAPP and DER-10.

5.3.2 Groundwater Samples

Groundwater sampling will be conducted using low-flow sampling procedures following USEPA guidance ("Low Stress [low flow] Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples from Monitoring Wells", EQASOP-GW4, September 19, 2017).

During purging, field parameters should be measured, including: water level drawdown, purge rate, pH, specific conductance, temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and ORP, every five minutes using a water quality meter (Horiba U-52 or similar) and a depth-to-water oil-water interface probe that should be decontaminated between wells. Samples should generally not be collected until the field parameters have stabilized. Field parameters will be considered stable once three sets of measurements are within ± 0.1 standard units for pH, $\pm 3\%$ for conductivity and temperature, ± 10 millivolts for ORP, and $\pm 10\%$ for turbidity and dissolved oxygen. Purge rates should be adjusted to keep the drawdown in the well to less than 0.3 feet, as practical. Additionally, an attempt should be made to achieve a stable turbidity reading of less than 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) prior to sampling. If the turbidity reading does not stabilize at reading less than 10 NTU for a given well, then both filtered and unfiltered samples should be collected from that well. If necessary, field filtration should be performed using a 0.45 micron disposable in-line filter. Groundwater samples should be collected after parameters have

stabilized as noted above or the readings are within the precision of the meter. Deviations from the stabilization and drawdown criteria, if any, should be noted on the sampling logs.

Samples should be collected directly into pre-cleaned laboratory-supplied jars. After collection, sample jars will be capped and securely tightened, and placed in iced coolers to attempt to maintain a temperature of $4^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ until they are transferred to the laboratory for analysis, in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 5.4. Analysis and/or extraction and digestion of collected groundwater samples will meet the holding times required for each analyte as specified in Attachment C. In addition, analysis of collected groundwater samples will meet all quality assurance criteria set forth by this QAPP and DER-10.

5.3.3 *Sample Equipment Blanks and Duplicates*

Equipment blanks will be collected for quality assurance purposes at a rate of one per day per matrix for soil samples. Equipment blanks will be obtained by pouring laboratory-demonstrated analyte-free water on or through a decontaminated sampling device following use and implementation of decontamination protocols. The water will be collected off of the sampling device into a laboratory-provided sample container for analysis. Equipment blank samples will be analyzed for the complete list of analytes on the day of sampling.

Duplicate soil samples will be collected and analyzed for quality assurance purposes. Duplicate samples will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 20 investigative soil samples per analysis and will be submitted to the laboratory as "blind" samples. If less than 20 samples are collected during a particular sampling event, one duplicate sample will be collected.

5.4 **Sample Containers and Handling**

Certified, commercially clean sample containers will be obtained from the analytical laboratory. For soil and groundwater samples, the laboratory will also prepare and supply the required trip blanks and equipment blank sample containers and reagent preservatives. Sample bottle containers, including the field blank containers, will be placed into plastic coolers by the laboratory. These coolers will be received by the field sampling team within 24 hours of their preparation in the laboratory. Prior to the commencement of field work, Langan field personnel will fill the plastic coolers with ice in Ziploc bags (or equivalent) to attempt to maintain a temperature of $4^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.

Soil and groundwater samples collected in the field for laboratory analysis will be placed directly into the laboratory-supplied sample containers. Soil and groundwater samples will then be placed and stored on ice in laboratory-provided coolers until shipment to the laboratory.

Possession of samples collected in the field will be traceable from the time of collection until they are analyzed by the analytical laboratory or are properly disposed. Chain-of-custody procedures, described in Section 5.9, will be followed to maintain and document sample possession. Samples will be packaged and shipped as described in Section 5.6.

5.5 Sample Preservation

Sample preservation measures will be used in an attempt to prevent sample decomposition by contamination, degradation, biological transformation, chemical interactions and other factors during the time between sample collection and analysis. Preservation will commence at the time of sample collection and will continue until analyses are performed. Should chemical preservation be required, the analytical laboratory will add the preservatives to the appropriate sample containers before shipment to the office or field. Samples will be preserved according to the requirements of the specific analytical method selected, as shown in Attachment C.

5.6 Sample Shipment

5.6.1 Packaging

Soil and groundwater sample containers will be placed in plastic coolers. Ice in Ziploc bags (or equivalent) will be placed around sample containers. Cushioning material will be added around the sample containers if necessary. Chains-of-custody and other paperwork will be placed in a Ziploc bag (or equivalent) and placed inside the cooler. The cooler will be taped closed and custody seals will be affixed to one side of the cooler at a minimum. If the samples are being shipped by an express delivery company (e.g. FedEx) then laboratory address labels will be placed on top of the cooler.

5.6.2 Shipping

Standard procedures to be followed for shipping environmental samples to the analytical laboratory are outlined below.

All environmental samples will be transported to the laboratory by a laboratory-provided courier under the chain-of-custody protocols described in Section 5.9.

Prior notice will be provided to the laboratory regarding when to expect shipped samples. If the number, type or date of shipment changes due to site constraints or program changes, the laboratory will be informed.

5.7 Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination procedures will be used for non-dedicated sampling equipment. Decontamination of field personnel is discussed in the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) included in Appendix A of the PDI Work Plan. Field sampling equipment that is to be reused will be decontaminated in the field in accordance with the following decontamination procedures:

1. First wash – Scrub surface with organic solvent in which PCBs are soluble for at least 1 minute
2. First rinse – Wet the surface with clean rinse solvent for at least 1 minute. Wipe the residual solvent off the surface using a clean, disposable absorbent pad
3. Second wash – repeat the procedures in step 1
4. Second rinse – repeat the procedures in step 2

5.8 Residuals Management

Debris (e.g., paper, plastic and disposable personal protective equipment [PPE]) will be containerized for future off-site disposal. If applicable, residual solids (e.g., leftover soil cuttings) will be placed back in the borehole from which it was sampled. If gross contamination is observed, soil will be collected and stored in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums in a designated storage area at the site. The containerized soil will be stored in a designated storage area at the site for further characterization, treatment or disposal.

Residual fluids (such as purge and decontamination water) will be collected and stored in DOT-approved (or equivalent) 55-gallon drums in a designated storage area at the site. The residual fluids will be analyzed, characterized, and disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. Residual fluids such as decontamination rinsate will be collected, stored, and transported similar to purge water or other residual fluids.

5.9 Chain of Custody Procedures

A chain-of-custody protocol has been established for collected samples that will be followed during sample handling activities in both field and laboratory operations. The primary purpose of the chain-of-custody procedures is to document the possession of the samples from collection through shipping, storage and analysis to data reporting and disposal. Chain-of-custody refers to actual possession of the samples. Samples are considered to be in custody if they are within sight of the individual responsible for their security or locked in a secure location. Each person who takes possession of the samples, except the shipping courier, is responsible for sample integrity and safe keeping. Chain-of-custody procedures are provided below:

Chain-of-custody will be initiated by the laboratory supplying the pre-cleaned and prepared sample containers. Chain-of-custody forms will accompany the sample containers.

Following sample collection, the chain-of-custody form will be completed for the samples collected. The sample identification number, date and time of sample collection, analysis requested and other pertinent information (e.g., preservatives) will be recorded on the form. All entries will be made in waterproof, permanent blue or black ink.

Langan field personnel will be responsible for the care and custody of the samples collected until the samples are transferred to another party, dispatched to the laboratory, or disposed. The sampling team leader will be responsible for enforcing chain-of-custody procedures during field work.

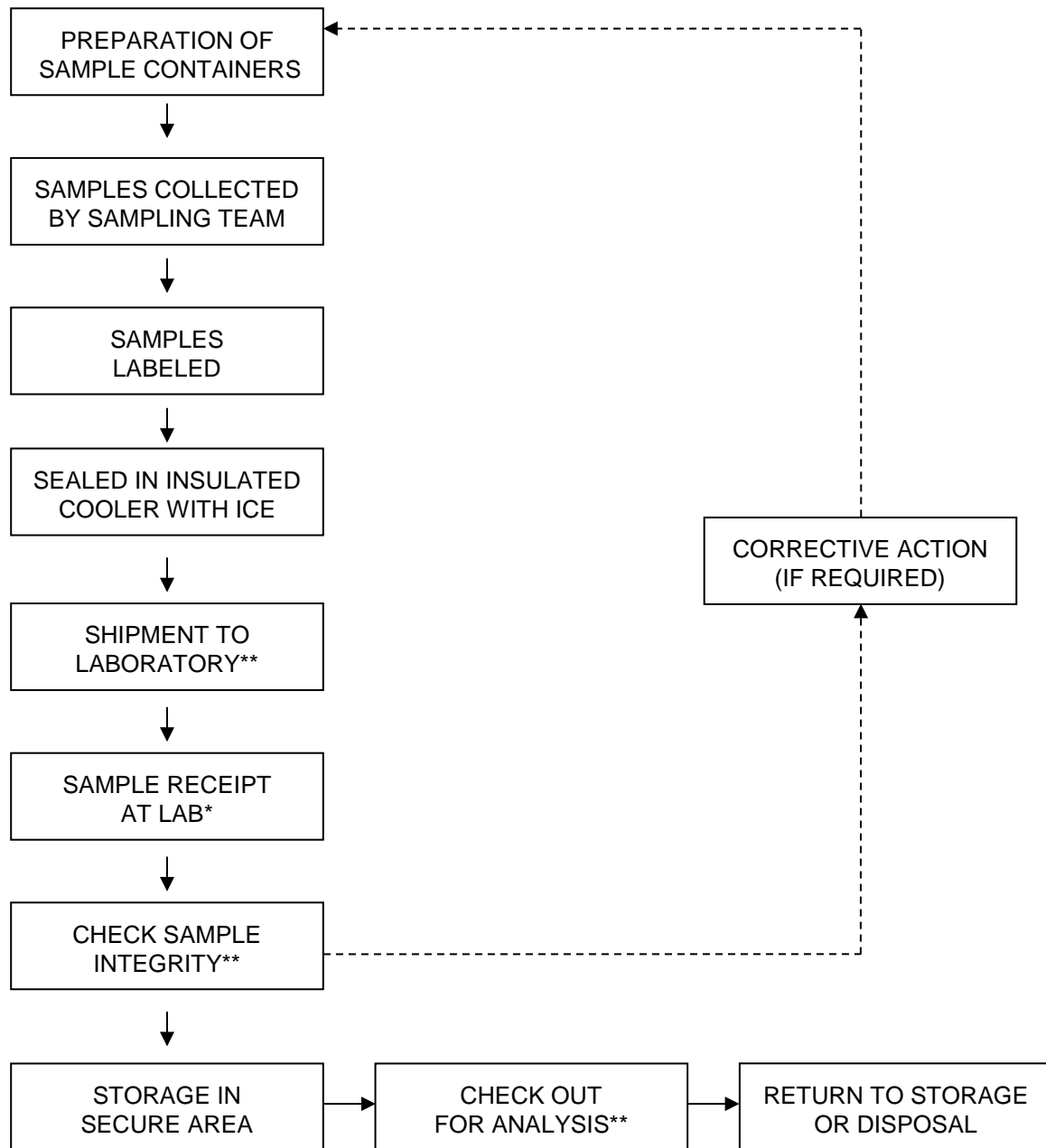
When the form is full or when all samples have been collected that will fit in a single cooler, the sampling team leader will check the form for possible errors and sign the chain-of-custody form. Any necessary corrections will be made to the record with a single strike mark, dated, and initialed.

Sample coolers will be accompanied by the chain-of-custody form, sealed in a Ziploc bag (or equivalent) and placed on top of the samples or taped to the inside of the cooler lid. If applicable,

a shipping bill will be completed for each cooler and the shipping bill number recorded on the chain-of-custody form.

Samples will be packaged for shipment to the laboratory with the appropriate chain-of-custody form. A copy of the form will be retained by the sampling team for the project file and the original will be sent to the laboratory with the samples. Bills of lading will also be retained as part of the documentation for the chain-of-custody records, if applicable. When transferring custody of the samples, the individuals relinquishing and receiving custody of the samples will verify sample numbers and condition and will document the sample acquisition and transfer by signing and dating the chain-of-custody form. This process documents sample custody transfer from the sampler to the analytical laboratory. A flow chart showing a sample custody process is included as Figure 5.1. A blank chain-of-custody form from Alpha is included as Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.1 Sample Custody



*REQUIRES SIGN-OFF ON CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORM

Laboratory chain-of-custody will be maintained throughout the analytical processes as described in the laboratory's QA Manual. The analytical laboratory will provide a copy of the chain-of-custody in the analytical data deliverable package. The chain-of-custody becomes the permanent record of sample handling and shipment.

5.10 Laboratory Sample Storage Procedures

The subcontracted laboratory will use a laboratory information management system (LIMS) to track and schedule samples upon receipt by the analytical laboratories. Any sample anomalies identified during sample log-in must be evaluated on individual merit for the impact upon the results and the data quality objectives of the project. When irregularities do exist, the environmental consultant must be notified to discuss recommended courses of action and documentation of the issue must be included in the project file.

For samples requiring thermal preservation, the temperature of each cooler will be immediately recorded. Each sample and container will be assigned a unique laboratory identification number and secured within the custody room walk-in coolers designated for new samples. Samples will be, as soon as practical, disbursed in a manner that is functional for the operational team. The temperature of all coolers and freezers will be monitored and recorded using a certified temperature sensor. Any temperature excursions outside of acceptance criteria (i.e., below 2°C or above 6°C) will initiate an investigation to determine whether any samples may have been affected. Samples for VOCs will be maintained in satellite storage areas within the VOC laboratory. Following analysis, the laboratory's specific procedures for retention and disposal will be followed as specified in the laboratory's SOPs and/or QA manual.

6.0 DATA REDUCTION, VALIDATION, AND REPORTING

6.1 Introduction

Data collected during the PDI will be reduced and reviewed by the laboratory QA personnel, and a report on the findings will be tabulated in a standard format. The criteria used to identify and quantify the analytes will be those specified for the applicable methods in the USEPA SW-846 and subsequent updates. The data package provided by the laboratory will contain all items specified in the USEPA SW-846 appropriate for the analyses to be performed, and be reported in standard format.

The completed copies of the chain-of-custody records (both external and internal) accompanying each sample from time of initial bottle preparation to completion of analysis shall be attached to the analytical reports.

6.2 Data Reduction

The Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) Category B data packages and an electronic data deliverable (EDD) will be provided by the laboratory after receipt of a complete sample delivery group. The Project Manager will immediately arrange for archiving the results and preparation of result tables. These tables will form the database for assessment of the site contamination condition.

Each EDD deliverable must be formatted using a Microsoft Windows operating system and the NYSDEC data deliverable format for EQulS. To avoid transcription errors, data will be loaded directly into the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format from the LIMS. If this cannot be accomplished, the consultant should be notified via letter of transmittal indicating that manual entry of data is required for a particular method of analysis. All EDDs must also undergo a QC check by the laboratory before delivery. The original data, tabulations, and electronic media are stored in a secure and retrievable fashion.

The Project Manager or Task Manager will maintain close contact with the QA reviewer to ensure all non-conformance issues are acted upon prior to data manipulation and assessment routines. Once the QA review has been completed, the Project Manager may direct the Team Leaders or others to initiate and finalize the analytical data assessment.

6.3 Data Validation

Data validation will be performed in accordance with the USEPA Region 2 SOPs for data validation and USEPA's National Functional Guidelines for Organic and Inorganic Data Review. Tier 1 data validation (the equivalent of USEPA's Stage 2A validation) will be performed to evaluate data quality. Tier 1 data validation is based on completeness and compliance checks of sample-related QC results including:

- Holding times;
- Sample preservation;

- Blank results (method, trip, and field blanks);
- Surrogate recovery compounds and extracted internal standards (as applicable);
- LCS and Laboratory Control Sample Duplicates (LCSD) recoveries and RPDs;
- MS and MSD recoveries and RPD;
- Laboratory duplicate RPDs; and
- Field duplicate RPDs

A Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared by the data validator and reviewed by the Quality Assurance Monitor (QAM) before issuance. The DUSR will present the results of data validation, including a summary assessment of laboratory data packages, sample preservation and chain-of-custody procedures, and a summary assessment of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness for each analytical method.

Based on the results of data validation, the validated analytical results reported by the laboratory will be assigned one of the following usability flags:

- “U” - Not detected. The associated number indicates the approximate sample concentration necessary to be detected significantly greater than the level of the highest associated blank;
- “UJ” - Not detected. Quantitation limit may be inaccurate or imprecise;
- “J” - Analyte is present. Reported value may be associated with a higher level of uncertainty than is normally expected with the analytical method
- “R” – Unreliable result; data is rejected or unusable. Analyte may or may not be present in the sample; and
- No Flag - Result accepted without qualification.

6.4 Reporting

Upon receipt of validated analytical results, NYSDEC format EDDs, compatible with EQUIS, will be prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC.

7.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PERFORMANCE AUDITS AND SYSTEM AUDITS

7.1 Introduction

Quality assurance audits may be performed by the project quality assurance group under the direction and approval of the QAO. These audits will be implemented to evaluate the capability and performance of project and subcontractor personnel, items, activities, and documentation of the measurement system(s). Functioning as an independent body and reporting directly to corporate quality assurance management, the QAO may plan, schedule, and approve system and performance audits based upon procedures customized to the project requirements. At times, the QAO may request additional personnel with specific expertise from company and/or project groups to assist in conducting performance audits. However, these personnel will not have responsibility for the project work associated with the performance audit.

7.2 System Audits

System audits may be performed by the QAO or designated auditors, and encompass a qualitative evaluation of measurement system components to ascertain their appropriate selection and application. In addition, field and laboratory quality control procedures and associated documentation may be system audited. These audits may be performed once during the performance of the project. However, if conditions adverse to quality are detected or if the Project Manager requests, additional audits may be performed.

7.3 Performance Audits

The laboratory may be required to conduct an analysis of Performance Evaluation samples or provide proof that Performance Evaluation samples submitted by USEPA or a state agency have been analyzed within the past twelve months.

7.4 Formal Audits

Formal audits refer to any system or performance audit that is documented and implemented by the QA group. These audits encompass documented activities performed by qualified lead auditors to a written procedure or checklists to objectively verify that quality assurance requirements have been developed, documented, and instituted in accordance with contractual and project criteria. Formal audits may be performed on project and subcontractor work at various locations.

Audit reports will be written by auditors who have performed the site audit after gathering and evaluating all data. Items, activities, and documents determined by lead auditors to be in noncompliance shall be identified at exit interviews conducted with the involved management. Non-compliances will be logged, and documented through audit findings, which are attached to and are a part of the integral audit report. These audit-finding forms are directed to management to satisfactorily resolve the noncompliance in a specified and timely manner.

The Project Manager has overall responsibility to ensure that all corrective actions necessary to resolve audit findings are acted upon promptly and satisfactorily. Audit reports must be

submitted to the Project Manager within fifteen days of completion of the audit. Serious deficiencies will be reported to the Project Manager within 24 hours. All audit checklists, audit reports, audit findings, and acceptable resolutions are approved by the QAO prior to issue. Verification of acceptable resolutions may be determined by re-audit or documented surveillance of the item or activity. Upon verification acceptance, the QAO will close out the audit report and findings.

8.0 CORRECTIVE ACTION

8.1 Introduction

The following procedures have been established to ensure that conditions adverse to quality, such as malfunctions, deficiencies, deviations, and errors, are promptly investigated, documented, evaluated, and corrected.

8.2 Procedure Description

When a significant condition adverse to quality is noted at site, laboratory, or subcontractor location, the cause of the condition will be determined and corrective action will be taken to preclude repetition. Condition identification, cause, reference documents, and corrective action planned to be taken will be documented and reported to the QAO, Project Manager, Field Team Leader and involved contractor management, at a minimum. Implementation of corrective action is verified by documented follow-up action.

All project personnel have the responsibility, as part of the normal work duties, to promptly identify, solicit approved correction, and report conditions adverse to quality. Corrective actions will be initiated as follows:

- When predetermined acceptance standards are not attained;
- When procedure or data compiled are determined to be deficient;
- When equipment or instrumentation is found to be faulty;
- When samples and analytical test results are not clearly traceable;
- When quality assurance requirements have been violated;
- When designated approvals have been circumvented;
- As a result of system and performance audits;
- As a result of a management assessment;
- As a result of laboratory/field comparison studies; and
- As required by USEPA SW-846, and subsequent updates, or by the NYSDEC ASP.

Project management and staff, such as field investigation teams, remedial response planning personnel, and laboratory groups, monitor on-going work performance in the normal course of daily responsibilities. Work may be audited at the sites, laboratories, or contractor locations. Activities, or documents ascertained to be noncompliant with quality assurance requirements will be documented. Corrective actions will be mandated through audit finding sheets attached to the audit report. Audit findings are logged, maintained, and controlled by the Task Manager.

Personnel assigned to quality assurance functions will have the responsibility to issue and control Corrective Action Request (CAR) Forms (Figure 8.1 or similar). The CAR identifies the out-of-compliance condition, reference document(s), and recommended corrective action(s) to be administered. The CAR is issued to the personnel responsible for the affected item or activity.

A copy is also submitted to the Project Manager. The individual to whom the CAR is addressed returns the requested response promptly to the QA personnel, affixing his/her signature and date to the corrective action block, after stating the cause of the conditions and corrective action to be taken. The QA personnel maintain the log for status of CARs, confirms the adequacy of the intended corrective action, and verifies its implementation. CARs will be retained in the project file for the records.

Any project personnel may identify noncompliance issues; however, the designated QA personnel are responsible for documenting, numbering, logging, and verifying the close out action. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all recommended corrective actions are implemented, documented, and approved.

FIGURE 8.1

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST						
Number: _____		Date: _____				
TO: _____ You are hereby requested to take corrective actions indicated below and as otherwise determined by you to (a) resolve the noted condition and (b) to prevent it from recurring. Your written response is to be returned to the project quality assurance manager by _____						
CONDITION:						
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:						
RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:						
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Originator	Date	Approval	Date	Approval	Date	
RESPONSE						
CAUSE OF CONDITION						
CORRECTIVE ACTION						
(A) RESOLUTION						
(B) PREVENTION						
(C) AFFECTED DOCUMENTS						
C.A. FOLLOW UP:						
CORRECTIVE ACTION VERIFIED BY: _____				DATE: _____		

9.0 REFERENCES

1. NYSDEC. Division of Environmental Remediation. DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, dated May 3, 2010.
2. Taylor, J. K., 1987. Quality Assurance of Chemical Measurements. Lewis Publishers, Inc., Chelsea, Michigan
3. USEPA, 2014. "Test Method for Evaluating Solid Waste," Update V dated July 2014 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
4. USEPA, 2016. Region II Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) #HW-34, "Trace Volatile Data Validation" (July 2015, Revision 0), USEPA Hazardous Waste Support Section. USEPA Region II
5. USEPA, 2016. Region II SOP #HW-35A, "Semivolatile Data Validation" (June 2015, Revision 0), USEPA Hazardous Waste Support Section. USEPA Region II
6. USEPA, 2016. Region II SOP #HW-36A, "Pesticide Data Validation" (June 2015, Revision 0), USEPA Hazardous Waste Support Section. USEPA Region II
7. USEPA, 2015. Region II SOP #HW-37A, "PCB Aroclor Data Validation" (June 2015, Revision 0), USEPA Hazardous Waste Support Section. USEPA Region II
8. USEPA 2016. Region II SOP #HW-3a, "ICP-AES Data Validation" (July 2015, Revision 0), USEPA Hazardous Waste Support Section. USEPA Region II
9. USEPA 2017. National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Organic Methods Data Review, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, EPA-540-R-2017-002, January 2017.
10. USEPA 2017b. National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Inorganic Methods Data Review, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, EPA-540-R-2017-001, January 2017.
11. USEPA. Self-Implementing Decontamination Procedures, 40 CFR § 761.79(c), June 29, 1998, as amended June 24, 1999; October 9, 2007; and, June 25, 2009.

ATTACHMENT A
RÉSUMÉS

MIMI RAYGORODETSKY

PRINCIPAL/VICE PRESIDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Ms. Raygorodetsky sources and directs large, complex environmental remediation and redevelopment projects from the earliest stages of pre-development diligence, through the remediation/construction phase, to long-term operation and monitoring of remedial systems and engineering controls. She has a comprehensive understanding of federal, state and local regulatory programs and she uses this expertise to guide her clients through a preliminary cost benefit analysis to select the right program(s) given the clients' legal obligations, development desires and risk tolerance. She is particularly strong at integrating the requirements of selected programs and client development needs to develop and design targeted and streamlined diligence programs and remediation strategies. Ms. Raygorodetsky is also highly skilled in integrating remediation with construction on large urban waterfront projects, which tend to more complex than landside projects.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- 25 Kent Avenue, Due Diligence for Purchase of a Brownfields Location, Brooklyn, NY
- Ferry Point Waterfront Park, Redevelopment of a Former Landfill into a Park, Bronx, NY
- Battery Maritime Building (10 South Street), Phase I ESA, New York, NY
- Residential Development at 351-357 Broadway, Phase 1 ESA, New York, NY
- 450 Union Street, Phase I and Phase II Remediation (NYS DEC Brownfield Cleanup Program), New York, NY
- Echo Bay Center, NYS DEC Brownfield Cleanup Program, New York, NY
- 420 Kent Avenue, NYS DEC Brownfield Cleanup Program, Brooklyn, NY
- 416 Kent Avenue, NYS DEC Brownfield Cleanup Program, Brooklyn, NY
- 264 Fifth Avenue, Phase I ESA, New York, NY
- 262 Fifth Avenue, Phase I ESA, New York, NY
- ABC Blocks 25-27 (Mixed-Use Properties), Brownfield Cleanup Program, Long Island City, NY
- Residences at 100 Barrow Street, Phase I ESA, New York, NY
- Residences at 22-12 Jackson Avenue, Due Diligence for Building Sale, Long Island City, NY
- Residences at 2253-2255 Broadway, Phase I and Phase II Services, New York, NY
- Prince Point, Phase I ESA, Staten Island, NY
- 787 Eleventh Avenue (Office Building Renovation), Phase I UST Closure, New York, NY
- 218 Front Street/98 Gold Street, Planning and Brownfield Consulting, Brooklyn, NY
- Mark JCH of Bensonhurst, Phase I and HazMat Renovation, Brooklyn, NY
- 39 West 23rd Street, E-Designation Brownfield, New York, NY



EDUCATION

B.A., Biology and Spanish
Literature
Colby College

AFFILIATIONS

New York Women
Executives in Real Estate
(WX) - Board Member;
Networking and Special
Events Committee Co-Chair

New York Building
Congress, Council of
Industry Women -
Committee Member

New York City Brownfield
Partnership - Founding
Member and President

NYC Office of Environmental
Remediation Technical Task
Force - Committee Member

MIMI RAYGORODETSKY

- 250 Water Street, Phase I and Phase II Property Transaction, New York, NY
- 27-19 44th Drive, Residential Redevelopment, Long Island City, NY
- 515 West 42nd Street, E-Designation, New York, NY
- 310 Meserole Street, Due Diligence Property Purchase, Brooklyn, NY
- Former Georgetown Heating Plant, HazMat and Phase I ESA, Washington D.C.
- 80-110 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, NY
- 132 East 23rd Street, New York, NY
- 846 Sixth Avenue, New York, NY
- Greenpoint Landing, Remediation/Redevelopment, Brooklyn, NY
- 711 Eleventh Avenue, Due Diligence/Owner's Representative, New York, NY
- Brooklyn Bridge Park, Pier 1, Waste Characterization and Remediation, Brooklyn, NY
- Post-Hurricane Sandy Mold Remediation, Various Private Homes, Far Rockaway, NY
- Brooklyn Bridge Park, One John Street Development, Pre-Construction Due Diligence and Construction Administration, Brooklyn, NY
- 7 West 21st Street, Brownfields Remediation, New York, NY
- 546 West 44th Street, Brownfields Remediation, New York, NY
- Post-Hurricane Sandy Mold Remediation, Various Private Homes, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island, NY
- 55 West 17th Street, Brownfield Site Support, New York, NY
- Pratt Institute, 550 Myrtle Avenue Renovations, Environmental Remediation, Brooklyn, NY
- 42-02 Crescent Street Redevelopment, Phase I and II Environmental, Long Island City, NY
- IAC Building (555 West 18th Street), New York, NY
- Retirement Communities on 100-acre Parcels in ME, NJ, MA, CT, and NJ
- 363-365 Bond Street/400 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY
- 160 East 22nd Street, New York, NY
- 110 Third Avenue, New York, NY
- Lycee Francais (East 76th Street & York Avenue), New York, NY
- Winchester Arms Munitions Factory, New Haven, CT

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, AND PRESENTATIONS

Raygorodetsky, M., "The Perils and Pleasures of Urban Waterfront Development", Environmental Law In New York, February 3, 2020.

PAUL MCMAHON, PE

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Mr. McMahon is an environmental engineer working in the NY Metro area. He has experience with projects in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) and Spill Programs, and New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER) "E" Designated and VCP sites. His field experience includes conducting Phase II Environmental Site Investigations (ESI), remedial investigations, and indoor air quality analysis Investigations, and performing remediation oversight. Mr. McMahon's most recent experience includes the preparation of investigation reports and investigation work plans, management of NYSDEC BCP remediation projects and NYSDEC spill remediation projects, design of submembrane depressurization systems, and development of remediation work plans.



SELECTED PROJECTS

- 55 Bank Street, NYSDEC BCP Site Remediation Project Management, White Plains, NY
- 23-01 42nd Road, NYSDEC BCP Site Remediation Oversight and Project Management, Long Island City, NY
- 23-10 Queens Plaza South, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation Report, Interim Remedial Measures Work Plan, and Remediation Project Management, Long Island City, NY
- Brooklyn Navy Yard Dock 72, Management of Environmental Oversight in Accordance with NYSDEC VCP Site Management Plan, Brooklyn, NY
- Purves Street Development, Tall Residential Building, Phase II ESI/NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation, Remedial Action Work Plan, and Site Remediation Project Management, Long Island City, NY
- 27-21 44th Drive, NYSDEC BCP Site Remediation Project Management, Long Island City, NY
- NYU Tandon School of Engineering, NYSDEC Spill Investigation and Remediation Project Management, Brooklyn, NY
- Parcel B West, East Harlem, Affordable Housing Development, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation, Remedial Action Work Plan, and Site Remediation Project Management, New York, NY
- 267-273 West 87th Street, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Work Plan, and Site Remediation Project Management, New York, NY
- DuPont-Stauffer Landfill, NYSDEC Superfund Site, Site Management Plan Compliance, Newburgh, NY
- 190 Riverside Drive, Fuel Oil Spill Emergency Response, Site Investigation, and Remediation, New York, NY
- 473 President Street, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation, Interim Remedial Measures, Project Management, Brooklyn, NY

EDUCATION

M.E., Environmental Engineering
Manhattan College

B.S., Civil Engineering
Washington University in St. Louis

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Engineer (PE)
in NY

10-Hour OSHA

40-Hour OSHA
HAZWOPER

LANGAN

PAUL MCMAHON, PE

- 175-225 3rd Street, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation, Project Management, Brooklyn, NY
- 322 West 57th Street, Sheffield Building Oversight of Emergency Spill Response, New York, NY
- Hudson Yards Terra Firma and Hudson Yards Platform, Construction Oversight and Community Air Monitoring Program, New York, NY
- Columbia University Manhattanville Redevelopment, Remediation Oversight and Community Air Monitoring Program, New York, NY

MARLA MILLER, PE, BCEE

SENIOR PROJECT ENGINEER

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Ms. Miller has over 19 years of experience managing site characterization and remediation projects. She is a senior environmental engineer experienced in environmental permitting, industrial pretreatment, compliance monitoring, and water quality evaluation. She has a strong background in data validation, laboratory analyses, and sampling procedures for soil, water, and air matrices. Her expertise in data interpretation includes natural attenuation monitoring, petroleum hydrocarbon chromatography, and aqueous geochemistry.



SELECTED PROJECTS

Data Validation

- St. Joseph's Parish Redevelopment Data Quality Assessment (DQA) and Data Usability (DUE) preparation, New York, NY
- 175 – 225 3rd Street Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR), Brooklyn, NY
- 805 – 825 Atlantic Ave DUSR, Brooklyn, NY
- John Evans Superfund Site DUSR, Lansdale, PA
- 50 North Road (Nokia Chester), DQA and DUE preparation, Chester, NJ
- Data Validation/Data Management for Brownfields Site Assessment, Port St. Joe, FL*

Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment

- Industrial Wastewater Discharge Limit Development, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), CA*
- Local Limits Study, Hopewell, VA*
- Local Limits Study, Mesa, AZ*
- Local Limits Development and Sewer Use Ordinance Development, Prescott, AZ*
- Implementation of Industrial Pretreatment Program, Prescott, AZ*
- Industrial Pretreatment Development, Queen Creek, AZ*
- Selenium Wastewater Treatment Options for Meat Packing Facility, Tolleson, AZ*
- Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Permit Application Preparation, Phoenix, AZ
- Preparation of Sampling and Analysis Plan for Sub-Regional Operating Group (SROG) Local Limits Development, Phoenix and Surrounding Cities, AZ

EDUCATION

M.S., Environmental Engineering
University of California, Berkeley

B.S., Biology
Loyola Marymount University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Engineer (PE) in AZ

Board Certified Environmental Engineer (BCEE) – Hazardous Waste Management (09-10019)

CERTIFICATIONS

The Wastewater Treatment, Wastewater Collection, and Water Distribution Operator Certification

Grade 2 Water Treatment Operator Certification Grade 1

Backflow Tester Certification (AABP)

*Denotes projects performed prior to employment at Langan

Site Investigation/Remediation/Compliance

- Arizona Electric Power Cooperative (AEPCO) Apache Generating Station Arizona Protection Permit (APP), Wilcox, AZ
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Projects, Phoenix and Gilbert, AZ
- Long-Term Monitoring Program and 5-Year CERCLA Review, Luke Air Force Base (AFB), Glendale, AZ*
- Development of Stormwater Prevention Pollution Plan (SWPPP) and Stormwater Flow Modeling, Luke AFB, Glendale, AZ*
- Site Investigation and Clean Closure for Confidential Industrial Client, Tempe, AZ*
- RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Assessment, San Jose, CA*
- Technical Resource for X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Field Screening Program for Former Small Arms Firing Range, Nogales, AZ*
- Designed and Implemented Sampling Procedures for Volatile Emissions from Tailings Impoundment Using Flux Chambers, Henderson, CO*
- Conceptual Site Model and Statistical Evaluation for Water Treatment Plant, Denver, CO*

Mining Project

- Third-Party Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) for Geotextile-Lined Tailings Repository, Casa Grande, AZ*
- CQA For Reclamation at Smelter, Miami, AZ*
- XRF Field Screening for Excavation at Former Smelter Site, El Paso, TX*
- CQA for Reclamation Projects at Active Smelter, Miami, AZ

ANTHONY MOFFA, JR., ASP, CHMM, COSS, CSP

ASSOCIATE CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGER

Anthony is Langan's Corporate Health & Safety Manager and is responsible for managing health and safety compliance in all Langan office locations. He has nearly 20 years of experience in the health and safety field. He is responsible for ensuring compliance with all federal and state occupational health and safety laws and development and implementation of corporate health and safety policies. His responsibilities include reviewing and updating Langan's Corporate Health and Safety Program and assisting employees in the development of site specific Health & Safety Plans. He maintains and manages health and safety records for employees in all Langan office locations including medical evaluations, respirator fit testing, and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training. He is also responsible for documentation and investigation of work-related injuries and incidents and sharing this information with employees to assist in the prevention of future incidents. He is also the chairman of the Corporate Health & Safety Committee and Health & Safety Leadership Team that meet periodically throughout the year. He is responsible for coordinating and providing health and safe training to Langan employees. He was formerly the Environmental, Health and Safety Coordinator at a chemical manufacturer. His experience included employee hazard communications, development of material safety data sheets for developed products, respirator fit testing and conducting required Occupational Health & Safety Association and Department of Transportation training.



EDUCATION

B.S., Physics
West Chester University

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Associate Safety
Professional (ASP)

Certified Hazardous
Material Manager (CHMM)

Certified Occupational
Safety Specialist (COSS)

Certified Safety
Professional (CSP)

AFFILIATIONS

Pennsylvania Chamber of
Business & Industry

Chemical Council of New
Jersey

New Jersey Business &
Industry Association

Geoprofessional Business
Association

American Society of Safety
Professionals

LANGAN

ELIZABETH ADKINS, P.E.

PROJECT ENGINEER

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Ms. Adkins is an environmental engineer with experience in environmental consulting in the New York metropolitan area. Ms. Adkins has a background in conducting and managing environmental site assessments and investigations, remedial oversight and implementation, data management and analysis, and report writing. She is currently managing various environmental projects in the greater New York City area that require air quality screening and collection of soil, groundwater, soil vapor, and indoor air samples.



SELECTED PROJECTS

- Silvercup West, Brownfield Redevelopment, Remediation Oversight, Long Island City, NY
- Hudson Yards Culture Shed, Remediation Oversight, New York, NY
- 601 Washington Street, Remediation Oversight, New York, NY
- Dock 72 at Brooklyn Navy Yard, Remediation Oversight, Brooklyn, NY
- 50 Hudson Yards, Remedial Investigation and Waste Characterization Report preparation, New York, NY
- Northern Boulevard and Steinway Street, Subsurface Investigation, Remedial Investigation Report, and Remedial Action Work Plan, Long Island City, NY
- Fort Totten Training Academies, Phase II ESI, Queens, NY
- 535 4th Avenue, Quarterly Groundwater Sampling and Reporting, Brooklyn, NY
- 4 Hudson Square, Remedial Investigation and Reporting, Office Support during Waste Characterization, New York, NY
- 190 Riverside Drive, Spill Response, Groundwater Discharge Permitting, Spill Closure, New York, NY
- 730 Fifth Avenue, Phase I ESA report preparation, Waste Characterization implementation and report preparation, New York, NY
- 1185 Broadway, NYCOER VCP Site Investigation Report, Remedial Action Work Plan, VCP Application, Office Support during Remediation Oversight, New York, NY
- 215 North 10th Street, Waste characterization implementation and report preparation, NYSDEC BCP Office Support, Brooklyn, NY
- 561 Greenwich Street, NYSDEC BCP Remedial Investigation Report, Remedial Action Work Plan, BCP Application, Office Support, New York, NY
- 92 Avenue of the Americas, Phase I ESA, Phase II ESI Report, NYSDEC BCP Application, Office Support, New York, NY
- The Women's Building- 550 West 20th Street, Phase II ESI Work Plan and Report, Office Support, Remediation Cost Estimates, New York, NY
- 551 Greenwich Street, Brownfield Redevelopment, New York, NY
- 111 Leroy Street, Environmental Remediation, New York, NY
- 122 Varick Street, Environmental Assessment, New York, NY
- 46-15 Kissena Boulevard, Brownfield Redevelopment, Flushing, NY

EDUCATION

B.Sc., Earth and Environmental Engineering
Columbia University

B.A., Environmental Science
Barnard College

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Engineer

LEED Green Associate

OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 10-Hour Construction

Qualified SWPPP Practitioner

Long Island Railroad Roadway Worker Protection

AMTRAK Transportation Worker Identification Credential

AFFILIATIONS

American Society of Civil Engineers - Metropolitan Section, Younger Members Forum K-12 Outreach Committee Chair

LANGAN

ATTACHMENT B
LABORATORY REPORTING LIMITS AND
METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

ATTACHMENT C
ANALYTICAL METHODS AND QUALITY
ASSURANCE SUMMARY TABLE

**ATTACHMENT C
ANALYTICAL METHODS/QUALITY ASSURANCE SUMMARY TABLE**

Matrix Type	Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters	Analytical Methods	Sample Preservation	Sample Container Volume and Type	Sample Hold Time	Field Duplicate Samples	Equipment Blank Samples	Trip Blank Samples	Ambient Air Samples	MS/MSD Samples
Groundwater	Temperature, Turbidity, pH, ORP, Conductivity	Part 375 and TCL VOCs	EPA 8260C	Cool to 4°C; HCl to pH <2; no headspace	Three 40-mL VOC vials with Teflon® -lined cap	Analyze within 14 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per Shipment of VOC samples	NA	1 per 20 samples
		Part 375 and TCL SVOCs	EPA 8270D and 8270D with SIM	Cool to 4°C	Two 1-Liter Amber Glass	7 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze					
		Part 375 and TCL Pesticides	EPA 8081B	Cool to 4°C	Two 1-Liter Amber Glass	7 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze					
		PCBs	EPA 8082A	Cool to 4°C							
		Part 375 and TAL Metals	EPA 6010C, 6020A, 7470A	Cool to 4°C; HNO ₃ to pH <2	250 mL plastic	6 months, except Mercury 28 days					
		Hexavalent Chromium	EPA 7196A	Cool to 4°C	250 mL plastic	24 Hours					
		Cyanide	EPA 9012B/SM4500 C/E	NaOH plus 0.6g ascorbic acid	250 mL plastic	14 days					
		PFAS**	EPA 537M	Cool to 4°C; Trizma	Three 250-mL HDPE or polypropylene container	14 days to extract; 28 days after extraction to analyze			1 per sampling day		
1,4-Dioxane as SVOC***	EPA 8270D with SIM	Cool to 4°C	Two 250-mL Amber Glass	7 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze	1 per sampling day						
Soil	Total VOCs via PID	Part 375 and TCL VOCs	EPA 8260C	Cool to 4°C	Two 40-mL VOC Vials with 5mL H ₂ O, one with MeOH	48 hours after sampling if not frozen to -70 or extruded into methanol. If frozen. analyze within 14 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per Shipment of VOC samples	NA	1 per 20 samples
		Part 375 and TCL SVOCs	EPA 8270D and 8270D with SIM	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. jar*	14 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze					
		Part 375 and TCL Pesticides	EPA 8081B	Cool to 4°C	4 oz. jar*	14 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze					
		PCBs	EPA 8082A	Cool to 4°C	8 oz. jar	14 days to extract; 365 days to analyze					
		Part 375 and TAL Metals	EPA 6010C, 7471B	Cool to 4°C	2 oz. jar*	6 months, except Mercury 28 days					
		PFAS**	EPA 537M	Cool to 4°C; Trizma	One plastic 8 oz. jar	14 days to extract; 40 days after extraction to analyze			1 per sampling day		
		1,4-Dioxane as SVOC***	EPA 8270D	Cool to 4°C	8 oz. jar	14 days			1 per sampling day		
		Percent Solids	SM 2540G			NA			NA		
Soil Gas	Total VOCs via PID	TO-15 Listed VOCs	EPA TO-15	Ambient Temperature	6-Liter Summa Canister	Analyze within 30 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	NA	1 per 10 samples	NA
Indoor Air	Total VOCs via PID	TO-15 Listed VOCs	EPA TO-15	Ambient Temperature	6-Liter Summa Canister	Analyze within 30 days of collection	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	1 per 20 samples (minimum 1)	NA	1 per 10 samples	NA

Notes:

ORP - Oxidation-Reduction Potential

VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds

SVOCs - Semivolatile Organic Compounds

PCBs - Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PFAS - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

SIM - Selected Ion Monitoring

HCl - Hydrochloric Acid

HNO₃ - Nitric Acid

MeOH - Methanol

NaOH - Sodium Hydroxide

*Can be combined in one or more 8 oz. jars

**The Reporting Limit for PFAS compounds in soil is 1 µg/kg and in water is 2 ng/L

***The Reporting Limits for 1,4-Dioxane in soil is 25.05 µg/kg and in water is 0.15 µg/L.

ATTACHMENT D
SAMPLE NOMENCLATURE AND STANDARD
OPERATING PROCEDURE

SOP #01 – Sample Nomenclature

INTRODUCTION

The Langan Environmental Group conducts an assortment of site investigations where samples (Vapor, Solids, and Aqueous) are collected and submitted to analytical laboratories for analysis. The results of which are then evaluated and entered into a data base allowing quick submittal to the state regulatory authority (New York State Division of Environmental Conservation [NYSDEC]). In addition, Langan is linking their data management system to graphic and analytical software to enable efficient evaluation of the data as well as creating client-ready presentational material.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is applicable to the general framework for labeling vapor, solid (soil) and aqueous (groundwater) samples that will be submitted for laboratory analysis. The nomenclature being introduced is designed to meet the NYSDEC EQulS standard and has been incorporated into Langan software scripts to assist project personnel in processing the data. While this SOP is applicable to all site investigation; unanticipated conditions may arise which may require considerable flexibility in complying with this SOP. Therefore, guidance provided in this SOP is presented in terms of general steps and strategies that should be applied; but deviation from this SOP must be reported to the Project Manager (PM) immediately.

GENERAL SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Sample Labels

All sample ware must have a label. Recall that when you are using the Encore™ samples (see below); they are delivered in plastic lined foil bags. You are to label the bags¹:



All other samples containers including Terra Cores™ must be labeled with laboratory provided self-adhesive labels.

Quick Breakdown of Sample Format

The general format for sample nomenclature is:

¹Both Alpha and York laboratories permit the combining of the three Encore™ into a single bag. This may not be appropriate for all laboratories so please confirm with the labs themselves

LLNN_ID

Where

LL is a grouping of two (2) to four (4) letters signifying the sample media source. In older nomenclature SOPs this portion of the sample identification is commonly referred to as the *Sample Investigation Code*

NN represents a two digit number identifying the specific sample location or sample sequence number

_ (underscore) is required between the sample lettering and numeric identification and additional modifying data that determines the date of sampling or the depth of the sample interval

ID is a modifier specific to the sample type media (depth of soil sample or date of groundwater sample)

LL – Sample Investigation Code

Langan has devised a list of two to four letters to insure a quick ability to identify the sample investigation.

Code	Investigation
AA	Ambient Air
DS	Drum
EPB	Endpoint Location - Bottom (Excavation)
EPSW	Endpoint Location - Sidewall (Excavation)
FP	Free Product
IA	Indoor Air
IDW	Investigation Derived Waste (Soil Pile)
MW	Monitoring Well (Permanent)
SB	Soil Boring
SG	Staff Gauge (Stream Gauging)
SL	Sludge
SV	Soil Vapor Point
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction Well
SW	Surface Water
TMW	Temporary Monitoring Well
TP	Test Pit (Excavated Material from Test Pit Not Associated With Sidewall or Bottom Samples)
WC	Waste Characterization Boring
COMP	Composite Sample
TB	Trip Blank (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)
FB	Field Blank (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)
DUP	Duplicate (QA/QC Sampling – All Investigations)

NN – Numeric Identifier

The two digit number that follows the sample investigation code (LL) identifies the specific sample based on the soil boring, monitoring well, endpoint or other location identification. For a subset of samples

where there is no specific location identifier, the two digit number is the sequence number for the sample submitted. For example, an aqueous sample from a monitoring well identified as MW-1 would have the sample investigation code of MW and the numeric identifier as 01. Note there is no hyphen. The same can be done for soil borings, a soil sample collected from soil boring 9 (SB-9) would be have the LLNN identification of SB09 (again, no hyphen).

Note however that there is a subset of samples related to laboratory analytical quality assurance, among these includes TB, FB, and DUP. On many investigations, the Scope will require multiple collections of these types of samples, therefore the numerical number represents the sequence sample count where the first sample is 01, the second sample is 02, and the third sample is 03 and so on.

_ Underscore

The underscore is required. It separates the investigation code and numeric identifier from the modifier specific to the sample itself. Note that every effort should be made to insure that the underscore is clear on the sample label and chain of custody (COC).

ID – Modifier Specific to Type Media

Each sample investigation code and numeric identifier is further modified by an ID specific to the sample type media. In general, soil samples (soil borings or endpoint samples) use an ID that indicates the depth at which the sample was taken. Aqueous samples (groundwater or surface water samples) are identified by the date the sample was collected. Other types of samples including quality control (TB, FB, and DUP), Vapor samples (AA, IA, SV or SVE), other soil type samples (IDW, sludge, free product, drum, and others) are also identified by a date. The following rules apply to the ID when using sample depth or sample date.

Sample Depth

The sample depth must be whole numbers (no fractions) separated by a hyphen. Thus for a soil sample collected from the soil boring SB-1 from a depth of 6 feet to 8 feet, the sample would be identified as:

SB01_6-8

Unfortunately, the NYSDEC EQulS system does not accept fractions. Therefore, if your sample interval is a fraction of a foot (6.5-7.5), round up to the larger interval (6-8).

Sample Date

The sample date is always in the format of MMDDYY. Note that the year is two digits. Thus for a groundwater sample collected on July 1, 2015 from the monitoring well MW-1, the sample would be identified as:

MW01_070115

Special Cases

There are a couple of specific sample types that require further explanation.

Endpoint Sampling

End point sidewall samples are sometimes modified by magnetic direction (N, S, E, and W). For example, the first sidewall endpoint sample from the north wall of an excavation at a depth of 5 feet would be written as:

EPSW01_N_5

Again, note that the N in the identification refers to north and is separated from the prefix investigation code/numeric identifier and ID modifier suffix by underscores.

Vapor Extraction Well Sample

As with the sidewall endpoint samples, the sample name is altered by inserting a middle modifier between the prefix and suffix of the sample name. The middle modifier is used to identify the source of the sample (inlet sample port, midpoint sample port or outlet sample port). For example the midpoint port of the vapor extraction well number 1 sampled on July 1, 2015 would be written as;

SVE01_MID_070115

Matrix Spike and Matrix Spike Duplicate

On occasion, a Langan investigation will collect a sample to be used to provide the lab with a site specific medium to spike to determine the quality of the analytical method. This special case of sampling requires additional information to be used in the sample name, specifically, a suffix specifying whether the sample is the matrix spike (MS) or the matrix spike duplicate (MSD). In the following example, the sample is collected from soil boring number 1 at a depth of 2-4 feet. For the matrix spike sample:

SB01_2-4_MS

and for the matrix spike duplicate sample:

SB01_2-4_MSD

Multiple Interval Groundwater Sampling

Although not currently a common practice, low flow sampling facilitates stratigraphic sampling of a monitoring well. If the scope requires stratigraphic sampling then groundwater samples will be labeled with a lower case letter following the well number. For example, placing the pump or sampling tube at 10 feet below surface in MW01 on July 1, 2015 would require the sample to be labeled as:

MW01a_070115

While a second sample where the pump or tubing intake is placed at 20 feet would be labeled as:

MW01b_070115

Note that it is important that you record what depth the intake for each sample represents in your field notes; as this information is going to be critical to interpreting the results.

ATTACHMENT 3
COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

Appendix 1A New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area and when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate NYSDEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. "Periodic" monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of

taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous bases or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.
2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.
4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a

period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

1. If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.
3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.

Special Requirements for Work within 20 Feet of Potentially Exposed Individuals or Structures

When work areas are within 20 feet of potentially exposed populations or occupied structures, the continuous monitoring locations for VOCs and particulates must reflect the nearest potentially exposed individuals and the location of ventilation system intakes for nearby structures. The use of engineering controls such as vapor/dust barriers, temporary negative-pressure enclosures, or special ventilation devices should be considered to prevent exposures related to the work activities and to control dust and odors. Consideration should be given to implementing the planned activities when potentially exposed populations are at a minimum, such as during weekends or evening hours in non-residential settings.

- If total VOC concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed 1 ppm, monitoring should occur within the occupied structure(s). Background readings in the occupied spaces must be taken prior to commencement of the planned work. Any unusual background readings should be discussed with NYSDOH prior to commencement of the work.
- If total particulate concentrations opposite the walls of occupied structures or next to intake vents exceed $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, work activities should be suspended until controls are implemented and are successful in reducing the total particulate concentration to $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or less at the monitoring point.

- Depending upon the nature of contamination and remedial activities, other parameters (e.g., explosivity, oxygen, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide) may also need to be monitored. Response levels and actions should be pre-determined, as necessary, for each site.

Special Requirements for Indoor Work with Co-Located Residences or Facilities

Unless a self-contained, negative-pressure enclosure with proper emission controls will encompass the work area, all individuals not directly involved with the planned work must be absent from the room in which the work will occur. Monitoring requirements shall be as stated above under "Special Requirements for Work within 20 Feet of Potentially Exposed Individuals or Structures" except that in this instance "nearby/occupied structures" would be adjacent occupied rooms. Additionally, the location of all exhaust vents in the room and their discharge points, as well as potential vapor pathways (openings conduits, etc.) relative to adjoining rooms, should be understood and the monitoring locations established accordingly. In these situations, it is strongly recommended that exhaust fans or other engineering controls be used to create negative air pressure within the work area during remedial activities. Additionally, it is strongly recommended that the planned work be implemented during hours (e.g. weekends or evenings) when building occupancy is at a minimum.