
REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

for

**514 West 24th Street
New York, New York**

**OER Project No. 11EH-N031M
NYC VCP Project No. 15CVCP106M**

Prepared For:

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**April 2015
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CEQR	City Environmental Quality Review
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHASP	Construction Health and Safety Plan
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
CSOP	Contractors Site Operation Plan
DER	Division of Environmental Remediation
DOB	Department of Buildings
EC/IC	Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Approval Program
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response
NOC	Notice of Completion
NYCDEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYCRR	New York Codes Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
OER	Office of Environmental Remediation
OSHA	United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PE	Professional Engineer
PID	Photo Ionization Detector
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
QHHEA	Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment
RAO	Remedial Action Objective

RAR	Remedial Action Report
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate
RI	Remedial Investigation
RMZ	Residual Management Zone
SCO	Soil Cleanup Objective
SCG	Standards, Criteria and Guidance
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCL	Target Compound List
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

CERTIFICATION

I, Jason Hayes, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the 514 West 24th Street Site (OER Project No. 11EHN031M and VCP Project No. 15CVCP106M).

I certify that this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable city, state and federal laws and regulations. The plan specified that importation of all soil, fill and other material from offsite will be in accordance with all applicable city, state and federal laws and requirements. This RAWP has provisions to control nuisances during the remediation and all invasive work, including dust and odor suppression.

Jason Hayes, PE _____

Name

NYS PE License Number

Signature

Date



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

514 West 24th Owner LLC is working with the New York City (NYC) Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) to investigate and remediate an approximately 7,400-square-foot site located at 514 West 24th Street in New York, New York (the "Site"). A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms to applicable laws and regulations.

Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 514 West 24th Street in the Chelsea neighborhood of the Manhattan borough in NYC and is identified as Block 695 and Lot 47 on the NYC Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The approximately 7,400-square-foot site is bounded to the north by West 24th Street; to the west by a 14-story, mixed-use commercial/residential building; to the south by a four-story industrial/manufacturing building and a ten-story, mixed-use commercial/residential building; and to the east by a ten-story, mixed-use residential apartment building and art gallery. A map showing the site boundary is provided as Figure 2. Currently, the Site is vacant and contains one three-story building with a partial basement that is listed as two buildings by the NYC Department of Buildings (DOB). The site was formerly used for art galleries and associated office spaces.

Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site consists of a mixed-use (residential and commercial) new building development. The current zoning designation is C6-2A, which is assigned to commercial districts. The Site is part of the Special West Chelsea District that was established to encourage the development of mixed residential and commercial areas, centered on the public open space created by the High Line Park. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The proposed development project is in the design phase and is anticipated to consist of a new 10-story, mixed-use (residential and commercial) building that includes a full cellar and sub-cellar. Residential units may consist of one to three bedroom condominiums. The sub-cellar level will include storage, mechanical and communal meeting space. As part of development, the referenced lot is not expected to be sub-divided. Excavation depth is anticipated to extend to approximately 24 feet below grade surface (bgs) across the site, with the exception of three approximately 18-inch-wide sections of soil extending from 0 to 24 feet bgs and running along the west and south property lines and the southern portion of the east property line. The

northern portion of the east property line will also include a portion of soil left in place that will be approximately 8 inches thick from 0 to 16 feet bgs and 18 inches thick from 16 to 24 feet bgs. These sections will be left in place to accommodate support of excavation requirements.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

Summary of Environmental Findings

1. Elevation of the property is approximately elevation (el) 8.
2. Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately el 0.73 to el 0.89 based on January 16, 2015 gauging. Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 6.8 to 8.6 feet below ground surface (bgs).
3. Regional groundwater flow is generally from east to west beneath the Site, towards the Hudson River. Local groundwater flow is towards the southwest based on groundwater gauging on January 16, 2015.
4. Bedrock was not encountered during the RI. Borings extended to a depth of 24 feet bgs.
5. The geophysical survey did not identify anomalies consistent with USTs. Borings were relocated as necessary to avoid subsurface utilities and minor anomalies.
6. The stratigraphy of the Site, from the surface down, consists of up to 6 feet of fill underlain by native material mainly consisting of brown and dark grey clay and fine- to medium-grained sand with trace silt and clay underlain by bedrock.
7. April 2014 Limited Phase II: Soil/fill samples results from April 2014 investigations were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Use Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8. Soil/fill results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use SCOs for VOCs, pesticides, or PCBs in samples collected from the fill. SVOCs, including benzo(a)anthracene (maximum of 39.9 mg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (maximum of 36.2 mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (max. of 22.0 mg/kg), Benzo(k)fluoranthene (max. of 42.4 mg/kg), chrysene (max. of 43.4 mg/kg), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (max. of 2.79 mg/kg) and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (max. of 11.6 mg/kg) were detected above Restricted Use Residential SCOs. Highest SVOCs were detected in one shallow soil sample (LSB-4). Metals including barium (934 mg/kg) cadmium (max. of 3.28 mg/kg), copper (max. of 87.1 mg/kg), lead (max. of 5,970 mg/kg) in LSB-4, mercury (max. of 0.192 mg/kg), nickel (max. of 58.8 mg/kg) and zinc (max. of 988 mg/kg) were detected above the Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, barium, cadmium, and lead also exceeded Restricted Use Residential SCOs. Soil analytical

results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use SCOs for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, or metals in samples collected from the native material. Overall, with the exception of SVOCs and lead hotspot in LSB-4, soil chemistry is unremarkable and is consistent with data identified at sites with urban fill material in NYC.

January 2015 Remedial Investigation: Soil/fill samples collected during the January 2015 RI showed no volatile organic compounds (VOC) or SVOC concentrations above Title 6 NYCRR Unrestricted Use SCOs. Unrestricted Use metals SCOs exceedances were limited to arsenic (max. of 13.5 mg/kg) found at boring MW-1 at a depth of 22 to 24 feet bgs, and selenium (max. of 8.08 mg/kg in boring SB-1) found in all soil borings, with the exception of soil boring SB-2, at different depth intervals to 24 feet bgs. One pesticide, 4,4'-DDT was identified above the Unrestricted Use SCO of 0.0033 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in two shallow depth soil samples (0.00541 mg/kg in sample SB-2_5-7 and 0.00342 mg/kg in sample MW-5_1-3). Total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) were detected in one sample (0.241 mg/kg in sample SB-1_22-24) at a total concentration exceeding the Unrestricted Use SCO of 0.1 mg/kg. No VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, or PCBs were detected above 6 NYCRR Restricted Use Residential SCOs.

8. April 2014 Limited Phase II: Groundwater analytical results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Part 703 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS) for VOCs, pesticides, or PCBs. The SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (max. of 16.1 ug/L) was detected in exceedance of the TOGS 1.1.1 standard in one sample; however, it was also detected in the field blank and is not considered a contaminant of concern at the Site. Several metals, including cobalt (max. of 13 ug/L), iron (max. of 15,000 ug/L), magnesium (max. of 63,600 ug/L), manganese (max. of 9,510 ug/L), selenium (max. of 20 ug/L) and sodium (max. of 785,000, dilution) were detected in exceedance of their respective standards; however, of these exceedances in groundwater none of the compounds were detected above Unrestricted Use Criteria in soil samples collected from the Site, indicating that these detections are not associated with the presence of impacted soils.

January 2015 Remedial Investigation: Groundwater samples collected during the RI showed no VOC, SVOC, PBCs or pesticides exceedances of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and guidance values for drinking water (Class GA). Metals, including manganese (max. of 8,490 ug/L) and sodium (max. of 734,000 ug/L) in all wells, magnesium (maximum of 92,600 ug/L) in all wells except MW02, and selenium (max. of 95 ug/L only at MW05) were detected at concentrations exceeding their corresponding TOGS AWQS or Guidance Values in filtered and unfiltered samples.

9. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI were below New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Air Guidance Values (AGV). Multiple contaminants were identified above ambient air concentrations. The highest reported concentrations were for total xylenes (148 micrograms per cubic meter [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]) and toluene (7,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Tetrachlorethylene (PCE) was detected in one sample at 29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is below the NYSDOH Air Guideline Value (AGV) of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Total detected soil vapor VOCs ranged from 255.55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 7340.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Summary of the Remedy

The proposed remedial action achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The proposed remedial action achieves all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable standards, criterion, and guidance; is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants; is cost effective and implementable; and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
3. Selection of NYSDEC 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking and staking excavation areas.
5. A Waste Characterization Study was performed during completion of the .January 2015 RI. However, additional Waste Characterization samples may be required during the remedial action to meet disposal facility requirements.
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Unrestricted Use (Track 1) SCOs - The entire footprint of the Site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 24 feet below grade, with the exception of the previously described three sections of soil running along the east, west, and south property lines which will be left in place to accommodate support of excavation requirements. Approximately 6,300 tons of soil and fill will be removed from the Site.
7. Screening of excavated soil and fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID.

8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
9. Removal of any underground storage tanks (UST), if encountered, and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.
10. Transportation and off-site disposal of all soil and fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan - Sampling and analysis of excavated media will be conducted as required by disposal facilities.
11. Seven pre-remediation endpoint samples were collected during the RI and a review of analytical data did not identify contaminant concentrations above Track 1 SCOs, with the exception of arsenic found at boring MW-1; selenium found at soil borings MW-1, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5 and SB-1; and total PCBs found at boring SB-1. If hotspots are identified during the remedial program, additional endpoint sampling will be performed.
12. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
13. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
14. Dewatering is anticipated and will be performed in compliance with city, state, and federal laws and regulations - Extracted groundwater will either be containerized for off-site disposal or treated as necessary to meet New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) requirements, and discharged to the sewer system through NYCDEP permit.
15. Implementation of stormwater pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
16. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (RAR) that describes implementation of the RAWP, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the site boundaries, lists any deviations from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.

If a Track 1 cleanup cannot be achieved, the following construction and institutional elements implemented as part of new development will constitute Engineering and Institutional Controls:

17. As part of new development, installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the building slab as well as behind foundation sidewalls of the proposed building below grade.
18. As part of new development, construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the building's concrete slab to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site.
19. If Track 1 is not achieved, submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
20. If Track 1 is not achieved, the property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department, and Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls will be established with a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT
NYC VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
514 WEST 24TH STREET
CEQR No. 03DCP069M

Affiliation	Name	Phone	Email address
OER Project Manager	Eric Ilijevich	(212) 788-8841	Elljevich@dep.nyc.gov
Site Project Manager	Ryan Manderbach	(212) 479-5582	rmanderbach@langan.com
Consultant	Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C.	(212) 479-5400	info@langan.com
Property Owner	514 West 24th Owner LLC Contact: Michael Ohman	(646) 330-5005	michael@largoinvestments.com
Construction Manager	To Be Determined		
Document Repository	New York Public Library, Muhlenberg Branch 209 West 23 rd St. New York, NY 10011	(212) 924-1585	
Link to OER Website	http://www.nyc.gov/html/oer/html/home/home.shtml		

COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) provides governmental oversight for the cleanup of contaminated property in NYC. This Remedial Action Work Plan ("cleanup plan") describes the findings of prior environmental studies that show the location of contamination at the site, and describes the plans to clean up the site to protect public health and the environment.

This cleanup plan provides protection for neighboring communities and also includes many other elements that address common community concerns, such as community air monitoring, odor, dust and noise controls, hours of operation, good housekeeping and cleanliness, truck management and routing, and opportunities for community participation. The purpose of this Community Protection Statement is to explain these community protection measures in non-technical language to simplify community review.

Remedial Investigation and Cleanup Plan

Under the oversight of the OER, a thorough cleanup study of this property (called a remedial investigation) has been performed to identify past property usage, to sample and test soils, groundwater and soil vapor, and identify contaminant sources present on the property. The cleanup plan has been designed to address all contaminant sources that have been identified during the study of this property.

Identification of Sensitive Land Uses

Prior to selecting a cleanup, the neighborhood was evaluated to identify sensitive land uses nearby, such as schools, day care facilities, hospitals and residential areas. The cleanup program was then tailored to address the special conditions of this community.

Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment

An important part of the cleanup planning for the Site is the performance of a study to find all of the ways that people might come in contact with contaminants at the Site now or in the future. This study is called a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). A QHHEA was performed for this project. This assessment has considered all known contamination at the Site and evaluated the potential for people to come in contact with this contamination. All identified public exposures will be addressed under this cleanup plan.

Health and Safety Plan

This cleanup plan includes a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) that is designed to protect community residents and on-site workers. The elements of this plan are in compliance

with safety requirements of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This plan includes many protective elements including those discussed below.

Site Safety Coordinator

This project has a designated Site safety coordinator to implement the CHASP. The safety coordinator maintains an emergency contact sheet and protocol for management of emergencies. The Site safety coordinator is identified at the beginning of the Community Protection Statement.

Worker Training

Workers participating in cleanup of hazardous or potentially hazardous levels of contaminated material on this project are required to be trained in a 40-hour hazardous waste operators training course and to take annual refresher training. This pertains to workers performing specific tasks including removing contaminated material and installing cleanup systems in contaminated areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Community air monitoring will be performed during this cleanup project to ensure that the community is properly protected from contaminants, dust and odors. Air samples will be tested in accordance with a detailed plan called the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Results will be regularly reported to the OER. This cleanup plan also has a plan to address any unforeseen problems that might occur during the cleanup (called a 'Contingency Plan').

Odor, Dust and Noise Control

This cleanup plan includes actions for odor and dust control. These actions are designed to prevent off-Site odor and dust nuisances and include steps to be taken if nuisances are detected. Generally, dust is managed by application of physical covers and by water sprays. Odors are controlled by limiting the area of open excavations, physical covers, spray foams and by a series of other actions (called operational measures). The project is also required to comply with NYC noise control standards. If you observe problems in these areas, please contact the on-site Project Manager or OER Project Manager listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document.

Quality Assurance

This cleanup plan requires that evidence be provided to illustrate that all cleanup work required under the plan has been completed properly. This evidence will be summarized in the final report, called the Remedial Action Report. This report will be submitted to the OER and will be thoroughly reviewed.

Stormwater Management

To limit the potential for soil erosion and discharge, this cleanup plan has provisions for stormwater management. The main elements of the stormwater management include physical barriers such as tarp covers and erosion fencing, and a program for frequent inspection.

Hours of Operation

The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings (DOB) construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. For this cleanup project, the hours of operation will conform to requirements of the DOB and will be conveyed to OER before the start of the remedial action.

Signage

While the cleanup is in progress, a placard will be prominently posted at the main entrance of the property with a laminated project Fact Sheet that states that the project is in the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), provides project contact names and numbers, and locations of project documents can be viewed.

Complaint Management

The contractor performing this cleanup is required to address all complaints. If you have any complaints, you can call the facility Project Manager, the OER Project Manager listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the VCP.

Utility Mark-outs

To promote safety during excavation in this cleanup, the contractor is required to first identify all utilities and must perform all excavation and construction work in compliance with DOB regulations.

Soil and Liquid Disposal

All soil and liquid material removed from the Site as part of the cleanup will be transported and disposed of in accordance with all applicable city, state and federal regulations and required permits will be obtained.

Soil Chemical Testing and Screening

All excavations will be supervised by a trained and properly qualified environmental professional. In addition to extensive sampling and chemical testing of soils on the Site, excavated soil will be screened continuously using hand-held instruments, by sight, and by smell to ensure proper material handling and management, and community protection.

Stockpile Management

Soil stockpiles will be kept covered with tarps to prevent dust, odors and erosion. Stockpiles will be frequently inspected. Damaged tarp covers will be promptly replaced. Stockpiles will be protected with silt fences. Hay bales will be used, as needed to protect storm water catch basins and other discharge points.

Trucks and Covers

Loaded trucks leaving the Site will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to prevent dust and odor. Trucks will be properly recorded in logs and records and placarded in compliance with applicable city, state and federal laws, including those of the New York State Department of Transportation. If loads contain wet material that can leak, truck liners will be used. All transport of materials will be performed by licensed truckers and in compliance with all laws and regulations.

Imported Material

All fill materials proposed to be brought onto the Site will comply with rules outlined in this cleanup plan and will be inspected and approved by a qualified worker located onsite. Waste materials will not be brought onto the Site. Trucks entering the Site with imported clean materials will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Equipment Decontamination

All equipment used for cleanup work will be inspected and washed, if needed, before it leaves the Site. Trucks will be cleaned at a truck inspection station on the property before leaving the Site.

Housekeeping

Locations where trucks enter or leave the Site will be inspected every day and cleaned regularly to ensure that they are free of dirt and other materials from the Site.

Truck Routing

Truck routes have been selected to: (a) limit transport through residential areas and past sensitive nearby properties; (b) maximize use of city-mapped truck routes; (c) limit total distance to major highways; (d) promote safety in entry to highways; (e) promote overall safety in trucking; and (f) minimize off-site line-ups (queuing) of trucks entering the property. Operators of loaded trucks leaving the Site will be instructed not to stop or idle in the local neighborhood.

Final Report

The results of all cleanup work will be fully documented in a final report (called a Remedial Action Report) that will be available for public review online. A link to the online document repository and the public library with Internet access nearest the Site are listed on the first page of this Community Protection Statement document

Long-Term Site Management

If long-term protection after the cleanup is needed (i.e. if Track 1 is not achieved), the property owner will be required to comply with an ongoing Site Management Plan (SMP) that calls for continued inspection of protective controls, such as Site covers. The SMP is evaluated and approved by the OER. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are defined through city environmental designations (E-92 and E-142) which include environmental (HazMat) and noise (window wall attenuation and alternate ventilation issues) requirements during development. A certification of continued protectiveness of the cleanup will be required from time to time to show that the approved cleanup is still effective.

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REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

514 West 24th Owner LLC is working with the New York City (NYC) Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) to investigate and remediate a property located at 514 West 24th Street in New York, New York (the "Site"). A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides a remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

1.1 Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 514 West 24th Street, NYC, New York and is in the Chelsea neighborhood of the Manhattan borough in NYC. A Site Location Map is included as Figure 1. The Site is also identified as Block 695 and Lot 47 on the NYC Tax Map (Figure 2). The approximately 7,400-square-foot site is bounded to the north by West 24th Street; to the west by a 14-story mixed-use commercial/residential building, to the south by a four-story industrial/manufacturing building and a ten-story mixed use commercial/residential building and to the east by a ten-story mixed-use residential apartment building and art gallery.

The Site is developed with two three-story buildings constructed in 1926. The buildings are connected at the first floor and include a partial cellar level along the northern portion of the property. The Site buildings are currently vacant.

1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site consists of a mixed-use (residential and commercial) new building development with a cellar and sub-cellar. The current zoning designation is commercial (C6-2A). The Site is part of the Special West Chelsea District that was established to encourage the development of mixed residential and commercial areas centered on the public open space created by the High Line Park. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The proposed development project is in the design phase, and is anticipated to consist of a new 10-story building that includes a full cellar and sub-cellar. Residential units may consist of one to three bedroom condominiums. The sub-cellar level will include storage, mechanical and

communal meeting space. As part of development, the referenced lot is not expected to be sub-divided. Excavation depth is anticipated to extend to approximately 24 feet below grade surface (bgs) across the site, with the exception of three approximately 18-inch-wide sections of soil extending from 0 to 24 feet bgs and running along the west and south property lines and the southern portion of the east property line. The northern portion of the east property line will also include a portion of soil left in place that will be approximately 8 inches thick from 0 to 16 feet bgs and 18 inches thick from 16 to 24 feet bgs. These sections will be left in place to accommodate support of excavation requirements. Proposed development plans are included as Appendix A.

1.3 Description of Surrounding Property

The Site is located in an area generally characterized by multi-story, residential and commercial buildings in zoning districts designated for commercial, residential and industrial uses. Uses are summarized in the table below:

DIRECTION	ADJOINING PROPERTIES	SURROUNDING PROPERTIES
North	West 24 th Street	Multiple-story residential, commercial, industrial, and office buildings
East	A 10-story, mixed-use residential apartment building and art gallery (508 West 24 th Street)	The High Line Park and multiple-story residential, commercial, industrial, and office buildings
South	A four-story industrial/manufacturing building (525 West 23 rd Street) and a 10-story, mixed-use commercial/residential building (521 West 23 rd Street)	Multiple-story residential, commercial, industrial, and office buildings
West	14-story, mixed-use commercial/residential building (527 West 23 rd Street)	Multiple-story residential, commercial, industrial, and office buildings, Chelsea Waterside Park, and the Hudson River

The nearest sensitive receptors include a school and hospital. Avenues: The World School, a private K-12 school, is located about 250 feet northeast of the Site at 259 10th Avenue. The nearest hospital is the Beth Israel Medical Group Chelsea NYC Urgent Care facility, located about 0.30 miles to the east at 309 West 23rd Street. Figure 3 shows the surrounding land usage.

1.4 Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called "*Remedial Investigation Report, 514 West 24th Street, New York, New York*", dated January, 2015 (RIR).

Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

A review of historic Sanborn fire insurance maps, city directory information, and available public databases identified that the Site has been occupied since at least 1890 by manufacturing and commercial tenants. Maps from 1899 indicate the Site was a Piano Factory. Maps from 1911 to 2005 label the Site as manufacturing flats. City directory listings for that time period include a rubber and plastics company (Woloch Geo Co Inc Rubr & Plstcs) in 1963, a printing company (All Form Printing Inc.) from 1983 to 1988, and a plastics company (Chelsea Plastics Corp.) from 1993 to 2008.

The surrounding area was historically occupied by manufacturing and industrial facilities. Historic manufacturing and warehouse operations on adjacent properties included automobile repair shops and garages to the north; a fur dying facility, wood moulding mill and lumber storage facility to the east; a cotton mill company, automobile rental facility and garage to the south; and a furniture factory to the west.

The Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified during previous investigations are described below.

- Contaminated Fill: Boring logs from an April 2014 Phase II Environmental Investigation (EI) identified fill to a depth of between 6.5 and 8.5 feet below the first floor slab. Analytical results from the fill layer indicated semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) and metals at concentrations above Title 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCO).
- Historic Site Use and Potential Presence of Undocumented Heating Oil Tanks: The Site has historically been operated for commercial and manufacturing purposes since as early as 1890. Historic maps indicate the Site was a Piano Factory in 1899 and manufacturing flats from 1911 to 2005. Historic city directory listings indicate the following companies operated at the site: a rubber and plastics company (Woloch Geo Co Inc Rubr & Plstcs) in 1963, a printing company (All Form Printing Inc.) from 1983 to 1988, and a plastics company (Chelsea Plastics Corp.) from 1993 to 2008. According to the DOB, a fuel oil burner application permit associated with these previous site uses was historically filed for the building. During the May 2014 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) Site inspection, a previous superintendent for the building indicated that a fuel oil tank may be present behind a wall in the basement; however, the area was not accessible at the time of the Site inspection.

Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

To investigate AOCs, Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. (Langan) performed the following scope of work on behalf of 514 West 24th Owner LLC (the "Volunteer"):

1. Conducted a Site inspection and geophysical survey to identify physical obstructions and subsurface utilities and structures;
2. Advanced seven soil borings across the Site, and collected 45 grab soil samples and eight composite soil samples (plus Quality Assurance/Quality Control [QA/QC] samples) for chemical analysis to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed five groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site to establish groundwater depth and flow direction and collected five groundwater samples (plus QA/QC samples) for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality;
4. Installed four soil vapor probes throughout the Site and collected one ambient air sample and four soil vapor samples for chemical analysis to evaluate soil vapor quality.

Summary of Environmental Findings

1. Elevation of the property is approximately elevation (el) 8.
2. Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately el 0.73 to el 0.89 based on January 16, 2015 gauging. Depth to groundwater ranges from approximately 6.8 to 8.6 feet below ground surface (bgs).
3. Regional groundwater flow is generally from east to west beneath the Site, towards the Hudson River. Local groundwater flow is towards the southwest based on groundwater gauging on January 16, 2015.
4. Bedrock was not encountered during the RI. Borings extended to a depth of 24 feet bgs.
5. The geophysical survey did not identify anomalies consistent with USTs. Borings were relocated as necessary to avoid subsurface utilities and minor anomalies.
6. The stratigraphy of the Site, from the surface down, consists of up to 6 feet of fill underlain by native material mainly consisting of brown and dark grey clay and fine- to medium-grained sand with trace silt and clay underlain by bedrock.
7. April 2014 Limited Phase II: Soil/fill samples results from April 2014 investigations were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Restricted Use Residential Soil Cleanup

Objectives (SCOs) as presented in 6NYCRR Part 375-6.8. Soil/fill results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use SCOs for VOCs, pesticides, or PCBs in samples collected from the fill. SVOCs, including benzo(a)anthracene (maximum of 39.9 mg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (maximum of 36.2 mg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (max. of 22.0 mg/kg), Benzo(k)fluoranthene (max. of 42.4 mg/kg), chrysene (max. of 43.4 mg/kg), dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (max. of 2.79 mg/kg) and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (max. of 11.6 mg/kg) were detected above Restricted Use Residential SCOs. Highest SVOCs were detected in one shallow soil sample (LSB-4). Metals including barium (934 mg/kg) cadmium (max. of 3.28 mg/kg), copper (max. of 87.1 mg/kg), lead (max. of 5,970 mg/kg) in LSB-4, mercury (max. of 0.192 mg/kg), nickel (max. of 58.8 mg/kg) and zinc (max. of 988 mg/kg) were detected above the Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, barium, cadmium, and lead also exceeded Restricted Use Residential SCOs. Soil analytical results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Unrestricted Use SCOs for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, or metals in samples collected from the native material. Overall, with the exception of SVOCs and lead hotspot in LSB-4, soil chemistry is unremarkable and is consistent with data identified at sites with urban fill material in NYC.

January 2015 Remedial Investigation: Soil/fill samples collected during the January 2015 RI showed no volatile organic compounds (VOC) or SVOC concentrations above Title 6 NYCRR Unrestricted Use SCOs. Unrestricted Use metals SCOs exceedances were limited to arsenic (max. of 13.5 mg/kg) found at boring MW-1 at a depth of 22 to 24 feet bgs, and selenium (max. of 8.08 mg/kg in boring SB-1) found in all soil borings, with the exception of soil boring SB-2, at different depth intervals to 24 feet bgs. One pesticide, 4,4'-DDT was identified above the Unrestricted Use SCO of 0.0033 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in two shallow depth soil samples (0.00541 mg/kg in sample SB-2_5-7 and 0.00342 mg/kg in sample MW-5_1-3). Total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) were detected in one sample (0.241 mg/kg in sample SB-1_22-24) at a total concentration exceeding the Unrestricted Use SCO of 0.1 mg/kg. No VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, or PCBs were detected above 6 NYCRR Restricted Use Residential SCOs.

8. April 2014 Limited Phase II: Groundwater analytical results revealed no exceedances of the NYSDEC Part 703 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS) for VOCs, pesticides, or PCBs. The SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (max. of 16.1 ug/L) was detected in exceedance of the TOGS 1.1.1 standard in one sample; however, it was also detected in the field blank and is not considered a contaminant of concern at the Site. Several metals, including cobalt (max. of 13 ug/L), iron (max. of 15,000 ug/L), magnesium (max. of 63,600 ug/L), manganese (max. of 9,510 ug/L), selenium (max. of 20 ug/L) and sodium (max. of 785,000, dilution) were detected in exceedance of their respective

standards; however, of these exceedances in groundwater none of the compounds were detected above Unrestricted Use Criteria in soil samples collected from the Site, indicating that these detections are not associated with the presence of impacted soils.

January 2015 Remedial Investigation: Groundwater samples collected during the RI showed no VOC, SVOC, PBCs or pesticides exceedances of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) and guidance values for drinking water (Class GA). Metals, including manganese (max. of 8,490 ug/L) and sodium (max. of 734,000 ug/L) in all wells, magnesium (maximum of 92,600 ug/L) in all wells except MW02, and selenium (max. of 95 ug/L only at MW05) were detected at concentrations exceeding their corresponding TOGS AWQS or Guidance Values in filtered and unfiltered samples.

9. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI were below New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Air Guidance Values (AGV). Multiple contaminants were identified above ambient air concentrations. The highest reported concentrations were for total xylenes (148 micrograms per cubic meter [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]) and toluene (7,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Tetrachlorethylene (PCE) was detected in one sample at 29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is below the NYSDOH Air Guideline Value (AGV) of 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Total detected soil vapor VOCs ranged from 255.55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 7340.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

For more detailed results, consult the RIR. Based on an evaluation of the data and information from the RIR and this RAWP, disposal of significant amounts of hazardous waste is not suspected at this site.

2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

Remedial action objectives (RAOs) described herein have been developed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and city regulations, and the enclosed site-specific Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP).

2.1 Objectives

The site remediation and mitigation objectives are:

Groundwater

- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.

Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

Soil Vapor

- Prevent exposure to contaminants in soil vapor.
- Prevent migration of soil vapor into dwelling and other occupied structures.

Remedial and mitigation measures described herein will be performed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and the site-specific CHASP (Appendix B). This remedy is protective of public health and/or the environment for the intended use.

3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The goal of the remedy selection process is to select a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment taking into consideration the current, intended and reasonably anticipated future use of the property. The remedy selection process begins by establishing RAOs for media in which chemical constituents were found in exceedance of applicable standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs). A remedy is then developed based on the following ten criteria:

1. Protection of human health and the environment;
2. Compliance with SCGs;
3. Short-term effectiveness and impacts;
4. Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
5. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material;
6. Implementability;
7. Cost effectiveness;
8. Community Acceptance;
9. Land use; and
10. Sustainability.

The following is a detailed description of the alternatives analysis and remedy selection to address impacted media at the Site. As required, a minimum of two remedial alternatives (including a Track 1 scenario) are evaluated, as follows:

Alternative 1 involves:

- Selection of 6NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
- Removal of all soil and fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site. Excavation for development purposes would take place to a depth of approximately 24 feet bgs. Samples collected during the RI from the approximate final redevelopment depth of 24 feet bgs indicate the site will meet the Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. If soil/fill-containing analytes at concentrations above Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation, additional excavation will be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- No Engineering Controls (EC) or Institutional Controls (IC) are allowed for a Track 1 cleanup, but a vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane will be installed beneath the basement foundation and behind foundation sidewalls of the new building as a part of development to prevent any potential future exposures from off-site soil vapor.

Alternative 2 involves:

- Establishment of Site-Specific (Track 4) SCOs
 - Removal of all soil and fill exceeding Site-Specific Track 4 SCOs. Excavation for development purposes would take place to a depth of approximately 24 feet bgs. Samples collected during the RI from the approximate final redevelopment depth of 24 feet bgs indicate the site will meet the Track 2 Restricted Use Residential SCOs. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs are still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new parking garage is complete, additional excavation will be performed to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.
- A vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane will be installed as an Engineering Control beneath the basement foundation and behind foundation sidewalls of the new building to prevent any potential future exposures from residual on-site contamination and/or off-site soil vapor.
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the Site; prohibitions of sensitive Site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to prevent future exposure pathways; and prohibition of a higher level of land use without OER approval;
- Establishment of a Site Management Plan (SMP) to ensure long-term management of these Engineering and Institutional Controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended. The SMP will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP; and
- The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department.

3.1 Threshold Criteria

Protection of Public Health and the Environment

This criterion is an evaluation of the remedy's ability to protect public health and the environment, and an assessment of how risks posed through each existing or potential pathway of exposure are eliminated, reduced or controlled through removal, treatment, and

implementation of EC/ICs. Protection of public health and the environment must be achieved for all approved remedial actions.

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 would be protective of human health and the environment by removing contaminated soil and fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs and groundwater protection standards, thus eliminating potential for direct contact with contaminated soil/fill once construction is complete and eliminating the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater. The construction measure to install a vapor barrier membrane would mitigate potential risk from soil vapor intrusion due to a potential off-site source.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by excavating contaminated soil and fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, as well as by placement of ECs and ICs. ECs would include a vapor barrier membrane to protect against potential soil vapor intrusion. ICs would include land and groundwater use restrictions addressed by the E-Designation and an SMP. Establishment of Track 2 Restricted Use Residential SCOs would minimize the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater.

For both Alternatives, potential exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater during construction would be minimized by implementing the CHASP, an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Potential contact with contaminated groundwater would be prevented as its use is prohibited by city laws and regulations. Potential future migration of off-site soil vapors into the new building would be prevented by installing a vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane beneath the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls.

3.2 Balancing Criteria

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

This evaluation criterion assesses the ability of the alternative to achieve applicable standards, criteria and guidance.

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to achieve Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs and Protection of Groundwater SCOs. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor would also be achieved by installing a waterproofing/vapor barrier system below the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls as part of development.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor would also be achieved by installing a waterproofing/vapor barrier system below the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls. Land and groundwater use restrictions would ensure that these controls remained protective for the long term.

Health and safety measures contained in the CHASP and CAMP that comply with the applicable SCGs shall be implemented during Site redevelopment under this RAWP. For both Alternatives, focused attention on means and methods employed during the remedial action would ensure that handling and management of contaminated material would be in compliance with applicable SCGs. United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) requirements for on-site construction safety will also be followed by the site Contractors. These measures will protect on-site workers and the surrounding community from exposure to Site-related contaminants.

Short-term effectiveness and impacts

This evaluation criterion assesses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until remedial action objectives are met. Under this criterion, alternatives are evaluated with respect to their effects on public health and the environment during implementation of the remedial action, including protection of the community, environmental impacts, time until remedial response objectives are achieved, and protection of workers during remedial actions.

Both Alternatives 1 and 2 have similar short-term effectiveness during their respective implementations, as each requires excavation of fill and natural material to at least 24 feet bgs. The most significant short-term adverse impacts and risks to the community would be the potential complications involved with dewatering and installing support of excavation. Both alternatives would result in short-term dust generation impacts associated with excavation, handling, load out of materials, and truck traffic. Truck traffic will be routed on the most direct course using major thoroughfares where possible and flaggers will be used to protect pedestrians at Site entrances and exits. Focused attention to means and methods during the remedial action during the removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize or negate the overall impact of these activities.

Both alternatives would employ appropriate measures to prevent short term impacts, including a CAMP and a Soil/Materials Management Plan, during all on-site soil disturbance activities and

would minimize the release of contaminants into the environment. Both alternatives provide short term effectiveness in protecting the surrounding community by decreasing the risk of contact with on-site contaminants. Construction workers operating under appropriate management procedures and a CHASP would be protected from on-site contaminants (personal protective equipment would be worn consistent with the document risk within the respective work zones).

Long-term effectiveness and permanence

This evaluation criterion addresses the results of a remedial action in terms of its permanence and quantity/nature of waste or residual contamination remaining at the Site after response objectives have been met, such as permanence of the remedial alternative, magnitude of remaining contamination, adequacy of controls including the adequacy and suitability of ECs/ICs that may be used to manage contaminant residuals that remain at the Site and assessment of containment systems and ICs that are designed to eliminate exposures to contaminants, and long-term reliability of ECs.

Alternative 1 – The Track 1 remedy would achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence related to on-site contamination by permanently removing all impacted soil/fill above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Removal of on-site contaminant sources will prevent future groundwater contamination. Installation of a waterproofing/ vapor barrier membrane as a construction measure would prevent potential future migration of soil vapors from a potential off-site source into the new building.

Alternative 2 – The Track 4 remedy would provide long-term effectiveness by removing all impacted soil/fill above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, maintaining use restrictions, establishing an SMP to ensure long-term management of ICs, and maintaining continued registration as an E-designated property to memorialize these controls for the long term. The SMP would ensure long-term effectiveness of all ICs by requiring certification that these controls and restrictions continue to be in place and are functioning as they were intended assuring that protections designed into the remedy would provide continued high level of protection in perpetuity.

Both alternatives would result in removal of soil contamination exceeding their respective SCOs, providing a high level, effective and permanent remedy over the long-term with respect to a remedy for contaminated soil, which will prevent any migration to groundwater. The potential exists for residual VOC concentrations in groundwater and soil vapor due to an off-site source. Potential exposure by soil vapor VOC intrusion would be prevented by the installation of a vapor barrier. Therefore, the long-term effectiveness of this remedy will eliminate risks and satisfy the objectives of this criterion.

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material

This evaluation criterion assesses the remedial alternative's use of remedial technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants as their principal element. The following is the hierarchy of source removal and control measures that are to be used to remediate a Site, ranked from most preferable to least preferable: removal and/or treatment, containment, elimination of exposure and treatment of source at the point of exposure. It is preferred to use treatment or removal to eliminate contaminants at a Site, reduce the total mass of toxic contaminants, cause irreversible reduction in contaminants mobility, or reduce of total volume of contaminated media.

Alternative 1 – The Track 1 remedy provides the maximum reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminated material through the removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 1 SCOs.

Alternative 2 – The Track 4 remedy provides similar reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminated material through the removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 SCOs.

Implementability

This evaluation criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing an alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation, including technical feasibility of construction and operation, reliability of the selected technology, ease of undertaking remedial action, monitoring considerations, administrative feasibility (e.g. obtaining permits for remedial activities), and availability of services and materials.

Both alternatives will utilize standard methods that are commonly available and routinely applied by the industry. They use standard materials and services that are well established technology. The reliability of the remedy is also high. There are no special difficulties associated with any of the activities proposed.

Cost effectiveness

This evaluation criterion addresses the cost of alternatives, including capital costs (such as construction costs, equipment costs, and disposal costs, engineering expenses) and site management costs (costs incurred after remedial construction is complete) necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness of a remedial action.

Since fill at the Site was observed during the RI to extend to a depth of up to 6 feet bgs, and the new building requires excavation of the entire Site to a depth of 8 feet (majority of the Site goes to of 24 feet bgs), the costs associated with both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 will be similar. Costs associated with Alternative 1 could potentially be higher than Alternative 2 if soil

with analytes above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs are encountered below the excavation depth required for development. Additional costs would include installation of additional shoring/underpinning, disposal of additional soil, and import of clean soil for backfill. Long-term costs for Alternative 2 are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on implementation of the SMP.

The remedial plan creates an approach that combines the remedial action with the redevelopment of the Site, including the construction of the building foundation and subgrade structures. The remedial plan is also cost effective in that it will take into consideration the selection of the closest and most appropriate disposal facilities to reduce transportation and disposal costs during the excavation of historic fill and other soils during the redevelopment of the Site.

Community Acceptance

This evaluation criterion addresses community opinion and support for the remedial action. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP.

Based on the overall goals of the remedial program and initial permitting associated with the proposed site development, no adverse community opinion is anticipated for either alternative. This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Appendix C. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP.

Land use

This evaluation criterion addresses the proposed use of the property. This evaluation has considered reasonably anticipated future uses of the Site and takes into account: current use and historical and/or recent development patterns; applicable zoning laws and maps; NYS Department of State's Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) pursuant to section 970-r of the general municipal law; applicable land use plans; proximity to real property currently used for residential use, and to commercial, industrial, agricultural, and/or recreational areas; environmental justice impacts, federal or state land use designations; population growth patterns and projections; accessibility to existing infrastructure; proximity of the site to important cultural resources and natural resources, potential vulnerability of groundwater to contamination that might emanate from the site, proximity to flood plains, geography and geology; and current ICs applicable to the site.

The current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the Site and its surroundings are compatible with the selected remedy of soil remediation. The proposed

future use of the Site includes a mixed-use, residential and commercial building. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, both of which are appropriate for its planned use. The reasonably anticipated future use of the Site and its surroundings will be documented by the applicant in the VCP application.

Sustainability of the Remedial Action

This criterion evaluates the overall sustainability of the remedial action alternatives and the degree to which sustainable means are employed to implement the remedial action including those that take into consideration NYC's sustainability goals defined in *PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York*. Sustainability goals may include: maximizing the recycling and reuse of non-virgin materials; reducing the consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources; minimizing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; improving energy efficiency; and promotion of the use of native vegetation and enhancing biodiversity during landscaping associated with Site development.

Both remedial alternatives are comparable with respect to the opportunity to achieve sustainable remedial action. The remedial plan would take into consideration the shortest trucking routes during off-site disposal of fill and other soil, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve energy used to fuel trucks. The New York City Clean Soil Bank program may be utilized for reuse of native soils. To the extent practicable, energy efficient building materials, appliances, and equipment will be utilized to complete the development. A complete list of green remedial activities considered as part of the VCP is included in the Sustainability Statement, included as Appendix D.

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

The preferred remedial action alternative is the Track 1 Alternative. The preferred remedial action alternative achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The preferred remedial action alternative will achieve all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable SCGs. The preferred remedial action alternative is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants. The preferred remedial action alternative is cost effective and implementable and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
3. Selection of NYSDEC 6 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking and staking excavation areas.
5. A Waste Characterization Study was performed during completion of the .January 2015 RI. However, additional Waste Characterization samples may be required during the remedial action to meet disposal facility requirements.
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Unrestricted Use (Track 1) SCOs - The entire footprint of the Site will be excavated to a depth of approximately 24 feet below grade, with the exception of the previously described three sections of soil running along the east, west, and south property lines which will be left in place to accommodate support of excavation requirements. Approximately 6,300 tons of soil and fill will be removed from the Site.
7. Screening of excavated soil and fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating in accordance with defined material types and to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
8. Removal of any underground storage tanks (UST), if encountered, and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill is encountered during Site excavation) in

compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations.

9. Transportation and off-site disposal of all soil and fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan - Sampling and analysis of excavated media will be conducted as required by disposal facilities.
10. Pre-remediation endpoint samples were collected during the RI and a review of analytical data did not identify contaminant concentrations above Track 1 SCOs, with the exception of arsenic found at boring MW-1; selenium found at soil borings MW-1, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5 and SB-1; and total PCBs found at boring SB-1If hotspots are identified during the remedial program, additional endpoint sampling will be performed..
11. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
12. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
13. Dewatering is anticipated and will be performed in compliance with city, state, and federal laws and regulations - Extracted groundwater will either be containerized for off-site disposal or treated as necessary to meet New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) requirements, and discharged to the sewer system through NYCDEP permit.
14. Implementation of stormwater pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
15. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (RAR) that describes implementation of the RAWP, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the site boundaries, lists any deviations from this RAWP, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site.

If a Track 1 cleanup cannot be achieved, the following construction and institutional elements implemented as part of new development will constitute Engineering and Institutional Controls:

16. As part of new development, installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the building slab as well as behind foundation sidewalls of the proposed building below grade.
17. As part of new development, construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the building's concrete slab to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site.
18. If Track 1 is not achieved, submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for

operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.

19. If Track 1 is not achieved, the property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department, and Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls will be established with a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

DRAFT

4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management

Track 1 SCOs are proposed for this project. If 6 NYCRR Part 375, Table 6.8(a) Track 1 cleanup is not achieved, the 6 NYCRR Part 375, Table 6.8(b) Track 2 (Restricted Residential) SCOs will be used as amended by the following Site-Specific Track 4 SCOs:

Contaminant	Track 4 SCOs
Total SVOCs	250 ppm
Arsenic	23 ppm
Barium	750 ppm
Lead	1,000 ppm

Soil and materials management on-site and off-site, including excavation, handling and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix E. The location of planned excavation is shown in Figure 4.

Discrete contaminant sources (such as hotspots) identified during the remedial action will be identified by GPS or surveyed. This information will be provided in the RAR.

Estimated Soil/Fill Removal Quantities

The estimated quantity of soil/fill to be excavated and disposed of off-site is 6,300 cubic yards (in place). Disposal facilities will be reported to OER when they are identified and prior to the start of remedial action.

Endpoint Sampling

Pre-remediation endpoint samples were collected during the RI and a review of analytical data did not identify contaminant concentrations above Track 1 SCOs, with the exception of arsenic found at boring MW-1; selenium found at soil borings MW-1, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5 and SB-1; and total PCBs found at boring SB-1. Selenium appears to be consistent with regional concentrations and may be related to bedrock composition. The presence of PCBs and arsenic, each found in one sample location slightly exceeding Track 1 SCOs, appears to be an anomaly and is not considered representative of Site conditions. A completed endpoint sample plan is included as Figure 5. No additional endpoint samples are anticipated unless previously unknown hotspots are discovered during excavation.

An NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory was used for pre-remediation endpoint sample analyses. The laboratory performing endpoint sample analyses was reported in the RIR. The RIR provides a tabular and map summary of endpoint

sample results and includes all data including non-detects and applicable standards and/or guidance values.

Hotspot Sampling

If hotspots are identified during the remedial program, hotspot removal actions will be performed to ensure that hotspots are fully removed. Analytes for endpoint sampling will be those parameters that are driving the hotspot removal action and will be approved by OER. Analysis will be performed according to analytical methods described above. Frequency for hotspot endpoint sample collection is as follows:

1. For excavations less than 20 feet in total perimeter, at least one bottom sample and one sidewall sample biased in the direction of surface runoff.
2. For excavations 20 to 300 feet in perimeter:
 - For surface removals (less than 2 feet below grade), one sample from the top of each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
 - For subsurface removals, one sample from each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
3. For sampling of volatile organics, bottom samples should be taken within 24 hours of excavation, and should be taken from the zero to six-inch interval at the excavation floor. Samples taken after 24 hours should be taken at six to twelve inches.
4. For contaminated soil removal, post-remediation soil samples for laboratory analysis should be taken immediately after contaminated soil removal. If the excavation is enlarged horizontally, additional soil samples will be taken pursuant to bullets 1 through 3 above.

Post-remediation endpoint sample locations and depth will be biased towards the areas and depths of highest contamination identified during previous sampling episodes unless field indicators such as field instrument measurements or visual contamination identified during the remedial action indicate that other locations and depths may be more heavily contaminated. In all cases, post-remediation samples should be biased toward locations and depths of the highest expected contamination.

If either Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (LNAPL) and/or Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and "fingerprint analysis" and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The fundamental QA objective with respect to accuracy, precision, and sensitivity of analysis for laboratory analytical data is to achieve the QC acceptance of the analytical protocol. The accuracy, precision and completeness requirements will be addressed by the laboratory for all data generated.

One blind duplicate sample for every 20 samples collected will be submitted to the approved laboratory for analysis of the same parameters. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs. One trip blank will be submitted to the laboratory with each shipment of soil samples.

Samples will be appropriately packaged, placed in coolers and shipped via overnight courier or delivered directly to the analytical laboratory by field personnel. Samples will be containerized in appropriate laboratory provided glassware and shipped in plastic coolers. Samples will be preserved through the use of ice or "cold-packs" to maintain a temperature of 4°C.

Dedicated, disposable sampling materials will be used for the collection of endpoint samples, eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1 for every 20 samples collected. Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil
- Wash with Alconox[®] detergent solution and scrub
- Rinse twice with distilled or deionized water

Field blanks will be prepared by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers.

Import and Reuse of Soil

Import of soil onto the property and reuse of soil already onsite will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix E. The building foundation will cover the excavation area and importation of soil is expected to be minimal. Reuse of soil at the Site, if required, will be allowed given there are no observable indications of contamination (e.g. petroleum staining and odor), the material meets geotechnical requirements, there are no exceedances of the Site SCOs, and reuse complies with 6 NYCRR Part 360.

4.3 Engineering Controls

The excavation required for the proposed Site development is expected to achieve Track 1 SCOs. Track 1 remedial actions do not allow for ECs. However, a vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane will be incorporated into the foundation design as part of the development. If Track 1 is not achieved, the vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane and composite concrete cover will constitute an EC that will be employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the Site.

Vapor Barrier/Waterproofing Membrane

As a precaution against potential infiltration of soil vapors into the sub-grade building, a vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane will be installed between the concrete basement slab and underlying sub-grade layer, extending along the four walls of the basement structure from the base of the excavation to surface grade level. The vapor barrier system will have a minimum thickness of 20 mils. As-built vapor barrier plans will be submitted with the RAR.

A Professional Engineer licensed by the State of New York will have primary direct responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the vapor barrier system installation. Product manufacturer and product specification sheets will be provided in STIP letter. The Remedial Action Report will include photographs (maximum of 2 photos per page) of the installation process. PE/RA certified letter (on company letterhead) from the primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections, and a copy of the manufacturer's certificate of warranty.

Composite Cover System

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This cover system will be comprised of a concrete-building slab beneath the area of the proposed building.

If Track 1 is not achieved, the composite cover system would serve as a permanent engineering control for the Site. The system will be inspected and reported at specified intervals as required by this RAP and the SMP. A Soil Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the RAR. Figure 7 shows the location of the composite cover system.

4.4 Institutional Controls

Track 1 remedial actions do not allow for ICs. If Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, ICs are incorporated in this remedial action to manage residual soil/fill and other media and render the Site protective of public health and the environment. ICs are listed below. Long-term employment of ICs will be implemented under the SMP that will be included in the RAR.

If Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, potential ICs for this remedial action include:

- Continued registration of the E-Designation for the property. This RAWP includes a description of all ECs and ICs and summarizes the requirements of the SMP which will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP;
- Submittal of an SMP in the RAR for approval by OER that provides procedures for appropriate operation, maintenance, inspection, and certification of ECs and IC's. SMP will require that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns will submit to OER a periodic written statement that certifies that: (1) controls employed at the Site are unchanged from the previous certification or that any changes to the controls were approved by OER; and, (2) nothing has occurred that impairs the ability of the controls to protect public health and environment or that constitute a violation or failure to comply with the SMP. OER retains the right to enter the Site in order to evaluate the continued maintenance of any controls. This certification shall be submitted at a frequency to be determine by OER in the SMP and will comply with RCNY §43-1407(l)(3).
- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited in contact with residual soil materials;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- The Site will be used for residential use and will not be used for a higher level of use (i.e., unrestricted) without prior approval by OER.

4.5 Site Management Plan

Site Management is not required for Track 1 remedial actions. However, if Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, Site Management will be the last phase of remediation and begins with the approval of the Remedial Action Report and issuance of the Notice of Completion (NOC) for the Remedial Action. The SMP describes appropriate methods and procedures to ensure

implementation of all ECs and ICs that are required by this RAWP. The Site Management Plan is submitted as part of the RAR but will be written in a manner that allows its use as an independent document. Site Management continues until terminated in writing by OER. The property owner is responsible to ensure that all Site Management responsibilities defined in the Site Management Plan are implemented.

The SMP will provide a detailed description of the procedures required to manage residual soil vapor and/or groundwater contamination following completion of the remedial action in accordance with the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement with OER. This includes a plan for: (1) implementation of EC's and ICs; (2) implementation of monitoring programs; (3) operation and maintenance of EC's; (4) inspection and certification of EC's; and (5) reporting.

Site management activities, reporting, and EC/IC certification will be scheduled by OER on a periodic basis to be established in the SMP and will be subject to review and modification by OER. The Site Management Plan will be based on a calendar year and certification reports will be due for submission to OER by July 31 of the year following the reporting period.

4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment

The objective of the qualitative exposure assessment is to identify potential receptors and pathways for human exposure to the contaminants of concern (COC) that are present at, or migrating from, the Site. The identification of exposure pathways describes the route that the COC takes to travel from the source to the receptor. An identified pathway indicates that the potential for exposure exists; it does not imply that exposures actually occur.

Data and information reported in the RIR are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). As part of the VCP process, a QHHEA was performed to determine whether the Site poses an existing or future health hazard to the Site's exposed or potentially exposed population. The sampling data from the RI were evaluated to determine whether there is any health risk under current and future conditions by characterizing the exposure setting, identifying exposure pathways, and evaluating contaminant fate and transport. This QHHEA was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3B and Section 3.3 (b) 8 of the NYSDEC Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

Known and Potential Contaminant Sources

Based on the results of the RIR, the contaminants of concern are:

Soil: Soil and fill samples collected during the RI showed no VOC or SVOC concentrations above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Soil and fill samples also showed no VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, or PCBs above Track 2 Restricted Use Residential SCOs. Track 1 metals

SCOs exceedances were limited to arsenic in boring MW-1 at various depths up to 24 feet below ground surface (bgs) and selenium in all soil borings, with the exception of soil boring SB-2, at various depths up to 24 feet bgs. One pesticide, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs were identified but did not exceed Restricted Use Residential SCOs.

Groundwater: Two or more metals, including magnesium, manganese, selenium, and/or sodium, were detected at concentrations exceeding their corresponding TOGS AWQS or guidance values.

Soil Vapor: Soil vapor samples collected during the RI identified petroleum-related VOCs at elevated levels and chlorinated VOCs at low levels.

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

Soil and Fill Material

The information compiled during the RI and previous investigations has confirmed the presence of fill material throughout the Site from surface grade to depths of approximately 6 feet bgs. The fill material encountered during the RI generally consisted of coarse- to fine-grained sand and coarse- to fine-grained gravel with varying amounts of silt and construction debris. Laboratory analytical results from the RI identified metals and pesticides at concentrations exceeding Track 1 SCOs. Metals exceedances were detected in samples collected from both the fill and native material layers. The depth interval of pesticides detections corresponds to the depth of fill material at the Site and is possibly attributed to the quality of the fill. The detected metals concentrations are distributed throughout groundwater at the Site and are likely associated with the dissolved naturally-occurring mineral constituents from regional conditions or quality of the fill material. Low levels of volatile compounds detected in soil vapors were not detected in soil or groundwater and are likely attributed to off-site sources.

Receptor Populations

On-Site Receptors: Because the site is currently vacant and access to Site is restricted by the locked building doors, on-site receptors are limited to trespassers, Site representatives, personnel performing subsurface investigation and visitors granted access to the property. During construction, potential on-site receptors include construction workers, site representatives, and visitors. Under proposed future conditions, potential on-site receptors include adult and child building residents, workers and visitors of the commercial and residential spaces.

Off-Site Receptors: Potential off-site receptors within a 400-foot radius of the Site include: adult and child residents; commercial and construction workers; pedestrians; and passerby based on the following:

1. Commercial Businesses (up to 400 foot) – existing and future
2. Residential Buildings (up to 400 foot) – existing and future
3. Building Construction/ Renovation (up to 400 foot) – existing and future
4. Pedestrians, Cyclists (up to 400 foot) – existing and future
5. Schools (up to 400 foot) – existing and future

Potential Routes of Exposure

Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body: ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. Exposure can occur based on the following potential media:

- Ingestion of groundwater or fill/ soil;
- Inhalation of vapors or particulates; and
- Dermal absorption of groundwater or fill/ soil.

Potential Exposure Points

Current Conditions: The site is currently capped with the existing building footprint. Therefore, there are no potential exposure pathways from ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption of soil/ fill. Groundwater is not exposed at the site, and because the site is served by the public water supply, groundwater is not used at the site and there is no potential for exposure. Because the existing building is vacant and is scheduled to be demolished, there is no potential for exposure to soil vapor.

Construction/ Remediation Activities: During the remedial action, on-site workers will come into direct contact with surface soils, subsurface soils, and groundwater as a result of on-site construction and excavation activities. Due to the depth of groundwater, contact with groundwater is expected. On-site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with any exposed impacted soil and fill. Similarly, off-site receptors could be exposed to dust and vapors from on-site activities.

Proposed Future Conditions: Under future remediated conditions, all soils in excess of Track 1 SCOs will be removed eliminating sources of contamination. A vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane will prevent exposure to potential for inhalation via soil vapor intrusion. The site is

served by the public water supply, and groundwater is not used at the site. There are no plausible off-site pathways for oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure to contaminants derived from the site.

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

This assessment takes into consideration the reasonably anticipated use of the Site, which includes one building for residential and commercial use. Potential post-construction use of groundwater is not considered an option because groundwater in this area of New York City is not used as a potable water source. There are no surface waters in close proximity to the Site that could be impacted or threatened.

There are no complete exposure pathways (i.e., source, route to exposure, receptor population) for the current condition or for the post-construction condition. Under current conditions, the Site is capped, and on-site exposure is limited by preventing access to the Site and limiting Site activity. After the remedial action is complete, there will be no remaining exposure pathways. The vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane and concrete slab will prevent the potential for vapor intrusion.

There is a potential complete, unacceptable exposure pathway that requires mitigation during implementation of the remedy. The potentially exposed receptors during remedy implementation are workers on the Site and the public adjacent to the Site. On-site and off-site unacceptable exposure pathways will be mitigated or eliminated by proper implementation of the Soil/Materials Management Plan, dust controls, the Community Air-Monitoring Program, and a CHASP. The CHASP specifies appropriate monitoring and controls required to mitigate the pathway between sources and Site workers. The CHASP included in this RAWP is for Langan employees only. The Contractor is responsible for preparing and implementing a health and safety plan for its employees that is at least as protective as the CHASP. The CAMP specifies appropriate monitoring and controls required to mitigate the pathway between sources and the adjacent public.

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

The New York State Professional Engineer responsible for overseeing implementation of this RAWP is Jason Hayes, PE (Senior Associate with Langan).

5.2 Site Security

Site access will be controlled by gated entrances to the fenced property.

5.3 Work Hours

The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the DOB construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. The hours of operation will be conveyed to OER during the pre-construction meeting.

5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan

The CHASP is included in Appendix B. The Site Safety Coordinator will be reported to the OER. Remedial work performed under this RAWP will be in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the remedial construction work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations. The HASP pertains to remedial and invasive work performed at the Site until the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records.

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the CHASP and be required to sign a CHASP acknowledgment. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers is included in the CHASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency.

5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan

Real-time air monitoring for VOCs and particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be performed. Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated media. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pit excavation or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed 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, for instance, will consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well bailing/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be performed 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. Exceedances of action levels observed during performance of the CAMP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

- 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 will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- 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 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 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.

- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will 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.

- If the downwind PM10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/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 will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review.

5.6 Agency Approvals

Permits or government approvals required for remedial construction have been or will be obtained prior to the start of remedial construction. Approval of this RAWP by OER does not

constitute satisfaction of these requirements and will not be a substitute for any required permit.

5.7 Site Preparation

Pre-Construction Meeting

OER will be invited to attend the pre-construction meeting at the Site with all parties involved in the remedial process prior to the start of remedial construction activities.

Mobilization

Mobilization will be conducted as necessary for each phase of work at the Site. Mobilization includes field personnel orientation, equipment mobilization (including securing all sampling equipment needed for the field investigation), marking/staking sampling locations and utility mark-outs. Each field team member will attend an orientation meeting to become familiar with the general operation of the Site, health and safety requirements, and field procedures.

Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts

The presence of utilities and easements on the Site will be fully investigated prior to the performance of invasive work such as excavation or drilling under this plan by using, at a minimum, the One-Call System (811). Underground utilities may pose an electrocution, explosion, or other hazard during excavation or drilling activities. All invasive activities will be performed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to assure safety. Utility companies and other responsible authorities will be contacted to locate and mark the locations, and a copy of the Mark-Out Ticket will be retained by the contractor prior to the start of drilling, excavation or other invasive subsurface operations. Overhead utilities may also be present within the anticipated work zones. Electrical hazards associated with drilling in the vicinity of overhead utilities will be prevented by maintaining a safe distance between overhead power lines and drill rig masts.

Proper safety and protective measures pertaining to utilities and easements, and compliance with all laws and regulations will be employed during invasive and other work contemplated under this RAWP. The integrity and safety of on-Site and off-Site structures will be maintained during all invasive, excavation or other remedial activity performed under the RAWP.

Dewatering

Dewatering is anticipated during excavation and foundation construction activities at the Site. Dewatering will be completed in accordance with a NYCDEP permit. As part of the permit process, additional groundwater samples will be collected and be analyzed for NYCDEP dewatering parameters. All dewatering will be conducted in accordance with NYCDEP

regulations regarding discharge to the municipal sewer (including appropriate groundwater sampling and permitting) and NYSDEC regulations regarding groundwater discharge. There shall be no discharge of groundwater onto or into the site, unless it has been shown by sampling and laboratory analysis to meet all requirements of the TOGS AWQS or guidance values. A copy of the NYCDEP or NYSDEC sewer discharge permit will be included in the PE-certified RAR submitted to OER.

Equipment and Material Staging

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations.

Stabilized Construction Entrance

Steps will be taken to ensure that trucks departing the site will not track soil, fill or debris off-Site. Such actions may include use of cleaned asphalt or concrete roads or use of stone or other aggregate-based egress paths between the truck inspection station and the property exit. Measures will be taken to ensure that adjacent roadways will be kept clean of project-related soils, fill and debris.

Truck Inspection Station

An outbound-truck inspection station will be set up close to the Site exit. Before exiting the VCP Site, trucks will be required to stop at the truck inspection station and will be examined for evidence of contaminated soil on the undercarriage, body, and wheels. Soil and debris will be removed. Brooms, shovels and potable water will be utilized for the removal of soil from vehicles and equipment, as necessary.

Extreme Storm Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan

Damage from flooding or storm surge can include dislocation of soil and stockpiled materials, dislocation of site structures and construction materials and equipment, and dislocation of support of excavation structures. Damage from wind during an extreme storm event can create unsafe or unstable structures, damage safety structures and cause downed power lines creating dangerous site conditions and loss of power. In the event of emergency conditions caused by an extreme storm event, the enrollee will undertake the following steps for site preparedness prior to the event and response after the event.

Storm Preparedness

Preparations in advance of an extreme storm event will include the following: containerized hazardous materials and fuels will be removed from the property; loose materials will be secured to prevent dislocation and blowing by wind or water; heavy equipment such as excavators and generators will be removed from holes, trenches and depressions on the

property to high ground or removed from the property; an inventory of the property with photographs will be performed to establish conditions for the site and equipment prior to the event; stockpile covers for soil and fill will be secured by adding weights such as sandbags for added security and worn or ripped stockpile covers will be replaced with competent covers; stockpiled hazardous wastes will be removed from the property; stormwater management systems will be inspected and fortified, including, as necessary: clean and reposition silt fences, hay bales; clean storm sewer filters and traps; and secure and protect pumps and hosing.

Storm Response

At the conclusion of an extreme storm event, as soon as it is safe to access the property, a complete inspection of the property will be performed. A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection and after the site security is assessed. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. Petroleum spills will be reported to NYSDEC consistent with State regulations. If the source of the spill is ongoing and can be identified, it should be stopped if this can be done safely. Potential hazards will be addressed immediately, consistent with guidance issued by NYSDEC. Emergency and spill conditions will also be reported to OER.

Public safety structures related to the remediation, such as construction security fences will be repaired promptly to eliminate public safety threats. Debris will be collected and removed. Dewatering will be performed in compliance with existing laws and regulations and consistent with emergency notifications, if any, from proper authorities. Eroded areas of soil including unsafe slopes will be stabilized and fortified. Dislocated materials will be collected and appropriately managed. Support of excavation structure will be inspected and fortified as required by DOB. Impacted stockpiles will be contained and damaged stockpile covers will be replaced. Stormwater control systems and structures will be inspected and maintained as necessary. If soil or fill materials are discharged off site to adjacent properties, property owners and OER will be notified and corrective measure plan designed to remove and clean dislocated material will be submitted to OER and implemented following approval by OER and granting of site access by the property owner.

Storm Response Reporting

A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection. An inspection report established by OER is available on OER's website (www.nyc.gov/oer) and will be used for this purpose. Site conditions pertinent to the RAWP will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. The site inspection report will be sent to the OER project manager

and will include the site name, address, tax block and lot, site primary and alternate contact name and phone number.

A damage and soil release assessment will be completed that includes:

- whether the project had stockpiles;
- whether stockpiles were damaged;
- photographs of damage and notice of plan for repair;
- report of whether soil from the site was dislocated and whether any of the soil left the site;
- estimates of the volume of soil that left the site, nature of impact, and photographs;
- description of erosion damage;
- description of equipment damage;
- description of damage to the remedial program or the construction program, such as damage to the support of excavation;
- presence of on-site or off-site exposure pathways caused by the storm;
- presence of petroleum or other spills and status of spill reporting to NYSDEC;
- description of corrective actions; and
- schedule for corrective actions.

This report should be completed and submitted to OER project manager with photographs within 24 hours of the time of safe entry to the property after the storm event.

5.8 Traffic Control

Drivers of trucks leaving the VCP Site with soil and fill will be instructed to proceed without stopping in the vicinity of the site to prevent neighborhood impacts. The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the site is shown on Figure 6.

5.9 Demobilization

Demobilization will include:

- As necessary, restoration of temporary access areas and areas that may have been disturbed to accommodate support areas (e.g., staging areas, decontamination areas, storage areas, temporary water management areas, and access area);
- Removal of sediment from erosion control measures and truck wash and disposal of materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Equipment decontamination, and;
- General refuse disposal.

Equipment will be decontaminated and demobilized at the completion of all field activities. Investigation equipment and large equipment (e.g., soil excavators) will be washed at the truck inspection station as necessary. In addition, all investigation and remediation-derived waste will be appropriately disposed.

5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping

Daily Reports

Daily reports providing a general summary of activities for each day of *active remedial work* will be emailed to the OER Project Manager by the end of the following day. Those reports will include:

- Project number and statement of the activities and an update of progress made and locations of work performed;
- Quantities of material imported and exported from the Site;
- Status of on-Site soil/fill stockpiles;
- A summary of all citizen complaints, with relevant details (basis of complaint; actions taken; etc.);
- A summary of CAMP excursions, if any;
- Photograph of notable Site conditions and activities.

The frequency of the reporting period may be revised in consultation with OER project manager based on planned project tasks. Daily email reports are not intended to be the primary mode of communication for notification to OER of emergencies (accidents, spills), requests for changes to the RAWP or other sensitive or time critical information. However, such information will be included in the daily reports. Emergency conditions and changes to the RAWP will be communicated directly to the OER project manager by personal communication. Daily reports will be included as an Appendix in the RAR.

Record Keeping and Photo Documentation

Job-site record keeping for all remedial work will be performed. These records will be maintained on-Site during the project and will be available for inspection by OER staff. Representative photographs will be taken of the Site prior to any remedial activities and during major remedial activities to illustrate remedial program elements and contaminant source areas. Photographs will be submitted at the completion of the project in the RAR in digital format (i.e. jpeg files).

5.11 Complaint Management

All complaints from citizens will be promptly reported to OER. Complaints will be addressed and outcomes will also be reported to OER in daily reports. Notices to OER will include the nature of the complaint, the party providing the complaint, and the actions taken to resolve any problems.

5.12 Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan

All changes to the RAWP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and will be documented in daily reports and reported in the RAR. The process to be followed if there are any deviations from the RAWP will include a request for approval for the change from OER noting the following:

- Reasons for deviating from the approved RAWP;
- Effect of the deviations on overall remedy; and
- Determination that the remedial action with the deviation(s) is protective of public health and the environment.

6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

An RAR will be submitted to OER following implementation of the remedial action defined in this RAWP. The RAR will document that the remedial work required under this RAWP has been completed and has been performed in compliance with this plan. The RAR will include:

- Information required by this RAWP;
- As-built drawings for all constructed remedial elements, required certifications, manifests and other written and photographic documentation of remedial work performed under this remedy;
- Site Management Plan (if Track 1 is not achieved);
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;
- Tabular summary of all endpoint sampling results and all material characterization results, QA/QC results for endpoint sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of all contaminated material removed from the Site including a map showing source areas;
- Account of the disposal destination of all contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include transportation and disposal records, and letters approving receipt of the material.
- Account of the origin and required chemical quality testing for material imported onto the Site.
- Continue registration of the property with an E-Designation by the DOB (if Track 1 is not achieved).
- Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital form.

Remedial Action Report Certification

The following certification will appear in front of the Executive Summary of the Remedial Action Report. The certification will include the following statements:

I, _____, am currently a professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the Site name or address Site (CEQR No. 03DCP069M).

I, _____, am a qualified Environmental Professional. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation remedial program for the 514 West 24th Street Site (CEQR No. 03DCP069M).

I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated January 2015 and Stipulations in a letter dated month day, year; if any were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that to the best of my knowledge contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Name

NYS PE License Number

Signature

Date

QEP Name

QEP Signature

Date

PE Stamp

7.0 SCHEDULE

The table below presents a schedule for the proposed remedial action and reporting. If the schedule for remediation and development activities changes, it will be updated and submitted to OER.

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	0	2
Remedial Excavation	2	28
Demobilization	28	2
Prepare/Submit Remedial Action Report	30	8

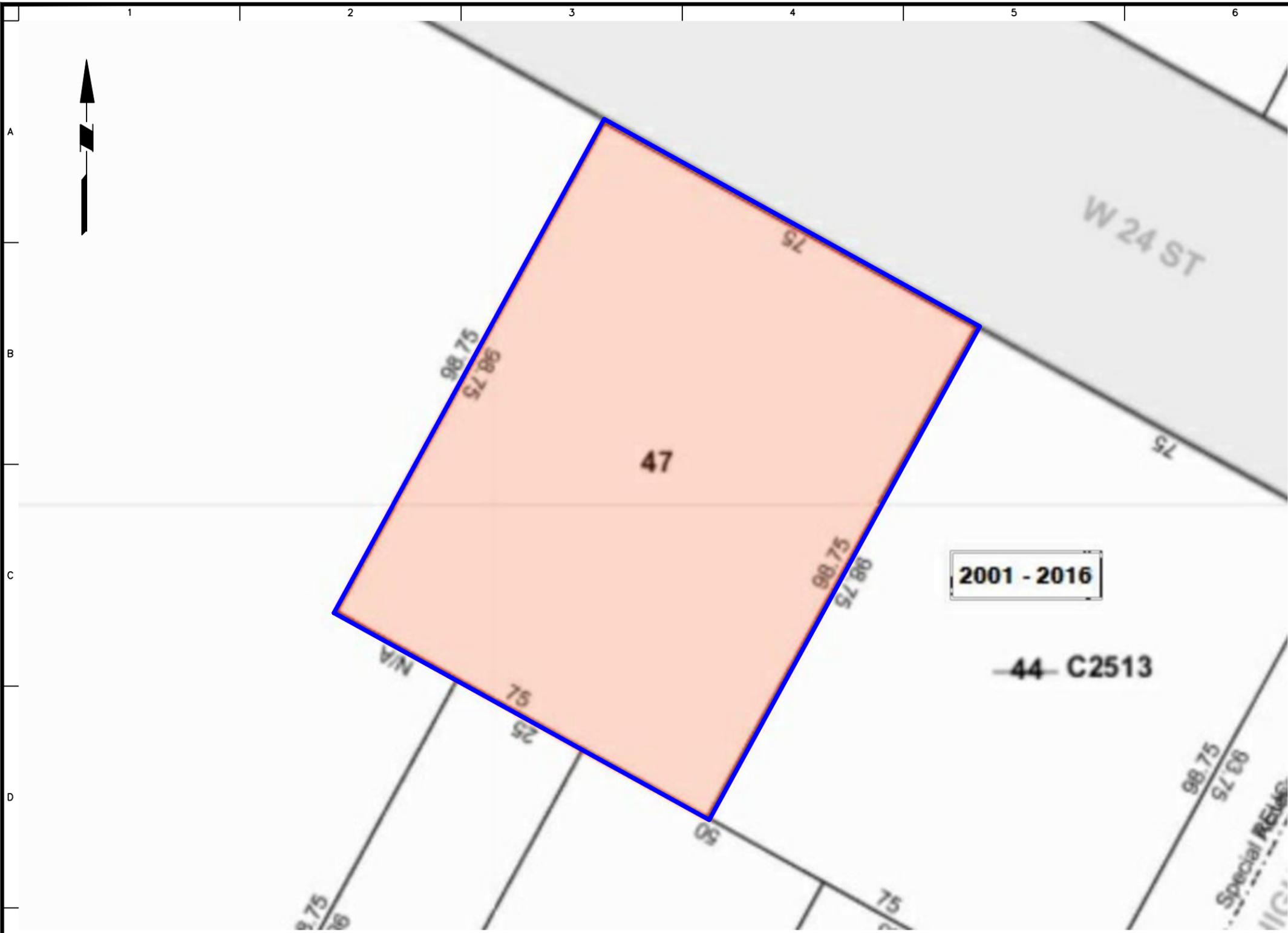


NOTES:

1. BASE MAP TAKEN FROM UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) QUADRANGLE MAPS 7.5 SERIES.

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 21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. Langan International LLC Collectively known as Langan	Project 514 WEST 24TH STREET BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47 NEW YORK NEW YORK	Figure Title SITE LOCATION MAP	Project No. 170329901	Figure No. 1
	Date 01/19/2015	Scale NTS	Drawn By JA	Submission Date 01/19/2015



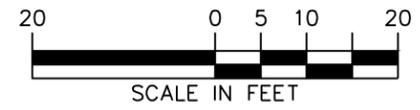
LEGEND

 APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. BASEMAP TAKEN FROM NYC DIGITAL TAX MAP ON 12/11/2014.

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.

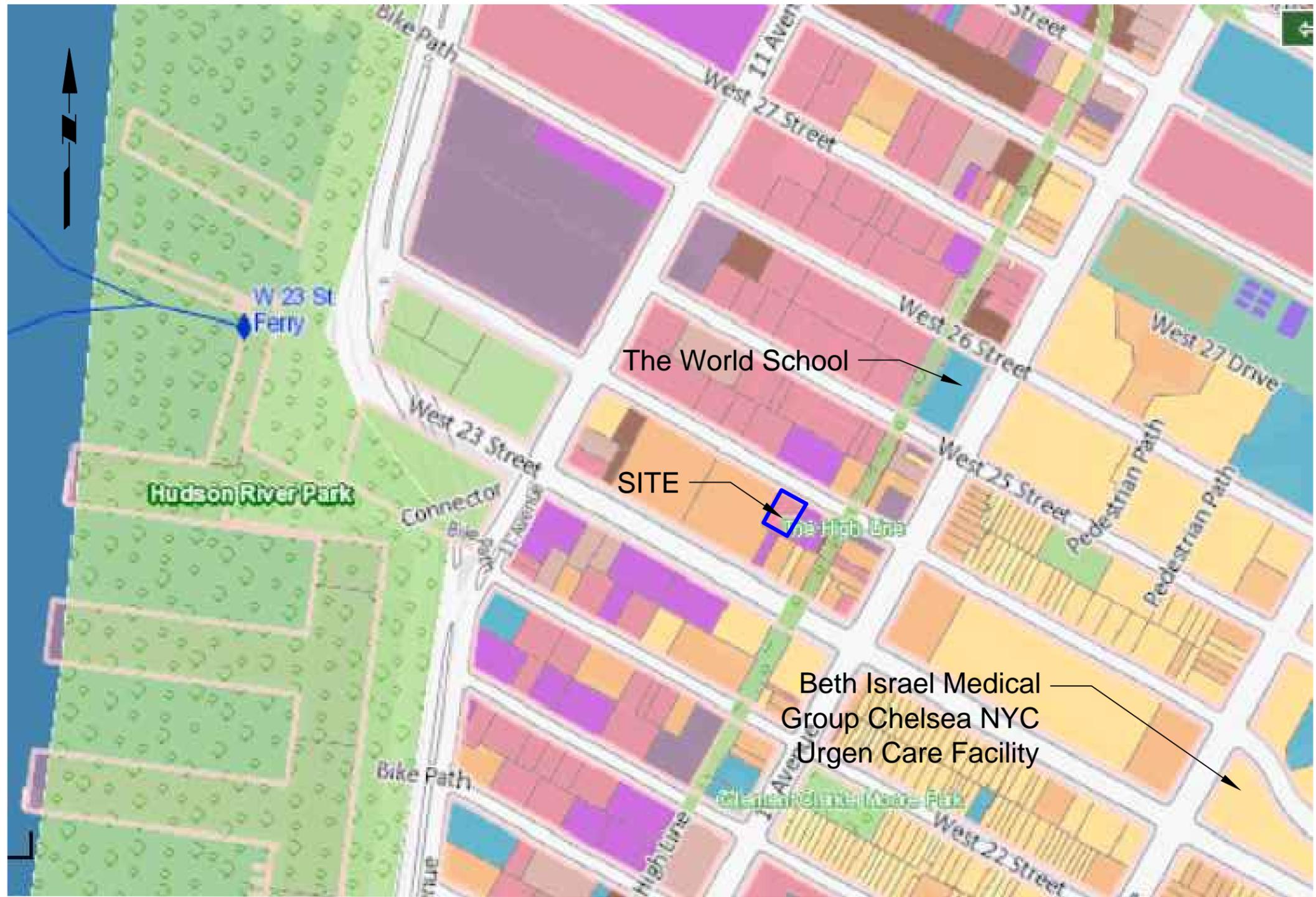


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 Collectively known as Langan

Project
514 WEST 24TH STREET
BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47
NEW YORK NEW YORK

Figure Title
SITE PLAN

Project No. 170329901	Figure No. 2
Date 1/27/2015	
Scale 1" = 20'	
Drawn By JA	Sheet 2 of 6
Submission Date	



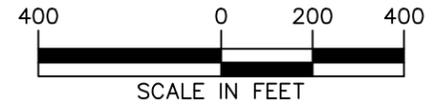
LEGEND

- 1 & 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED USE
- OPEN SPACE & OUTDOOR RECREATION
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONS
- INDUSTRIAL
- PARKING
- TRANSPORTATION/UTILITIES
- VACANT LOTS
- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. BACKGROUND FIGURE TAKEN FROM OASISNYC.NET

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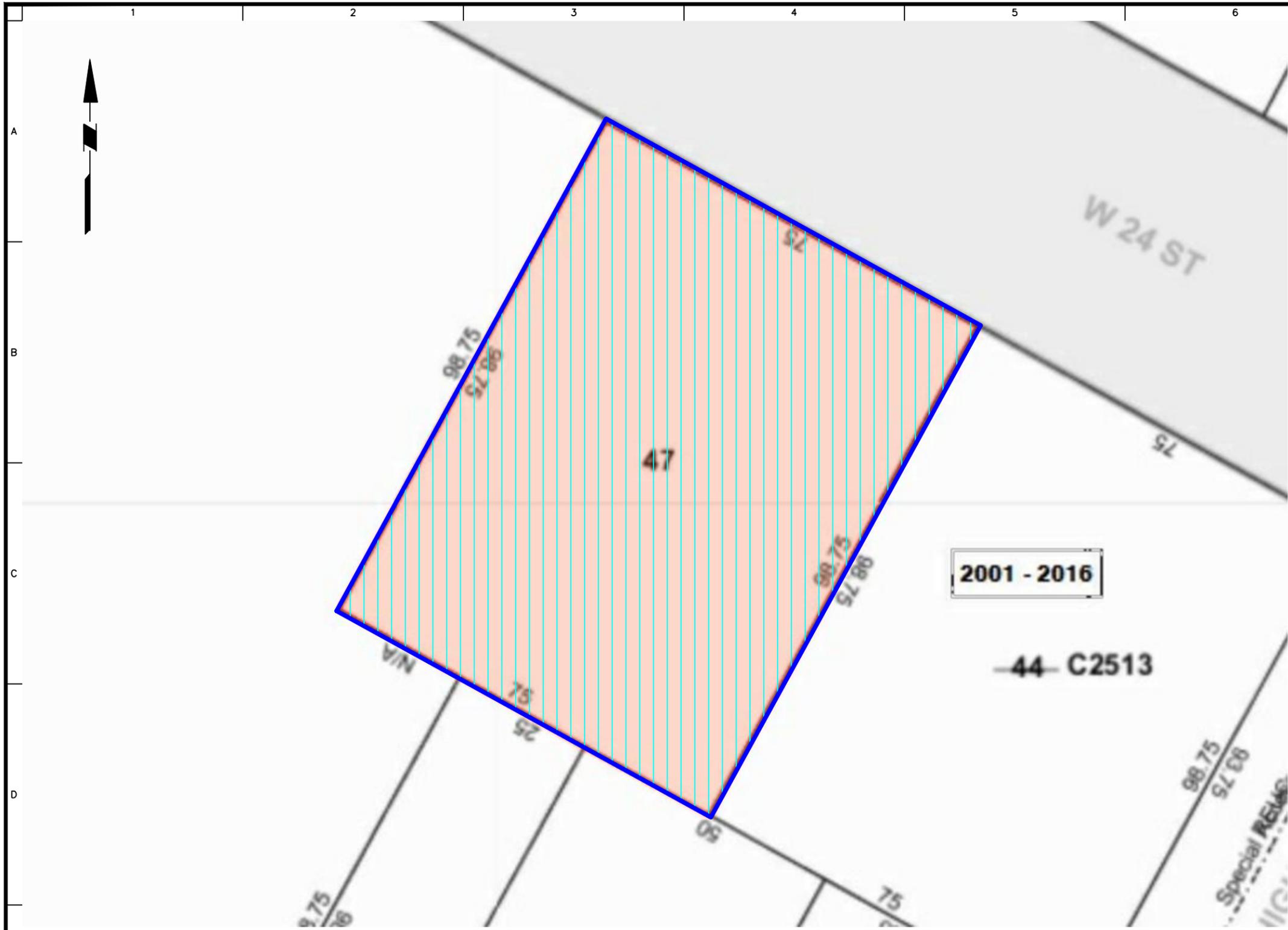
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 Langan CT, Inc.
 Langan International LLC
 Collectively known as Langan

Project
514 WEST 24TH STREET
BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47
 NEW YORK NEW YORK

Figure Title
SURROUNDING LAND USE PLAN

Project No. 170329901	3
Date 1/27/2015	
Scale 1"=400'	
Drawn By NB	
Submission Date	Sheet 3 of 6



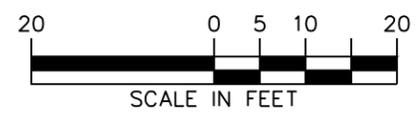
LEGEND

-  APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
-  PROPOSED EXCAVATION TO APPROXIMATELY 24 FEET BELOW GRADE SURFACE

NOTES

1. BASEMAP TAKEN FROM NYC DIGITAL TAX MAP ON 12/11/2014.

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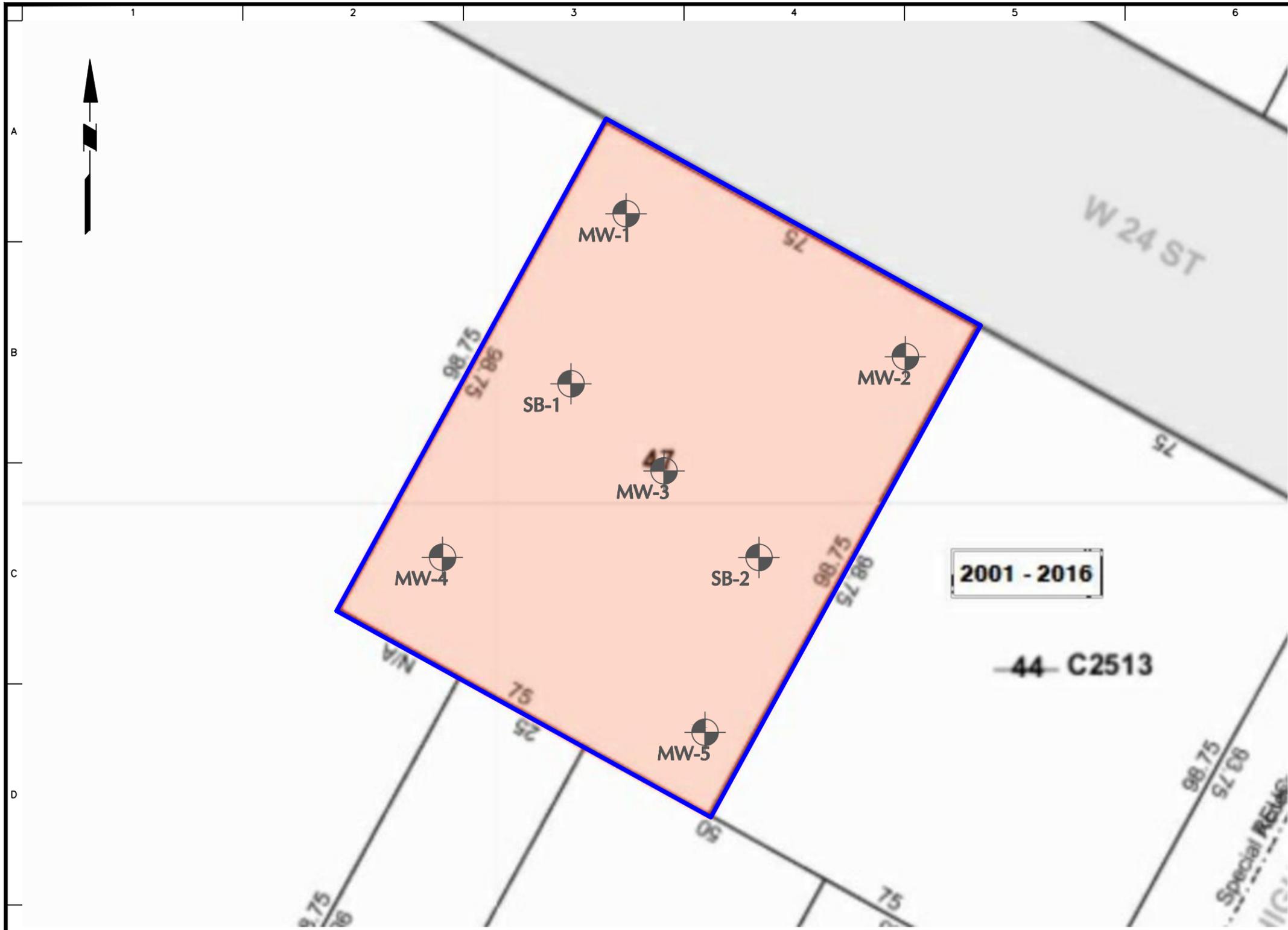


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Project
514 WEST 24TH STREET
 BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47
 NEW YORK NEW YORK

Figure Title
SITE EXCAVATION PLAN

Project No. 170329901	Figure No. 4
Date 1/19/2015	
Scale 1" = 20'	
Drawn By JA	Sheet 4 of 6
Submission Date	



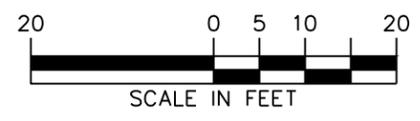
LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- ENDPOINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS

NOTES

1. BASEMAP TAKEN FROM NYC DIGITAL TAX MAP ON 12/11/2014.
2. BORING LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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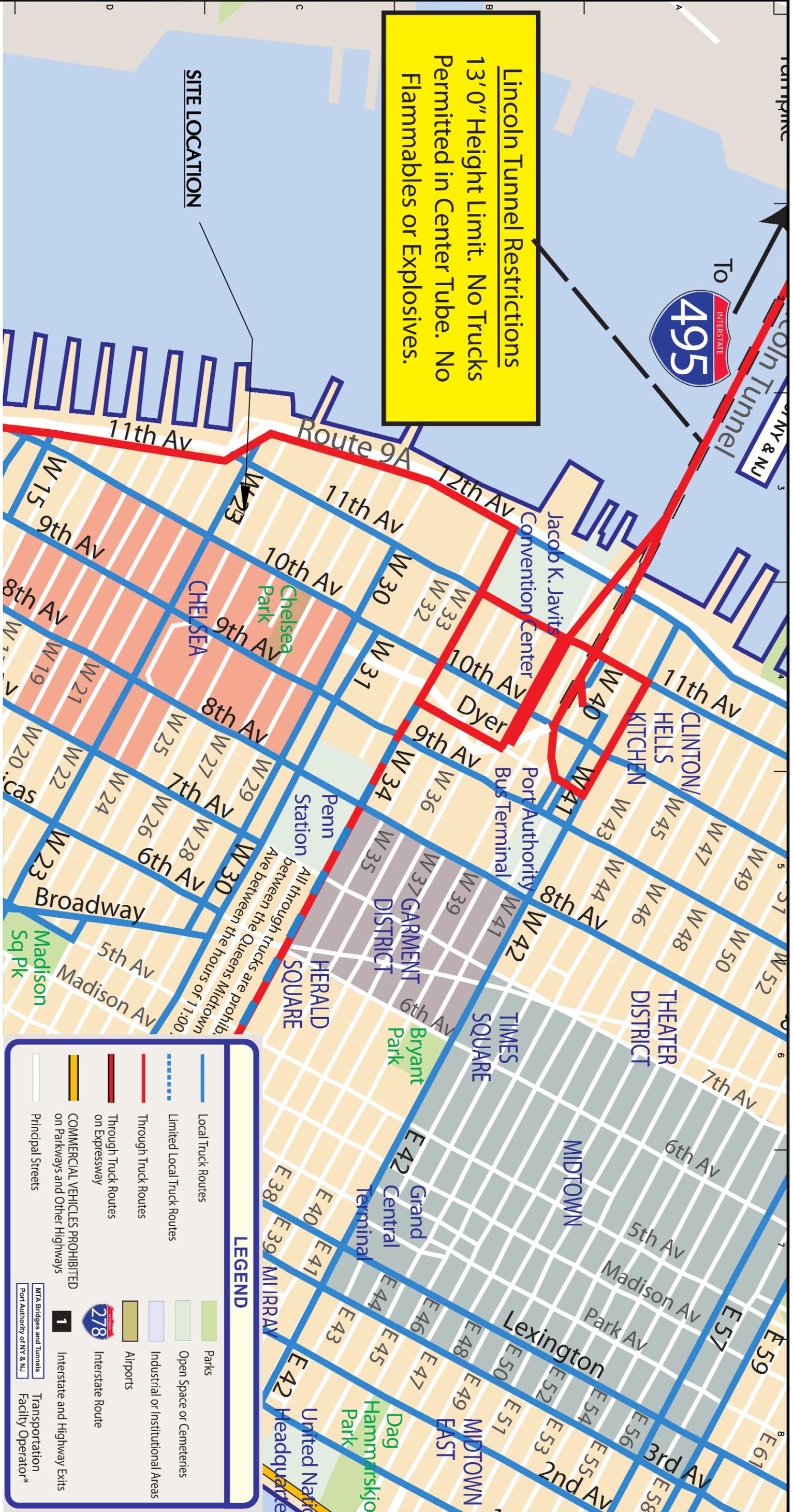
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 BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47
 NEW YORK NEW YORK

Figure Title
COMPLETED ENDPOINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Project No. 170329901	5
Date 1/19/2015	
Scale 1" = 20'	
Drawn By JA	Sheet 5 of 6
Submission Date	

Lincoln Tunnel Restrictions
 13'0" Height Limit. No Trucks Permitted in Center Tube. No Flammables or Explosives.



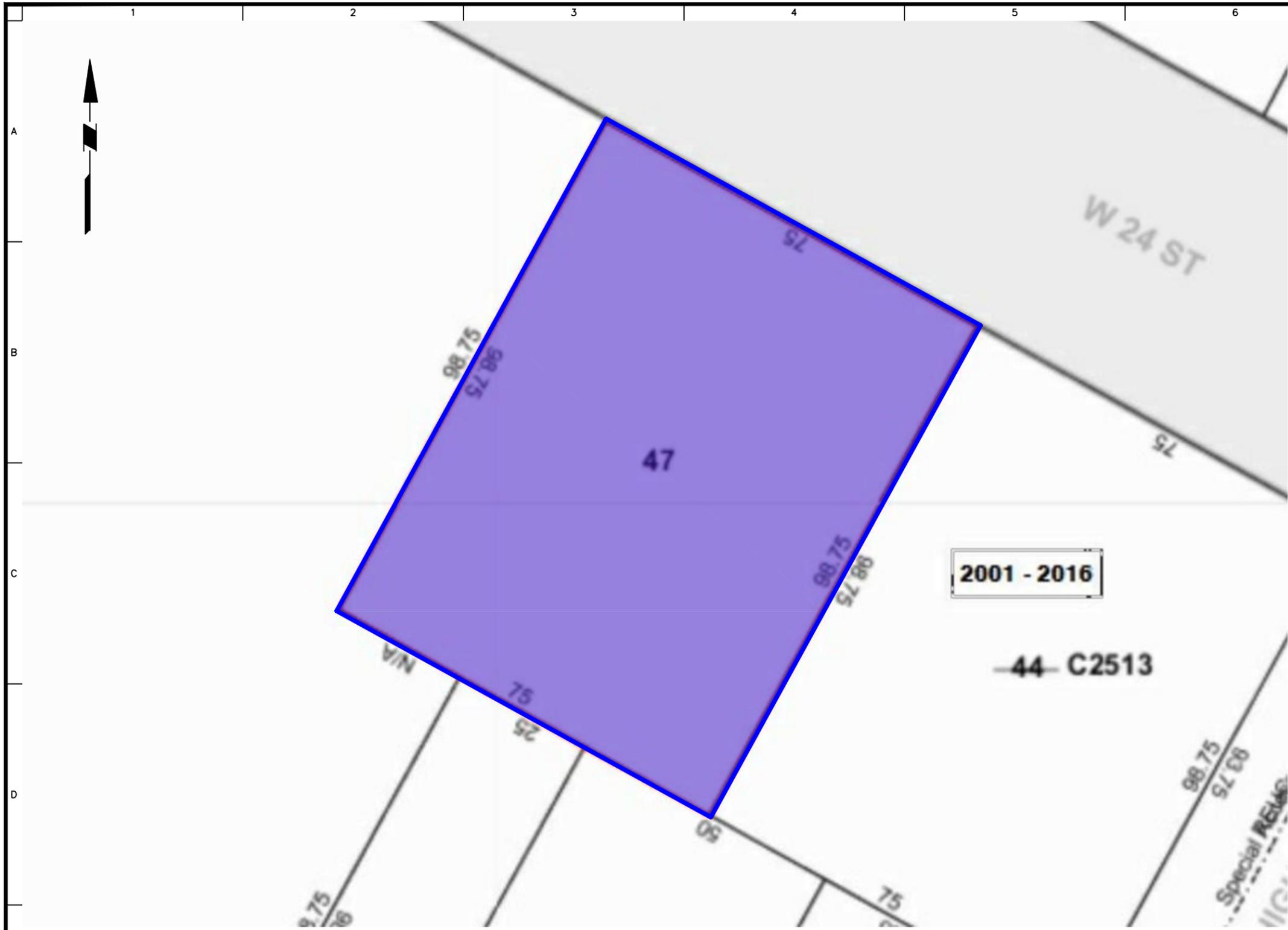
SITE LOCATION

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Date 1/27/2015		Scale NTS		Drawn By JA	
Submission Date		Sheet 6 of 6			

LEGEND

	Local Truck Routes		Parks
	Limited Local Truck Routes		Open Space or Cemeteries
	Through Truck Routes		Industrial or Institutional Areas
	Through Truck Routes on Expressway		Airports
	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PROHIBITED on Parkways and Other Highways		Interstate Route
	Principal Streets		Interstate and Highway Exits
	MTA Bridges and Tunnels		Transportation Facility Operator*
	Port Authority of NY & NJ		



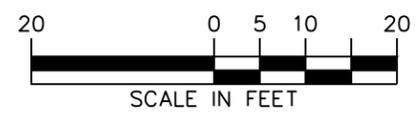
LEGEND

-  APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
-  ENGINEERED COMPOSITE COVER CONSISTING OF THE BUILDING'S CONCRETE SLAB

NOTES

1. BASEMAP TAKEN FROM NYC DIGITAL TAX MAP ON 12/11/2014.

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Project
514 WEST 24TH STREET
 BLOCK No. 695, LOT No. 47
 NEW YORK NEW YORK

Figure Title
SITE COVER SYSTEM

Project No. 170329901	Figure No. 7
Date 3/27/2015	
Scale 1" = 20'	
Drawn By JA	Sheet 7 of 7
Submission Date	

Table 1
Track 1 Soil Cleanup Objectives
Remedial Action Work Plan
514 West 24th Street, New York, New York
Langan Project No. 170329901

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use⁽¹⁾
Metals (mg/kg)		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	13
Selenium	7782-49-2	3.9
Pesticides (mg/kg)		
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0033
PCBs⁽²⁾(mg/kg)		
Total PCBs	1336-36-3	0.1

⁽¹⁾ - Adapted from 6 NYCRR PART 375 Table 375-6.8(a):Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives

⁽²⁾ - PCBs = Polychlorinated biphenyls

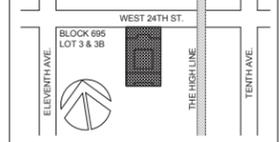
Table 2
Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives
Remedial Action Work Plan
514 West 24th Street, New York, New York
Langan Project No. 170329901

Contaminant	CAS Number	Site-Specific Use
Metals (mg/kg)		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	23
Barium	7440-39-3	750
Lead	7439-92-1	1000
SVOCs⁽¹⁾(mg/kg)		
Total SVOCs	-	250

⁽¹⁾ - SVOCs = semivolatile organic compounds

APPENDIX A
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14	DOB ISSUE	



KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:

DRAWING TITLE:
CELLAR - PLAN

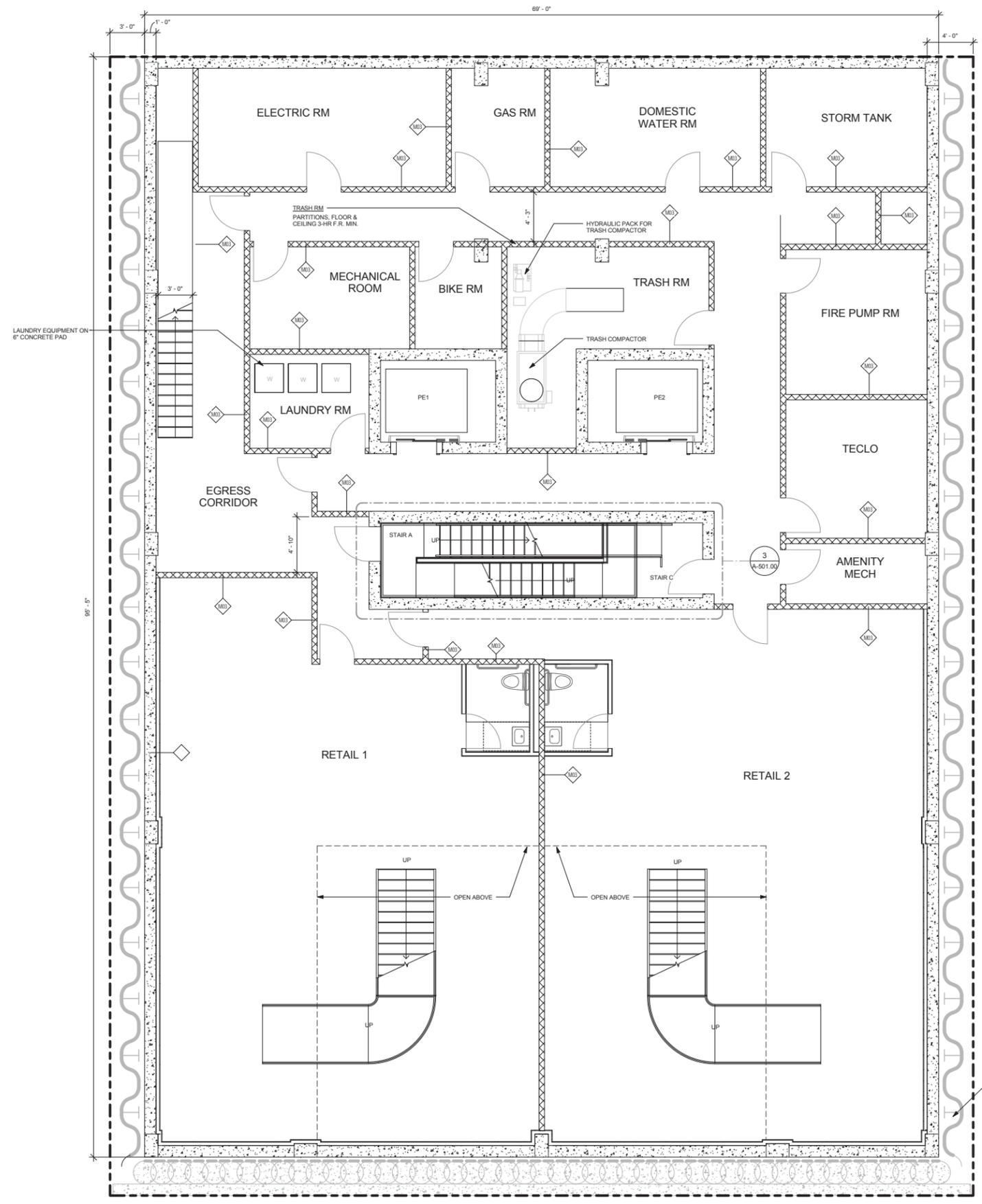
SHEET NUMBER:
A-100.00
 SCALE: As indicated PAGE: 11 OF 24

DOB BSCAN STICKER

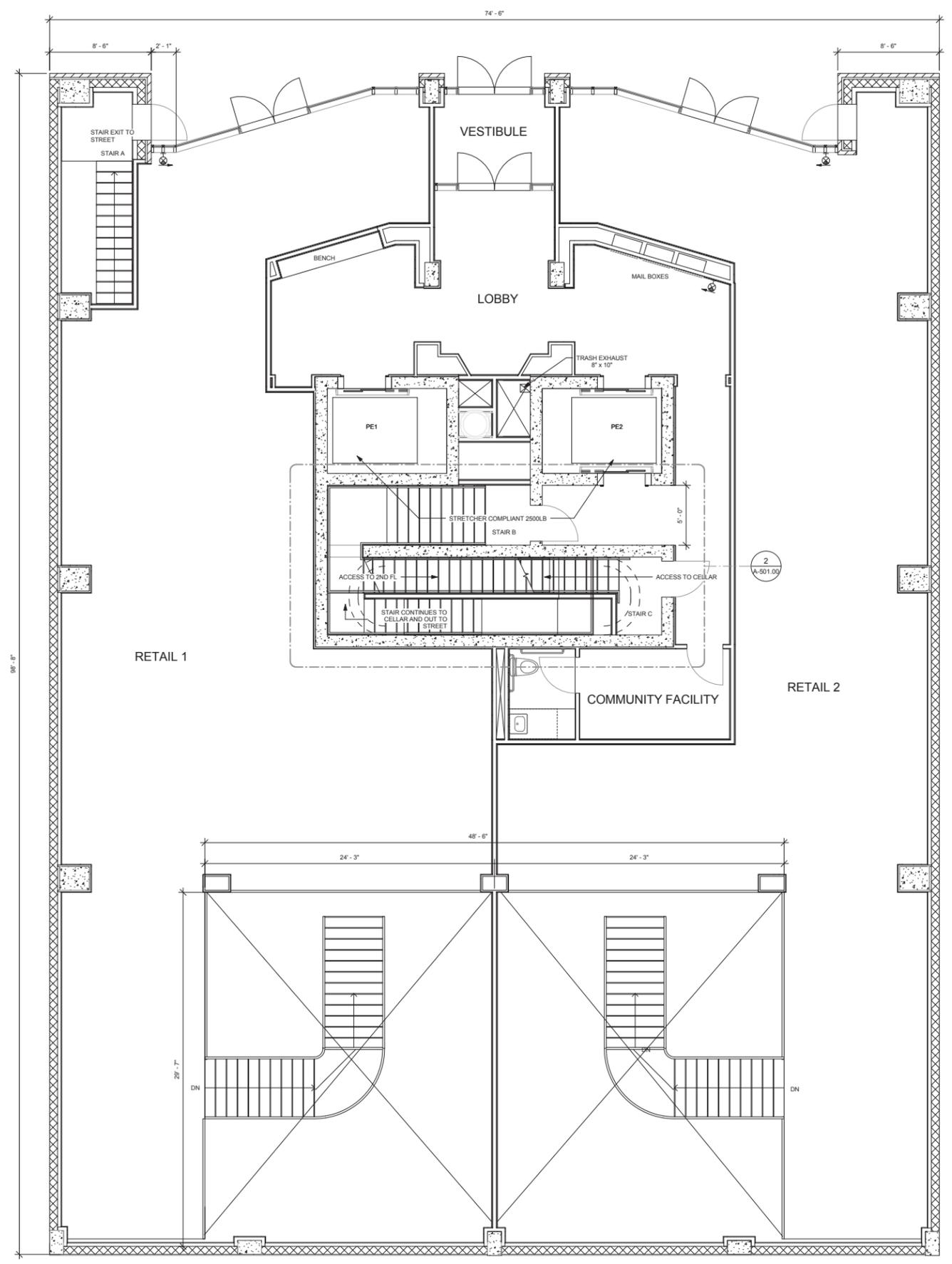


PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
1	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
11	WINDOW TAG		
M01	WALL TAG		
101	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.



1 CELLAR - PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

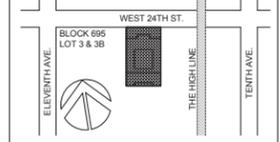


PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
	CALL OUT NUMBER		
	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
	WINDOW TAG		
	WALL TAG		
	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.

1 1ST FLOOR - PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14	DOB ISSUE	

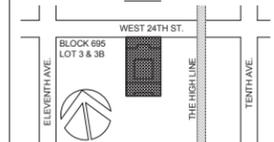


KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:
 DRAWING TITLE:
1ST FLOOR - PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
A-101.00
 SCALE: As Indicated PAGE: 12 OF 24

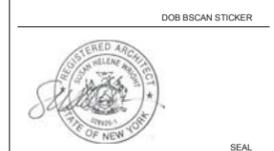


NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14	DOB ISSUE	



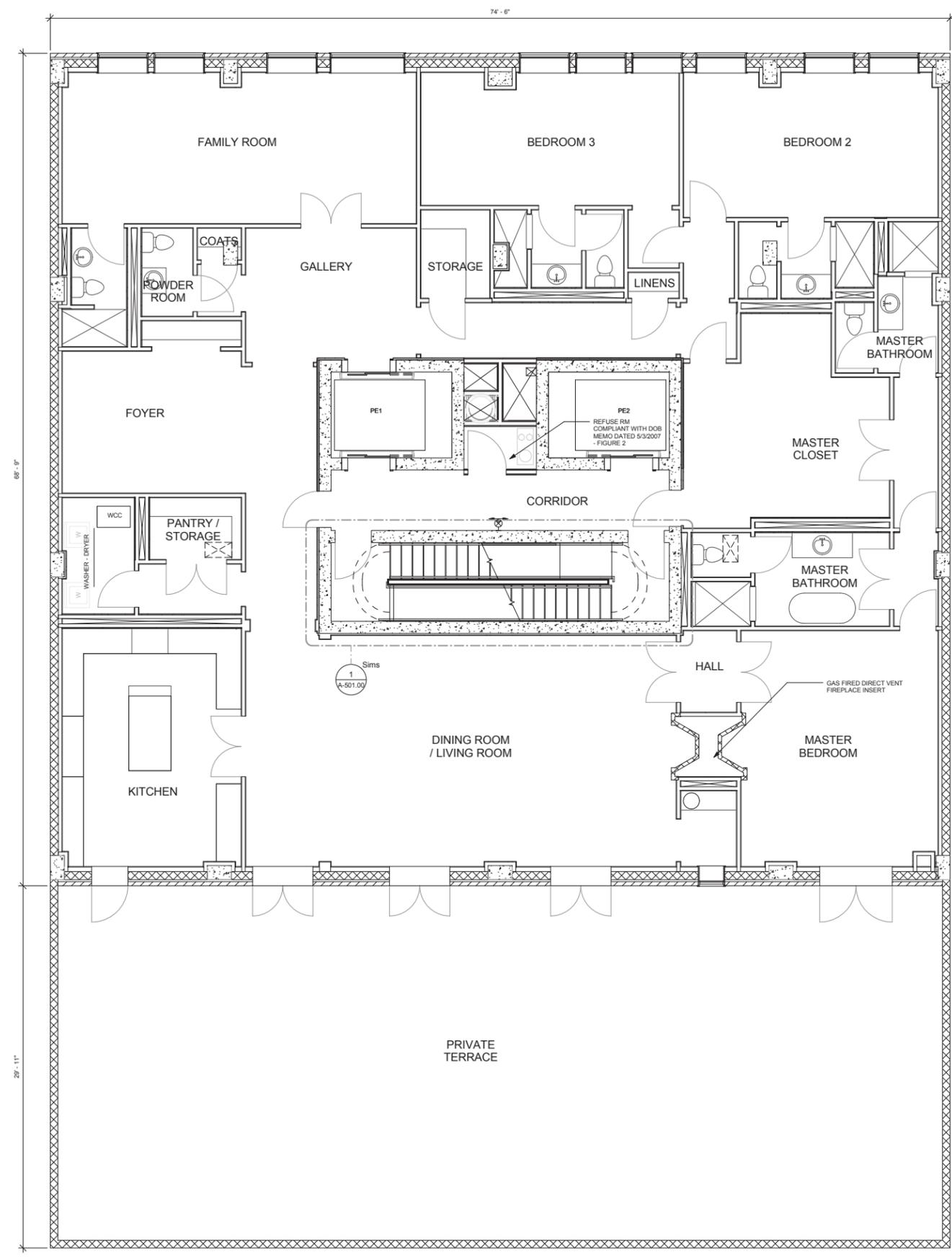
KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:
 DRAWING TITLE:
2ND FLOOR - PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
A-102.00
 SCALE: As Indicated PAGE: 13 OF 24

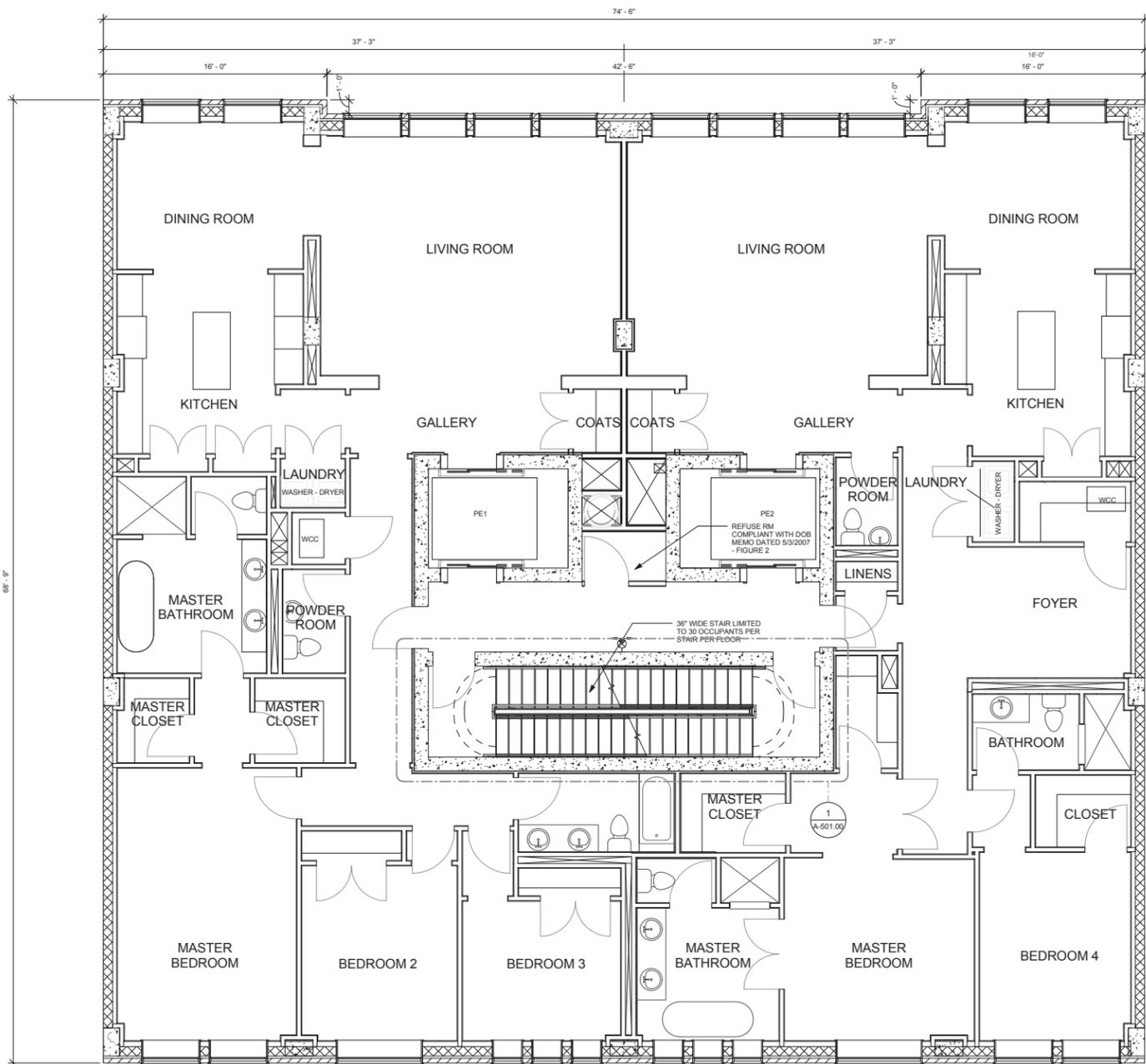


PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
	CALL OUT NUMBER		
	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
	WINDOW TAG		
	WALL TAG		
	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.



1 2nd Floor
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
1	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
11	WINDOW TAG		
A02	WALL TAG		
101	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.

1 3rd Floor
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PROJECT TITLE:
514 W 24TH OWNER LLC
 514 West 24th
 New York, NY 10011
 Owner:
JDS Development Group
 104 10th Avenue
 New York, NY 10011
 Tel: 212-974-2844
Largo Investments
 223 North 8th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11211
 Tel: 646-330-5055

Architect:
IBI Group • Gruzen Samton
 320 West 13th Street, 9th Floor
 New York, NY 10014 United States
 Tel: 212-477-0900

Designer:
Roman and Williams Buildings and Interiors
 324 Lafayette Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 212-625-3898

Structural:
Severud Associates
 469 7th Avenue
 New York, NY 10018
 Tel: 212-596-3700

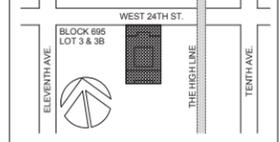
MEP / Facade:
Buro Happold Consulting Engineering, P.C.
 100 Broadway, 23 floor
 New York, NY 10025
 Tel: 212-334-2025

Code Consultant / DOB Expeditor:
Metropolis Group
 22 Courtland Street, 10th floor
 New York, NY 10007
 Tel: 212-233-6344

Geotechnical:
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
 225 West 34th Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10122
 Tel: 917-339-9360

Vertical Transportation:
Van Deusen & Associates
 5 Regent Street, Suite 524
 Livingston, NJ 07039
 Tel: 973-994-9220

NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14	DOB ISSUE	



KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:

DRAWING TITLE:
3RD FLOOR - PLAN (TYPICAL 4TH - 7TH)

SHEET NUMBER:
A-103.00
 SCALE: As indicated PAGE: 14 OF 24



PROJECT TITLE:
514 W 24TH OWNER LLC
 514 West 24th
 New York, NY 10011
 Owner:
JDS Development Group
 104 Fifth Avenue
 New York, NY 10011
 Tel: 212-674-2844
Largo Investments
 223 North 8th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11211
 Tel: 646-330-5035

Architect:
IBI Group • Gruzen Samton
 320 West 13th Street, 9th Floor
 New York, NY 10014 United States
 Tel: 212-477-0900

Designer:
Roman and Williams Buildings and Interiors
 324 Lafayette Street, 8th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 212-625-3808

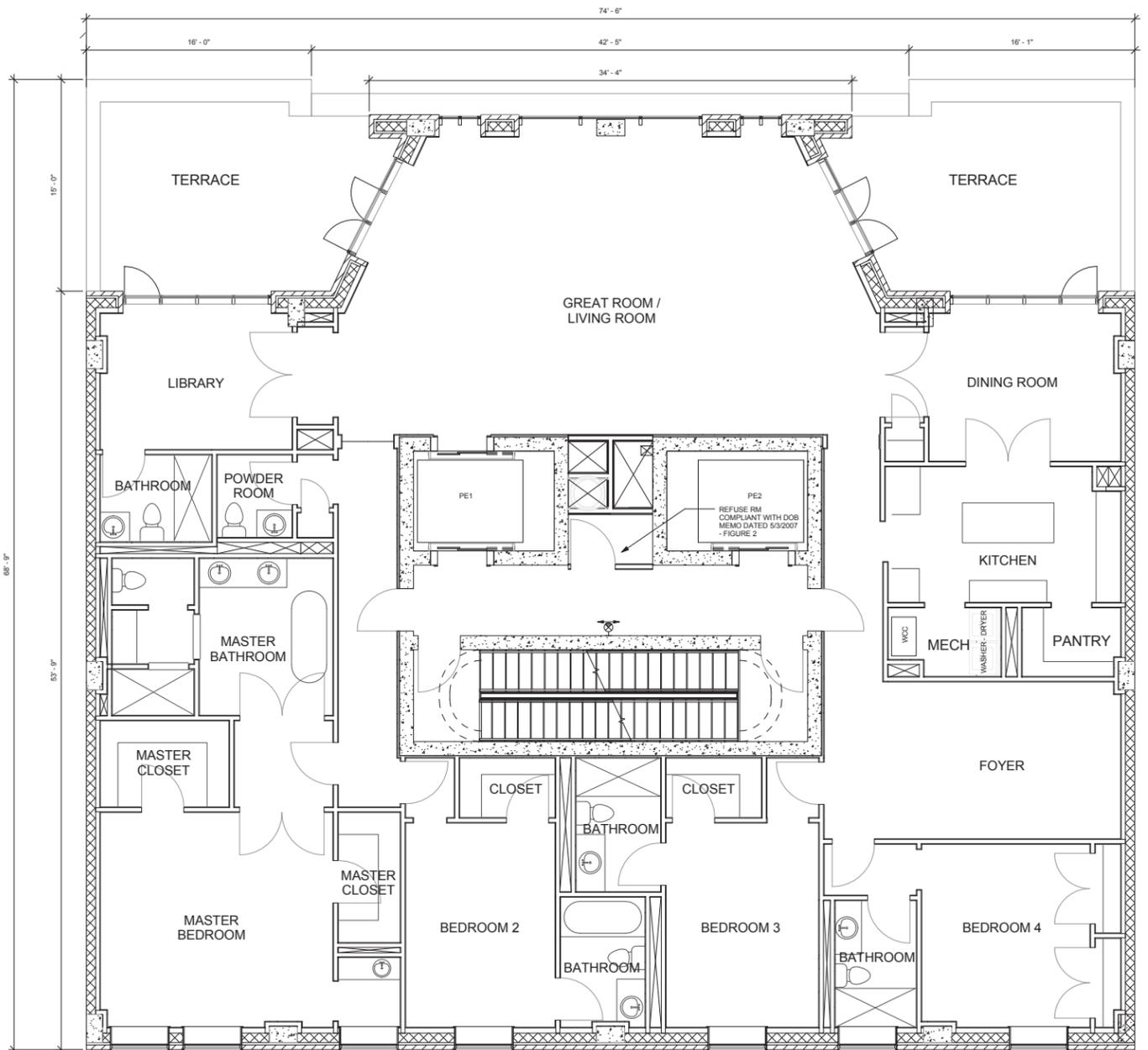
Structural:
Severud Associates
 469 7th Avenue
 New York, NY 10018
 Tel: 212-986-3700

MEP / Facade:
Buro Happold Consulting Engineering, P.C.
 100 Broadway, 23 floor
 New York, NY 10005
 Tel: 212-334-2025

Code Consultant / DOB Expeditor:
Metropolis Group
 22 Courtland Street, 10th floor
 New York, NY 10007
 Tel: 212-233-6344

Geotechnical:
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
 225 West 34th Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10122
 Tel: 917-339-9360

Vertical Transportation:
Van Deusen & Associates
 5 Regent Street, Suite 824
 Livingston, NJ 07039
 Tel: 973-994-9220

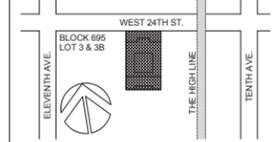


PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
A101	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
11	WINDOW TAG		
AD	WALL TAG		
101	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.

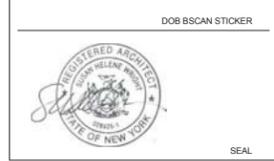
1 8th Floor
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

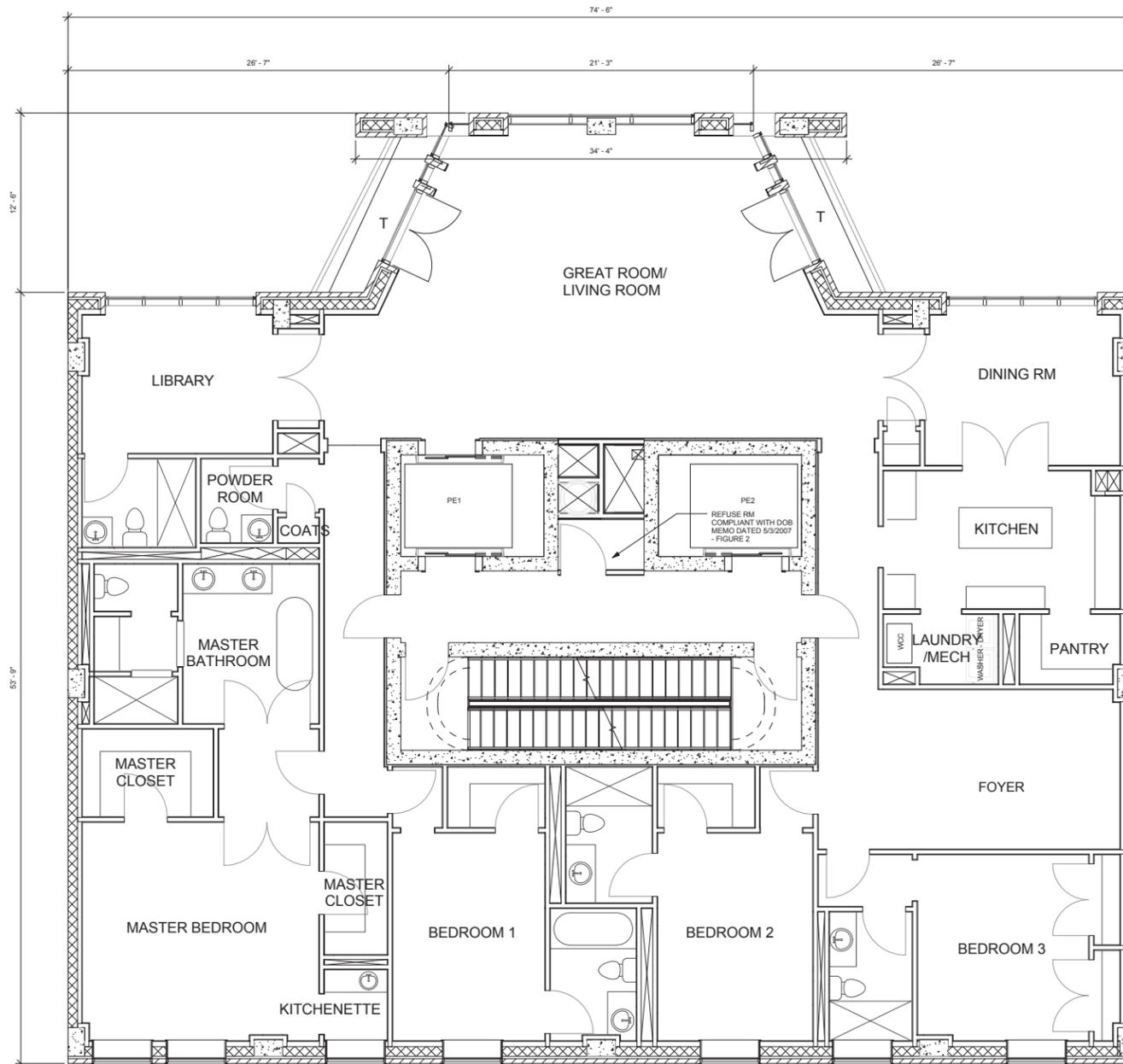
NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14	DOB ISSUE	



KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:
 DRAWING TITLE:
8TH FLOOR - PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
A-108.00
 SCALE: As indicated PAGE: 15 OF 24

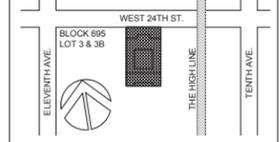




PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
A101	CALL OUT ELEVATION NUMBER		INDICATES DOOR AND DOOR SWING DIRECTION
1	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		INDICATES MINIMUM CLEARANCE REQUIREMENT
1	CALL OUT NUMBER		
A101	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
11	WINDOW TAG		
101	WALL TAG		
101	DOOR TAG		
GENERAL NOTES: 1. SEE A-100 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES. 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR-WALL INFORMATION.			

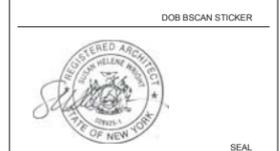
1 9th Floor
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

NO.	DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
08/29/14		DOB ISSUE



KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:
 DRAWING TITLE:
9TH FLOOR - PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
A-109.00
 SCALE: As Indicated PAGE: 16 OF 24



PROJECT TITLE:
514 W 24TH OWNER LLC
 514 West 24th
 New York, NY 10011
 Owner:
JDS Development Group
 104 Fifth Avenue
 New York, NY 10011
 Tel: 212-974-2844
Largo Investments
 223 North 8th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11211
 Tel: 646-330-5005

Architect:
IBI Group • Gruzen Samton
 320 West 13th Street, 9th Floor
 New York, NY 10014 United States
 Tel: 212-477-0900

Designer:
Roman and Williams Buildings and Interiors
 324 Lafayette Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 212-625-3608

Structure:
Severud Associates
 469 7th Avenue
 New York, NY 10018
 Tel: 212-696-3700

MEP / Elevation:
Buro Happold Consulting Engineering, P.C.
 100 Broadway, 23 floor
 New York, NY 10005
 Tel: 212-334-0025

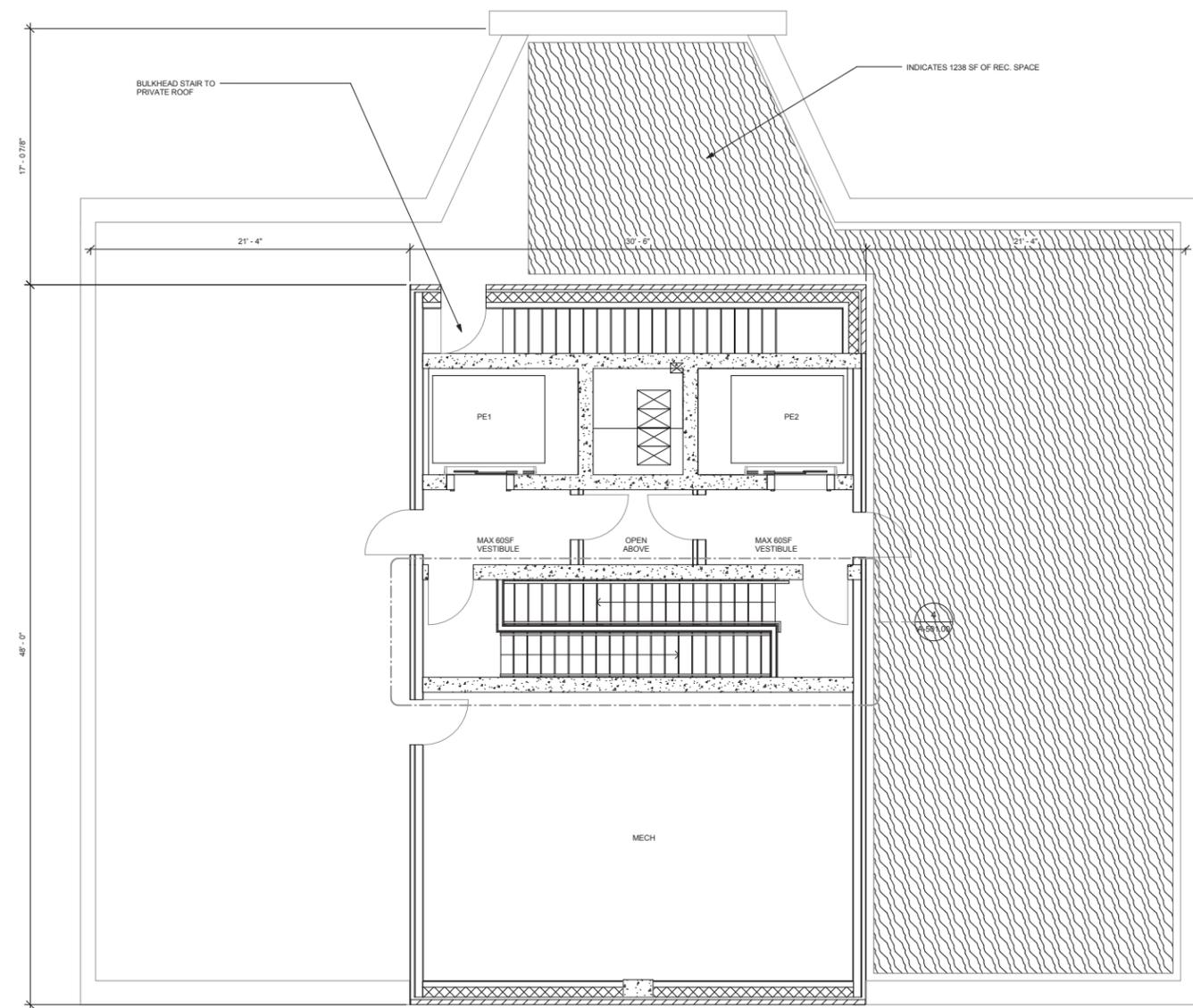
Code Consultant / DOB Expeditor:
Metropolis Group
 22 Courtland Street, 10th floor
 New York, NY 10007
 Tel: 212-253-8344

Geotechnical:
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
 225 West 34th Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10122
 Tel: 917-339-9360

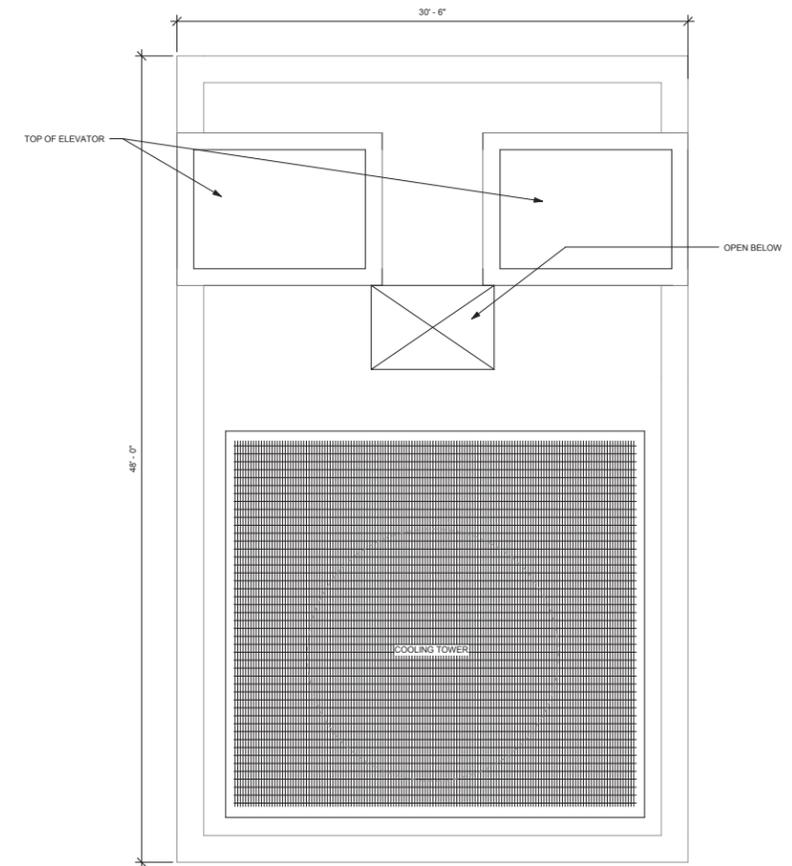
Vertical Transportation:
Van Deusen & Associates
 5 Regent Street, Suite 524
 Livingston, NJ 07039
 Tel: 973-994-9220

PLAN TAG LEGEND		PLAN LEGEND	
NAME	ROOM TAG NAME		INDICATES INSWING CASEMENT OPERATION
#	ROOM TAG NUMBER		INDICATES REVERSIBLE DOOR POSITION TO COMPLY WITH ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENT
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A101	CALL OUT PAGE NUMBER		
11	WINDOW TAG		
AD	WALL TAG		
101	DOOR TAG		

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. SEE A-400 SERIES DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, UNIT DIMENSIONS, CLEARANCES AT DOORWAYS AND PARTITION TYPES.
 2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR COLUMN, PIER, AND SHEAR WALL INFORMATION.

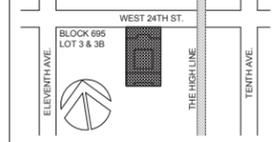


1 Main Roof - Plan
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 Upper Roof - Plan
 A-300.00 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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KEY PLAN
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 DOB No:
 DRAWING TITLE:
ROOF - PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:
A-111.00
 SCALE: As Indicated PAGE: 18 OF 24

DOB BSCAN STICKER



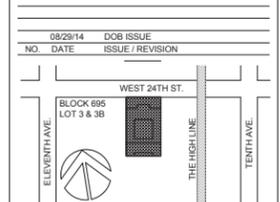
PROJECT TITLE:
514 W 24TH OWNER LLC
 514 West 24th
 New York, NY 10011
 Owner:
JDS Development Group
 104 Fifth Avenue
 New York, NY 10011
 Tel: 212-974-2844
Largo Investments
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 Tel: 646-330-5005

Architect:
IBI Group • Gruzen Samton
 320 West 13th Street, 9th Floor
 New York, NY 10014 United States
 Tel: 212-477-0900
 Designer:
Roman and Williams Buildings and Interiors
 324 Lafayette Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 212-625-3808
 Structure:
Severud Associates
 469 7th Avenue
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 Tel: 212-966-3700
 MEP / Engineer:
Buro Happold Consulting Engineering, P.C.
 100 Broadway, 23 floor
 New York, NY 10005
 Tel: 212-334-0025
 Code Consultant / DOB Expeditor:
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 New York, NY 10007
 Tel: 212-253-9344
 Geotechnical:
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
 225 West 34th Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 917-339-9360
 Vertical Transportation:
Van Deusen & Associates
 5 Regent Street, Suite 524
 Livingston, NJ 07039
 Tel: 973-994-9220



2 South
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

1 North
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:

DRAWING TITLE:
BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:
A-300.00
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" PAGE: 19 OF 24

DOB BSCAN STICKER



SEAL

PROJECT TITLE:
514 W 24TH OWNER LLC

514 West 24th
 New York, NY 10011

Owner:
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 104 Fifth Avenue
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 Tel: 212-974-2844

Largo Investments
 223 North 8th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11211
 Tel: 646-330-5005

Architect:
IBI Group • Gruzen Samton
 320 West 13th Street, 9th Floor
 New York, NY 10014 United States
 Tel: 212-477-0900

Designer:
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 324 Lafayette Street, 6th floor
 New York, NY 10012
 Tel: 212-625-3608

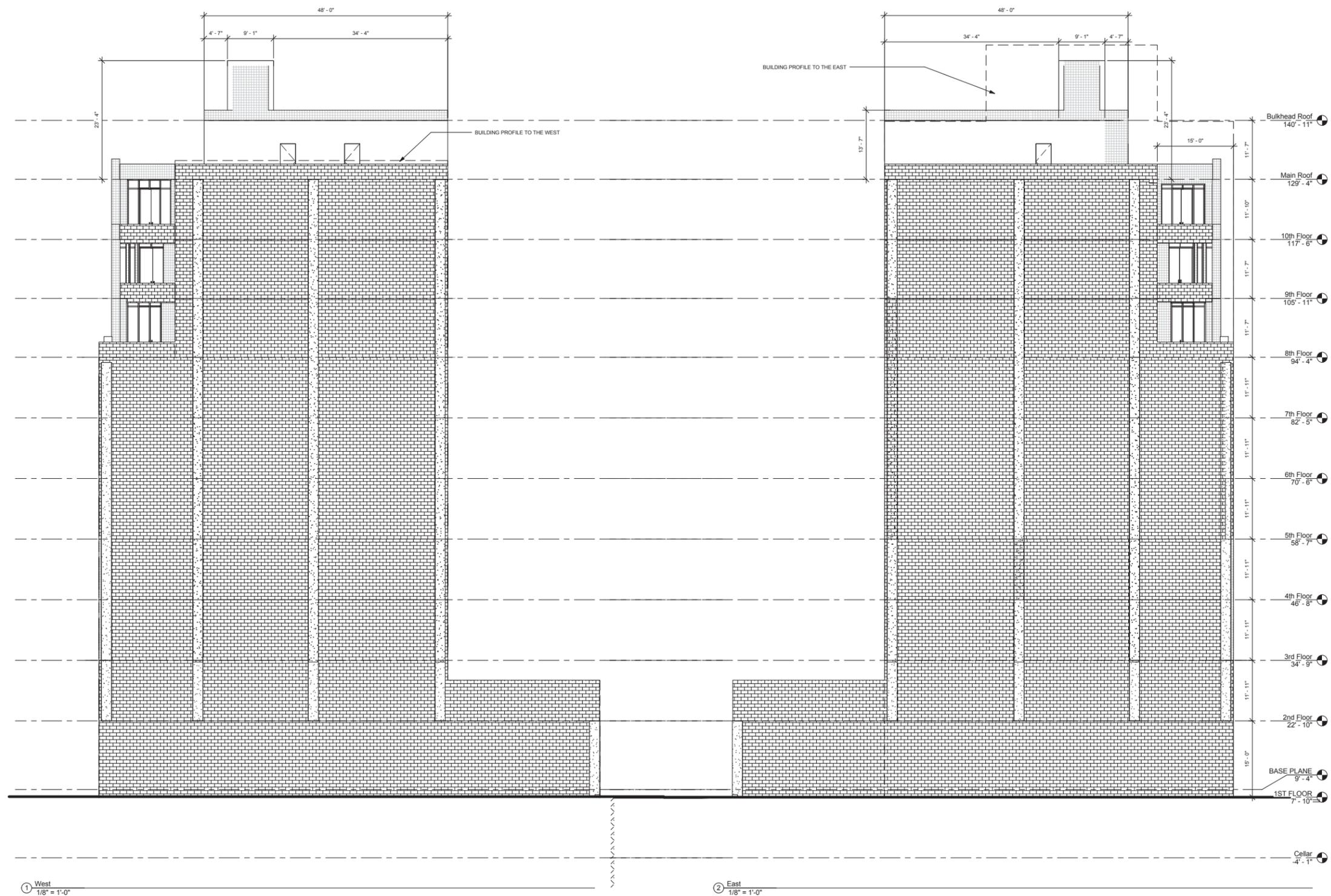
Structure:
Severud Associates
 469 7th Avenue
 New York, NY 10018
 Tel: 212-966-3700

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 100 Broadway, 23 floor
 New York, NY 10007
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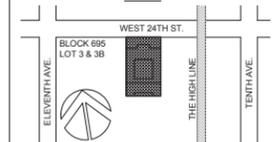
Code Consultant / DOB Expeditor:
Metropolis Group
 22 Courtland Street, 10th floor
 New York, NY 10007
 Tel: 212-253-6344

Geotechnical:
Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers
 225 West 34th Street, 6th floor
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KEY PLAN
 ISSUE DATE: 8/29/2014
 PROJECT No: 2142.00
 DOB No:

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:
A-301.00
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" PAGE: 20 OF 24

DOB SCAN STICKER



APPENDIX B

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Product Number : T73601
Brand : Aldrich

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 Organs

Central nervous system

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 3)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 5)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2A)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
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: 1
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. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
Eyes May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula : C9H12
Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

Component	Concentration
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
CAS-No. 95-63-6	-
EC-No. 202-436-9	
Index-No. 601-043-00-3	

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. 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. 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

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
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	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
Remarks	hemimellitene is a mixture of the 1,2,3-isomer with up to 10% of related aromatics such as the 1,2,4-isomer.			

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, clear
Colour	light blue colourless

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-43.7 °C (-46.7 °F)
Boiling point	168.0 - 169.0 °C (334.4 - 336.2 °F)
Flash point	48.0 °C (118.4 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	515 °C (959 °F)
Autoignition temperature	515.0 °C (959.0 °F)
Lower explosion limit	0.9 %(V)
Upper explosion limit	6.4 %(V)
Vapour pressure	2.3 hPa (1.7 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F) 6.0 hPa (4.5 mmHg) at 37.7 °C (99.9 °F) 9.3 hPa (7.0 mmHg) at 44.4 °C (111.9 °F)
Density	0.88 g/cm ³
Water solubility	insoluble
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**

LD50 Oral - rat - 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 4 h - 18,000 mg/m³

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity in vitro - in vitro assay - *S. typhimurium* - with or without metabolic activation - negative

Genotoxicity in vivo - rat - male and female - Intraperitoneal - negative

Carcinogenicity

no data available

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

prolonged or repeated exposure can cause: narcosis, Bronchitis., Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness., 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: DC3325000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 7.72 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 3.6 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

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.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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

UN number: 3295 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.

Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 3295 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 3295 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

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
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	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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Section 1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name	: 1,3-Butadiene
Supplier	: AIRGAS INC., on behalf of its subsidiaries 259 North Radnor-Chester Road Suite 100 Radnor, PA 19087-5283 1-610-687-5253
Product use	: Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.
Synonym	: α,γ -Butadiene; trans-Butadiene; Biethylene; Biviny; Buta-1,3-diene; Butadiene; Diviny; Erythrene; Pyrrolylene; Vinylethylene; (E)-CH ₂ =CHCH=CH ₂ ; Butadien; Buta-1,3-dien; Butadien; Buta-1,3-dien; NCI-C50602
MSDS #	: 001008
Date of Preparation/Revision	: 4/23/2010.
In case of emergency	: 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Gas. [COLORLESS LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS WITH GASOLINE-LIKE ODOR.]
Emergency overview	: WARNING! FLAMMABLE GAS. MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not puncture or incinerate container. May cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Contact with rapidly expanding gases can cause frostbite.
Target organs	: May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).
Routes of entry	: Inhalation
Potential acute health effects	
Eyes	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Skin	: Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.
Inhalation	: Acts as a simple asphyxiant.
Ingestion	: Ingestion is not a normal route of exposure for gases
Potential chronic health effects	: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, 1 (Known to be human carcinogens.) by NTP, + (Proven.) by NIOSH, 1 (Proven for humans.) by European Union. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2 by European Union. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	: Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.
See toxicological information (section 11)	

Section 3. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS number	% Volume	Exposure limits
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	100	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). TWA: 4.4 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).

Section 4. First aid measures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Frostbite** : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 419.85°C (787.7°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -76.15°C (-105.1°F).
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 2% Upper: 11.5%
- Products of combustion** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
- Fire hazards in the presence of various substances** : Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and oxidizing materials.
- Fire-fighting media and instructions** : In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemical.
- In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk.
- Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.
- 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** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Shut off gas supply if this can be done safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. High pressure gas. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Keep container closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Segregate from oxidizing materials. 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

- Engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Personal protection**
- Eyes** : 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 or dusts.
- Skin** : 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.
- Respiratory** : 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.
- The applicable standards are (US) 29 CFR 1910.134 and (Canada) Z94.4-93
- Hands** : 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.
- Personal protection in case of a large spill** : Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Product name

1,3-butadiene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).

TWA: 4.4 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).

STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s).

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Molecular weight	: 54.1 g/mole
Molecular formula	: C4-H6
Boiling/condensation point	: -4.4°C (24.1°F)
Melting/freezing point	: -108.9°C (-164°F)
Critical temperature	: 151.9°C (305.4°F)
Vapor pressure	: 21.35 (psig)
Vapor density	: 1.87 (Air = 1)
Specific Volume (ft³/lb)	: 7.2098
Gas Density (lb/ft³)	: 0.621

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	: Unstable.
Conditions of instability	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur. Unstable. (at high temperature)
Incompatibility with various substances	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials. Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids and alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Hazardous polymerization	: Hazardous polymerization may occur under certain conditions of storage or use.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicity data

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
1,3-butadiene	LD50 Oral	Rat	5480 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	285 g/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	285000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	128000 ppm	4 hours

IDLH : 2000 ppm

Chronic effects on humans : **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, 1 (Known to be human carcinogens.) by NTP, + (Proven.) by NIOSH, 1 (Proven for humans.) by European Union. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2 by European Union.
May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other toxic effects on humans : No specific information is available in our database regarding the other toxic effects of this material to humans.

Specific effects

Carcinogenic effects : Can cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenic effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproduction toxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Not available.

Products of degradation : Products of degradation: carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and water.

Environmental fate : Not available.

Environmental hazards : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Toxicity to the environment : Not available.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Product removed from the cylinder must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local regulation. Return cylinders with residual product to Airgas, Inc. Do not dispose of locally.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1010	Butadienes, stabilized	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		Reportable quantity 10 lbs. (4.54 kg)
TDG Classification	UN1010	Butadienes, stabilized	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 0.125 ERAP Index 3000 Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index Forbidden
Mexico Classification	UN1010	Butadienes, stabilized	2.1	Not applicable (gas).		-

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

Section 15. Regulatory information

United States

- U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: This material is listed or exempted.
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: 1,3-butadiene
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: 1,3-butadiene: Fire hazard, reactive, Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Form R - Reporting requirements	: 1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	100
Supplier notification	: 1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	100

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

1,3-Butadiene

State regulations

- Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey:** This material is not listed.
- Florida substances:** This material is not listed.
- Illinois Chemical Safety Act:** This material is not listed.
- Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act:** This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Louisiana Spill:** This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Spill:** This material is not listed.
- Massachusetts Substances:** This material is listed.
- Michigan Critical Material:** This material is not listed.
- Minnesota Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.
- New Jersey Spill:** This material is not listed.
- New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act:** This material is not listed.
- New York Acutely Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.
- New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting:** This material is not listed.
- Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances:** This material is listed.
- Rhode Island Hazardous Substances:** This material is not listed.

California Prop. 65 : **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>	<u>No significant risk level</u>	<u>Maximum acceptable dosage level</u>
1,3-Butadiene	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada)

- Class A: Compressed gas.
- Class B-1: Flammable gas.
- Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class F: Dangerously reactive material.

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is 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

United States

Label requirements

- FLAMMABLE GAS.
- MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
- MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
- CANCER HAZARD - CAN CAUSE CANCER.
- CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Canada

Label requirements

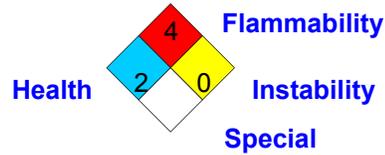
- Class A: Compressed gas.
- Class B-1: Flammable gas.
- Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class F: Dangerously reactive material.

1,3-Butadiene

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	2
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		2

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



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.



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Methyl ethyl ketone MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Methyl ethyl ketone

Catalog Codes: SLM2626, SLM3232

CAS#: 78-93-3

RTECS: EL6475000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Methyl ethyl ketone

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: 2-Butanone

Chemical Name: Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Chemical Formula: C₄H₈O

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
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Methyl ethyl ketone: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2737 mg/kg [Rat]. 4050 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 6480 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 23500 mg/m 8 hours [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified POSSIBLE for human. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, 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. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. 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. Cold water may be used. 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:

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 404°C (759.2°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -9°C (15.8°F). OPEN CUP: -5.5556°C (22°F) (Tag).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.8% UPPER: 10%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, 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. Explosive in presence of oxidizing materials, of acids.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Ignition on contact with potassium t-butoxide. Vapor may cause a flash fire

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Reaction with Hydrogen Peroxide + nitric acid forms heat and shock-sensitive explosive product. Mixture with 2-propanol will produce explosive peroxides during storage.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined

areas; dike if needed. 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 gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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, metals, acids, alkalis.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 150 STEL: 300 (ppm) [Australia] TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m³) from NIOSH TWA: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m³) [Canada] TWA: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor:

Acetone-like Pleasant. Pungent. Sweetish. (Strong.)

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 72.12g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 79.6 (175.3°F)

Melting Point: -86°C (-122.8°F)

Critical Temperature: 262.5°C (504.5°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.805(Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 10.3 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.41 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.25 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; $\log(\text{oil}/\text{water}) = 0.3$

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility: Soluble in cold water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, mechanical shock, incompatible materials.

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with chloroform, copper, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, potassium t-butoxide, 2-propanol, chlorosulfonic acid, strong oxidizers, amines, ammonia, inorganic acids, isocyanates, caustics, pyridines. Vigorous reaction with chloroform +alkali.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2737 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 6480 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 32000 mg/m³ 4 hours [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified POSSIBLE for human. May cause damage to the following organs: gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause birth defects based on animal data. Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous effects characterized by headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation and affects the sense organs. May affect the liver and urinary system. Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May affect the liver. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 3220 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow]. 1690 mg/l 96 hours [Bluegill].

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Ethyl methyl ketone UNNA: 1193 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

New York release reporting list: Methyl ethyl ketone Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Methyl ethyl ketone Pennsylvania RTK: Methyl ethyl ketone Minnesota: Methyl ethyl ketone Massachusetts RTK: Methyl ethyl ketone New Jersey: Methyl ethyl ketone California Director's list of Hazardous Substances: Methyl ethyl ketone TSCA 8(b) inventory: Methyl ethyl ketone TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Methyl ethyl ketone: Effective: 10/4/82; Sunset: 10/4/92 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Methyl ethyl ketone CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Methyl ethyl ketone: 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):

CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R36/37- Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S25- Avoid contact with eyes. S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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: 10/10/2005 08:39 PM

Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 4,4'-DDD

Product Number : 49009
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

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption.

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 4)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H413 : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 : Avoid release to the environment.
P280 : Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.
P301 + P310 : IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Skin May cause skin irritation.
Eyes May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion Toxic if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane

Formula : C₁₄H₁₀Cl₄
Molecular Weight : 320.04 g/mol

Component	Concentration
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	
CAS-No. 72-54-8	-
EC-No. 200-783-0	-

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. Take victim immediately to hospital. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**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, Hydrogen chloride gas
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions**

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) 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

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.

Hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	solid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	94.0 - 96.0 °C (201.2 - 204.8 °F)
Boiling point	193.0 °C (379.4 °F) at 1.3 hPa (1.0 mmHg)
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	< 0.00001 hPa (< 0.00001 mmHg) at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)
Density	1.38 g/cm ³
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient:	log Pow: 6.02

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

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.

Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - Hamster - > 5,000 mg/kg

TDLo Oral - Human - 428.5 mg/kg

Remarks: Endocrine:Adrenal cortex hypoplasia.

TDLo Oral - rat - 6,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Cardiac:Other changes. Gastrointestinal:Other changes. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder:Changes in both tubules and glomeruli.

TDLo Oral - rat - 14 mg/kg

Remarks: Liver:Changes in liver weight. Endocrine:Estrogenic. Musculoskeletal:Other changes.

TDLo Oral - rat - 2,100 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex).

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 1,200 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Excitement. Behavioral:Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Skin irritation

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

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: 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)

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. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed.
Skin	May cause skin irritation.
Eyes	May cause 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: KI0700000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - other fish - 1.18 - 9 mg/l - 96.0 h LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 0.04 - 0.05 mg/l - 96.0 h LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.06 - 0.09 mg/l - 96.0 h LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 3.47 - 5.58 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia pulex (Water flea) - 0.01 mg/l - 48 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Indication of bioaccumulation.

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.

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s. (2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption.

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

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	72-54-8	2009-07-17

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	72-54-8	2009-07-17

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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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 4,4'-DDE

Product Number : 35487
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

Carcinogen, Harmful by ingestion.

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 4)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H351 : Suspected of causing cancer.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H413 : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 : Avoid release to the environment.
P281 : Use personal protective equipment as required.

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 1
Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethene

Formula : C₁₄H₈Cl₄

Molecular Weight : 318.03 g/mol

Component	Concentration
2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene	
CAS-No.	72-55-9
EC-No.	200-784-6
	-

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

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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, Hydrogen chloride gas

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) 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

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 and 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.

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	solid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	88.0 - 90.0 °C (190.4 - 194.0 °F)
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	< 0.00001 hPa (< 0.00001 mmHg)
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 6.51
Relative vapour	no data available

density	
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

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong bases

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 880.0 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

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 has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

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)

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. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
Eyes	May cause 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: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill) - 0.2 - 0.3 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout) - 0.03 - 0.04 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - <i>Salmo salar</i> (Atlantic salmon) - 0.05 - 0.18 mg/l - 96.0 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	<i>Gambusia affinis</i> (Mosquito fish) - 33 d
	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,037

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.

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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. (2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
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. (2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene)
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

IATA

UN number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen, Harmful by ingestion.

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

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene	72-55-9	2009-07-17

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene	72-55-9	2009-07-17

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. 2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene	72-55-9	2010-06-11

California Prop. 65 Components

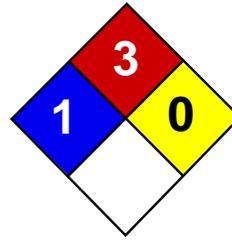
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene

CAS-No.
72-55-9

Revision Date
2010-06-11

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Acetone MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Acetone

Catalog Codes: SLA3502, SLA1645, SLA3151, SLA3808

CAS#: 67-64-1

RTECS: AL3150000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Acetone

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: 2-propanone; Dimethyl Ketone; Dimethylformaldehyde; Pyroacetic Acid

Chemical Name: Acetone

Chemical Formula: C₃H₆O

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
Acetone	67-64-1	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Acetone: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 5800 mg/kg [Rat]. 3000 mg/kg [Mouse]. 5340 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 50100 mg/m 8 hours [Rat]. 44000 mg/m 4 hours [Mouse].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

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 Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [SUSPECTED]. The substance is toxic to central nervous system (CNS). The substance may be toxic to kidneys, the reproductive system, liver, skin. 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. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. 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. Cold water may be used. 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 if symptoms appear.

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 465°C (869°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -20°C (-4°F). OPEN CUP: -9°C (15.8°F) (Cleveland).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 2.6% UPPER: 12.8%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of oxidizing materials, of acids.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Forms explosive mixtures with hydrogen peroxide, acetic acid, nitric acid, nitric acid + sulfuric acid, chromic anhydride, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, permonosulfuric acid, thiodiglycol + hydrogen peroxide, potassium ter-butoxide, sulfur dichloride, 1-methyl-1,3-butadiene, bromoform, carbon, air, chloroform, thitriazylperchlorate.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area (flammables area) . Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Keep away from direct sunlight and heat and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 500 STEL: 750 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 750 STEL: 1000 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 500 STEL: 1000 [Australia] TWA: 1185 STEL: 2375 (mg/m3) [Australia] TWA: 750 STEL: 1500 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1810 STEL: 3620 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1800 STEL: 2400 from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Fruity. Mint-like. Fragrant. Ethereal

Taste: Pungent, Sweetish

Molecular Weight: 58.08 g/mole

Color: Colorless. Clear

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 56.2°C (133.2°F)

Melting Point: -95.35 (-139.6°F)

Critical Temperature: 235°C (455°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.79 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 24 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 62 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in water; $\log(\text{oil/water}) = -0.2$

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water.

Solubility: Easily soluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, ignition sources, exposure to moisture, air, or water, incompatible materials.

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3000 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 44000 mg/m³ 4 hours [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [SUSPECTED]. Causes damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS). May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the reproductive system, liver, skin.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material (mutagenicity) based on studies with yeast (*S. cerevisiae*), bacteria, and hamster fibroblast cells. May cause reproductive effects (fertility) based upon animal studies. May contain trace amounts of benzene and formaldehyde which may cancer and birth defects. Human: passes the placental barrier.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Eyes: Causes eye irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. Inhalation: Inhalation at high concentrations affects the sense organs, brain and causes respiratory tract irritation. It also may affect the Central Nervous System (behavior) characterized by dizziness, drowsiness, confusion, headache, muscle weakness, and possibly motor incoordination, speech abnormalities, narcotic effects and coma. Inhalation may also affect the gastrointestinal tract (nausea, vomiting). Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive (gastrointestinal) tract (nausea, vomiting). It may also

affect the Central Nervous System (behavior), characterized by depression, fatigue, excitement, stupor, coma, headache, altered sleep time, ataxia, tremors as well as the blood, liver, and urinary system (kidney, bladder, ureter) and endocrine system. May also have musculoskeletal effects. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause dermatitis. Eyes: Eye irritation.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 5540 mg/l 96 hours [Trout]. 8300 mg/l 96 hours [Bluegill]. 7500 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow]. 0.1 ppm any hours [Water flea].

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Acetone UNNA: 1090 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

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 reproductive harm (male) which would require a warning under the statute: Benzene 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: Benzene 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: Benzene, Formaldehyde Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Acetone Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Acetone Illinois chemical safety act: Acetone New York release reporting list: Acetone Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Acetone Pennsylvania RTK: Acetone Florida: Acetone Minnesota: Acetone Massachusetts RTK: Acetone Massachusetts spill list: Acetone New Jersey: Acetone New Jersey spill list: Acetone Louisiana spill reporting: Acetone California List of Hazardous Substances (8 CCR 339): Acetone TSCA 8(b) inventory: Acetone TSCA 4(a) final test rules: Acetone TSCA 8(a) IUR: Acetone

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-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R36- Irritating to eyes. S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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:**

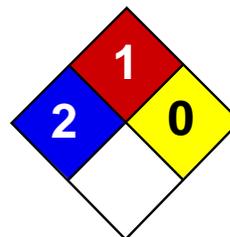
-Material safety data sheet issued by: la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. LOLI, RTECS, HSDB databases. Other MSDSs

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Antimony MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Antimony

Catalog Codes: SLA1453, SLA4462

CAS#: 7440-36-0

RTECS: CC4025000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Antimony

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Stibium

Chemical Name: Not available.

Chemical Formula: Sb

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
Antimony	7440-36-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Antimony: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7000 mg/kg [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes. 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:

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

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:

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

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:

Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. 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. 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. 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.

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 Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 121.75 g/mole

Color: Not available.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 1635°C (2975°F)

Melting Point: 630°C (1166°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 6.691 (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: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 7000 mg/kg [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: Causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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 more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Antimony powder UNNA: UN2871 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Pennsylvania RTK: Antimony Massachusetts RTK: Antimony TSCA 8(b) inventory: Antimony

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:**WHMIS (Canada):**

CLASS D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC): R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.

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. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

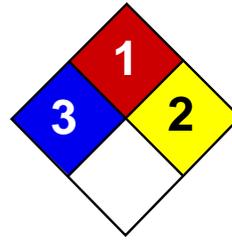
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	3
Fire	1
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Arsenic MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Arsenic

Catalog Codes: SLA1006

CAS#: 7440-38-2

RTECS: CG0525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Arsenic

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Arsenic

Chemical Formula: As

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
Arsenic	7440-38-2	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Arsenic: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 763 mg/kg [Rat]. 145 mg/kg [Mouse].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance is toxic to kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes. 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:

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat, of oxidizing materials.

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:

Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes.

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:

Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. 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. 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, acids, moisture.

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: 0.01 from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1995] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Lustrous solid.)

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 74.92 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: Not available.

Melting Point: Sublimation temperature: 615°C (1139°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 5.72 (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.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, moisture.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 145 mg/kg [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH. Causes damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

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: 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 as toxic as the original product.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Arsenic UNNA: UN1558 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

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: Arsenic 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: Arsenic Pennsylvania RTK: Arsenic Massachusetts RTK: Arsenic TSCA 8(b) inventory: Arsenic

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:**WHMIS (Canada):**

CLASS D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R22- Harmful if swallowed. R45- May cause cancer.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 2

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:**

-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -Liste des produits purs tératogènes, mutagènes, cancérogènes. Répertoire toxicologique de la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -Material safety data sheet emitted by: la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Guide de la loi et du règlement sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses au Canada. Centre de conformité international Ltée. 1986.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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MSDS # 84.00

Barium Metal**Section 1: Product and Company Identification****Barium Metal****Synonyms/General Names:** Barium**Product Use:** For educational use only**Manufacturer:** Columbus Chemical Industries, Inc., Columbus, WI 53925.**24 Hour Emergency Information Telephone Numbers****CHEMTREC (USA): 800-424-9300****CANUTEC (Canada): 613-424-6666**

ScholarAR Chemistry; 5100 W. Henrietta Rd, Rochester, NY 14586; (866) 260-0501; www.Scholarchemistry.com

Section 2: Hazards Identification*Soft, silvery, lustrous metal immersed in heavy mineral oil; no odor.***HMIS (0 to 4)**

Health	3
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	2

WARNING! Flammable solid, dangerous when wet, highly toxic by ingestion.

Flammable solid, keep away from all ignition sources. Contact with water produces flammable gas.

Target organs: Central nervous system, kidneys.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Barium Metal (7440-39-3), 100%

Section 4: First Aid Measures*Always seek professional medical attention after first aid measures are provided.***Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with excess water for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally.**Skin:** Immediately flush skin with excess water for 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing.**Ingestion:** Call Poison Control immediately. Rinse mouth with cold water. Give victim 1-2 tbsps of activated charcoal mixed with 8 oz water.**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.**Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

Flammable solid. When heated to decomposition, emits acrid fumes and explosive hydrogen gas.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Do Not Use carbon dioxide, foam, water or halogenated extinguishing agents. Use class D extinguisher or smother with dry sand, dry clay, dry ground limestone or dry graphite. Firefighters should wear full fire fighting turn-out gear and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Material is not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Remove all ignition sources and ventilate area. Sweep up spill and place material in a dry container for disposal. See Section 13 for disposal information.

Section 7: Handling and Storage**Red****Handling:** Use with adequate ventilation and do not breathe dust or vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.**Storage:** Store in Flammable Area [Red Storage] with other flammable materials and away from any strong oxidizers. Store in a dedicated flammables cabinet. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, locked store room away from incompatible materials.**Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**Use ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below exposure limits. Have approved eyewash facility, safety shower, and fire extinguishers readily available. Wear chemical splash goggles and chemical resistant clothing such as gloves and aprons. Wash hands thoroughly after handling material and before eating or drinking. Use NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust cartridge. Exposure guidelines: Barium compounds: OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ and ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/m³, STEL: N/A.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Molecular formula	Ba.	Appearance	Silver metal in heavy mineral oil.
Molecular weight	137.33.	Odor	No odor.
Specific Gravity	3.62 g/mL @ 20°C..	Odor Threshold	N/A.
Vapor Density (air=1)	N/A.	Solubility	Reacts violently with water.
Melting Point	850°C.	Evaporation rate	N/A (<i>Butyl acetate = 1</i>).
Boiling Point/Range	1695°C.	Partition Coefficient	N/A (<i>log P_{ow}</i>).
Vapor Pressure (20°C)	N/A.	pH	N/A.
Flash Point:	N/A.	UEL	N/A.
Autoignition Temp.:	N/A.	LEL	N/A.

N/A = Not available or applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Avoid heat and ignition sources

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.**Incompatibility:** Water, acids, chlorine, iodine, bromine and oxidizing agents.**Shelf life:** Indefinite if stored properly.**Section 11: Toxicology Information****Acute Symptoms/Signs of exposure:** *Eyes:* Stinging pain, burns, watering of eyes, inflammation of eyelids and conjunctivitis. Avoid looking at burning magnesium. *Skin:* Irritation, redness, burns. Powdered metal ignites readily on skin causing burns.*Ingestion:* Nausea, vomiting and headache. *Inhalation:* Rapid irregular breathing, headache, burns to mucous membranes. Inhalation of dust or fumes causes metal fume fever.**Chronic Effects:** Repeated/prolonged skin contact may cause dryness or rashes.**Sensitization:** none expected*Barium: LD50 [oral, rat]; Not Available; LC50 [rat]; Not Available; LD50 Dermal [rabbit]; Not Available*
*Material has not been found to be a carcinogen nor produce genetic, reproductive, or developmental effects.***Section 12: Ecological Information****Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial):** LC50 – 500mg/l – 96h – Cyprinodon variegates.**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

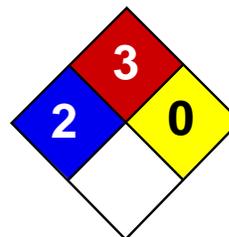
Check with all applicable local, regional, and national laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national regulations. Use a licensed chemical waste disposal firm for proper disposal.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Shipping Name:	Barium.	Canada TDG:	Barium .
DOT Hazard Class:	4.3, pg II.	Hazard Class:	4.3, pg II.
Identification Number:	UN1400.	UN Number:	UN1400.

Section 15: Regulatory Information**EINECS:** Listed (231-149.1) .**WHMIS Canada:** B6:D2B: Reactive Flammable: Toxic Material.**TSCA:** All components are listed or are exempt.**California Proposition 65:** Not listed.*The product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.***Section 16: Other Information****Current Issue Date:** December 19, 2011

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Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Benzene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Benzene

Catalog Codes: SLB1564, SLB3055, SLB2881

CAS#: 71-43-2

RTECS: CY1400000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Benzol; Benzine

Chemical Name: Benzene

Chemical Formula: C6-H6

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
Benzene	71-43-2	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Benzene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 930 mg/kg [Rat]. 4700 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >9400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 10000 ppm 7 hours [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified POSSIBLE for human. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female [POSSIBLE]. The substance is toxic to blood, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS). The substance may be toxic to liver, Urinary System. 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. Cold water may be used. WARM water MUST be used. Get medical attention immediately.

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 immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 497.78°C (928°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -11.1°C (12°F). (Setaflash)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.2% UPPER: 7.8%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of oxidizing materials. 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. Explosive in presence of oxidizing materials, of acids.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Reacts on contact with iodine heptafluoride gas. Dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate is as very powerful oxidant. The addition of a small particle to small samples of benzene, at ambient temperature, causes ignition. Contact with sodium peroxide with benzene causes ignition. Benzene ignites in contact with powdered chromic anhydride. Vigorous or incandescent reaction with hydrogen + Raney nickel (above 210 C) and bromine trifluoride.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Benzene vapors + chlorine and light causes explosion. Reacts explosively with bromine pentafluoride, chlorine, chlorine trifluoride, diborane, nitric acid, nitryl perchlorate, liquid oxygen, ozone, silver perchlorate. Benzene + pentafluoride and methoxide (from arsenic pentafluoride and potassium methoxide) in trichlorotrifluoroethane causes explosion. Interaction

of nitryl perchlorate with benzene gave a slight explosion and flash. The solution of permanganic acid (or its explosive anhydride, dimanganese heptoxide) produced by interaction of permanganates and sulfuric acid will explode on contact with benzene. Peroxodisulfuric acid is a very powerful oxidant. Uncontrolled contact with benzene may cause explosion. Mixtures of peroxomonsulfuric acid with benzene explodes.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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 STEL: 2.5 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 1.6 STEL: 8 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 0.1 STEL: 1 from NIOSH TWA: 1 STEL: 5 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 10 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 3 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1.6 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1 (ppm) [Canada] TWA: 3.2 (mg/m³) [Canada] TWA: 0.5 (ppm) [Canada] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor:

Aromatic. Gasoline-like, rather pleasant. (Strong.)

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 78.11 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless. Colorless to light yellow.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 80.1 (176.2°F)

Melting Point: 5.5°C (41.9°F)

Critical Temperature: 288.9°C (552°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.8787 @ 15 C (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 10 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.8 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 4.68 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; $\log(\text{oil/water}) = 2.1$

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility:

Miscible in alcohol, chloroform, carbon disulfide oils, carbon tetrachloride, glacial acetic acid, diethyl ether, acetone. Very slightly soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatibles.

Incompatibility with various substances: Highly reactive with oxidizing agents, acids.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Benzene vapors + chlorine and light causes explosion. Reacts explosively with bromine pentafluoride, chlorine, chlorine trifluoride, diborane, nitric acid, nitryl perchlorate, liquid oxygen, ozone, silver perchlorate. Benzene + pentafluoride and methoxide (from arsenic pentafluoride and potassium methoxide) in trichlorotrifluoroethane causes explosion. Interaction of nitryl perchlorate with benzene gave a slight explosion and flash. The solution of permanganic acid (or its explosive anhydride, dimanganese heptoxide) produced by interaction of permanganates and sulfuric acid will explode on contact with benzene. Peroxodisulfuric acid is a very powerful oxidant. Uncontrolled contact with benzene may cause explosion. Mixtures of peroxomonsulfuric acid with benzene explodes.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 930 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >9400 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 10000 7 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified POSSIBLE for human. Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female [POSSIBLE]. Causes damage to the following organs: blood, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS). May cause damage to the following organs: liver, Urinary System.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause adverse reproductive effects (female fertility, Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal) and birth defects. May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause cancer (tumorigenic, leukemia) Human: passes the placental barrier, detected in maternal milk.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation. It can be absorbed through intact skin and affect the liver, blood, metabolism, and urinary system. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Inhalation: Causes respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation. Can be absorbed through the lungs. May affect behavior/Central and Peripheral nervous systems (somnolence, muscle weakness, general anesthetic, and other symptoms similar to ingestion), gastrointestinal tract (nausea), blood metabolism, urinary system. Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation including vomiting. May affect behavior/Central and Peripheral nervous systems (convulsions, seizures, tremor, irritability, initial CNS stimulation followed by depression, loss of coordination, dizziness, headache, weakness, pallor, flushing), respiration (breathlessness and chest constriction), cardiovascular system, (shallow/rapid pulse), and blood.

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Benzene UNNA: 1114 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

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: Benzene California prop. 65 (no significant risk level): Benzene: 0.007 mg/day (value) 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: Benzene Connecticut carcinogen reporting list.: Benzene Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Benzene Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Benzene Illinois chemical safety act: Benzene New York release reporting list: Benzene Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Benzene Pennsylvania RTK: Benzene Minnesota: Benzene Michigan critical material: Benzene Massachusetts RTK: Benzene Massachusetts spill list: Benzene New Jersey: Benzene New Jersey spill list: Benzene Louisiana spill reporting: Benzene California Director's list of Hazardous Substances: Benzene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Benzene SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Benzene CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Benzene: 10 lbs. (4.536 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-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R22- Harmful if swallowed. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes. R45- May cause cancer. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S39- Wear eye/face protection. S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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.

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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

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☎ +32 14 58 45 47 <http://www.big.be> E-mail: info@big.be

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 ½: > 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



New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **BENZO(a)PYRENE**

CAS Number: 50-32-8

DOT Number: None

RTK Substance number: 0207

Date: August 1992 Revision: July 1998

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** is a CARCINOGEN--HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- * Exposure may damage the developing fetus.
- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** can cause skin irritation with rash and/or burning sensations. Repeated exposure can cause skin changes such as thickening and darkening.
- * Exposure can irritate and/or burn the eyes on contact.
- * Except in laboratories, **Benzo(a)pyrene** is usually mixed with other "Coal Tar Pitch" chemicals. CONSULT THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH and SENIOR SERVICES HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEETS ON COAL TAR SUBSTANCES.

IDENTIFICATION

Benzo(a)pyrene is a pale yellow, crystalline solid or a powder. In its pure form it is used as a laboratory reagent. **Benzo(a)pyrene** also forms as a gaseous by-product when certain carbon substances burn, such as coal tar pitch chemicals.

REASON FOR CITATION

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, EPA, HHAG and DOT.
- * This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is a **CARCINOGEN** and a **MUTAGEN**.
- * Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

- * Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.20.

- * If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) for *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles (benzene-soluble fraction)* is **0.2 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit for *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)* is **0.1 mg/m³** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.

ACGIH: ACGIH recommends that worker exposures, by all routes, be controlled to levels as low as can be reasonably achieved.

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- * The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

- * Enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- * A regulated, marked area should be established where **Benzo(a)pyrene** is handled, used, stored, or formed.
- * Wear protective work clothing.
- * Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene** and at the end of the workshift.
- * Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Benzo(a)pyrene** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene**:

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** can cause skin irritation with rash and/or burning sensations. Exposure to sunlight and the chemical together can increase these effects.
- * Exposure can irritate and/or burn the eyes on contact.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. There is some evidence that it causes skin, lung, and bladder cancer in humans and in animals.
- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** has caused CANCER in the offspring of animals exposed to the substance during pregnancy.
- * Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Reproductive Hazard

- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** may damage the developing fetus.
- * There is some evidence that **Benzo(a)pyrene** may affect sperm and testes (male reproductive glands).
- * **Benzo(a)pyrene** may be transferred to nursing infants through the exposed mother's milk.

Other Long-Term Effects

- * Repeated exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene** can cause skin changes such as thickening, darkening, and pimples. Later skin changes include loss of color, reddish areas, thinning of the skin, and warts.

MEDICAL

Medical Testing

If warts or other growths on the skin get larger or change color, they should be examined by a doctor for possible early skin cancer. Skin cancer is very often easily cured when detected early.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.20.

Mixed Exposures

- * Sunlight may cause a rash to develop in people exposed to **Benzo(a)pyrene** and increases the risk of skin cancer.
- * Tobacco smoke also contains **Benzo(a)pyrene**. Smoking may increase the risk of lung cancer with exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene**.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

- * Where possible, automatically transfer **Benzo(a)pyrene** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
- * Use a Class I, Type B, biological safety hood when working with **Benzo(a)pyrene** in a laboratory.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- * Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Benzo(a)pyrene** should change into clean clothing promptly.
- * Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.
- * Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Benzo(a)pyrene**.

- * Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- * If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
- * On skin contact with **Benzo(a)pyrene**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Benzo(a)pyrene**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- * Do not eat, smoke, or drink where the above chemicals or **Benzo(a)pyrene** are handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.
- * In laboratories DO NOT DRY SWEEP for clean-up. Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up.
- * When vacuuming, a high efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filter should be used, not a standard shop vacuum.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing

- * Avoid skin contact with **Benzo(a)pyrene**. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
- * All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- * Wear dust-proof goggles and face shield when working with powders or dust, unless full facepiece respiratory protection is worn.
- * Where exposure to volatilized *Coal Tar* products may occur, wear gas-proof goggles and face shield, unless full facepiece respiratory protection is worn.

Respiratory Protection

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.

Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

- * Where the potential exists for exposures over **0.1 mg/m³**, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- * Exposure to **80 mg/m³** of *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles* is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **80 mg/m³** exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
- A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.
- Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
- A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.
- Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
- A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.
- Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
- A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).
- Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
- A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. Because of this, and because of exposure of children or people who are already ill, community exposures may cause health problems.
- Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?
- A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.

- Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?
- A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.
- Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?
- A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.
- Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
- A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.
- Q: But aren't pregnant women at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
- A: Not necessarily. Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals which harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Disease and Injury Services
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/>

Industrial Hygiene Information

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

Medical Evaluation

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Disease and Injury Services, who can help you find the information you need.

Public Presentations

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

Right to Know Information Resources

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

HHAG is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

MSHA is the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency that regulates mining. It also evaluates and approves respirators.

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NCI is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state law which sets PELs for New Jersey public employees.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.



New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

CAS Number: 205-99-2
DOT Number: None

RTK Substance number: 0208
Date: September 1995 Revision: July 2001

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** can affect you when breathed in and may be absorbed through the skin.
- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is a CARCINOGEN--HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- * Contact with **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** can cause skin and eye irritation.
- * Because the major hazards associated with **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** come from exposure to *Coal Tar Pitch*, CONSULT THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET ON COAL TAR PITCH.

IDENTIFICATION

Benzo(b)fluoranthene is a colorless, needle-shaped solid. It is used as a research chemical and is present in coal, and coke oven emissions, and petroleum products.

REASON FOR CITATION

- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP, IARC, HHAG and EPA.
- * This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is a **CARCINOGEN**.
- * Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

- * Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

- * If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

The following exposure limits are for **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** (measured as *Coal Tar Pitch volatiles*):

- OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **0.2 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
- NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **0.1 mg/m³** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.
- ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **0.2 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- * The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

- * Enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- * A regulated, marked area should be established where **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is handled, used, or stored.
- * Wear protective work clothing.
- * Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** and at the end of the workshift.
- * Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**:

- * Contact with **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** can cause skin and eye irritation.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. It has been shown to cause lung, liver and skin cancer in animals.
- * Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen. Such substances may also have the potential for causing reproductive damage in humans.

Reproductive Hazard

- * According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Long-Term Effects

- * **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** has not been tested for other chronic (long-term) health effects.

MEDICAL

Medical Testing

There is no special test for this chemical. However, if illness occurs or overexposure is suspected, medical attention is recommended.

Examine your skin periodically for growths or changes in warts or moles. Skin cancers are usually easily curable when removed early.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

- * Where possible, automatically transfer **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
- * A Class I, Type B, biological safety hood should be used when mixing, handling, or preparing **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- * Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** should change into clean clothing promptly.
- * Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.
- * Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**.
- * Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- * If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
- * On skin contact with **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- * Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **Benzo(b)fluoranthene** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
- * Use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. **DO NOT DRY SWEEP.**
- * When vacuuming, a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter should be used, not a standard shop vacuum.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing

- * Avoid skin contact with **Benzo(b)fluoranthene**. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
- * All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- * Wear impact resistant eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- * Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS. Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

- * Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.1 mg/m³** (as *Coal Tar Pitch volatiles*), use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- * Exposure to **80 mg/m³** (as *Coal Tar Pitch volatiles*) is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **80 mg/m³** (as *Coal Tar Pitch volatiles*) exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?

A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?

A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?

A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

Q: When are higher exposures more likely?

A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).

Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?

A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.

Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?

A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.

Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?

A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.

Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?

A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Health Service
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/>

Industrial Hygiene Information

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

Medical Evaluation

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

Public Presentations

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

Right to Know Information Resources

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know Survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

HHAG is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

MSHA is the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency that regulates mining. It also evaluates and approves respirators.

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NCI is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state law which sets PELs for New Jersey public employees.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.



Health	3
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Carbon disulfide MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Carbon disulfide

Catalog Codes: SLC4312, SLC1522

CAS#: 75-15-0

RTECS: FF6650000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Carbon disulfide

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Formula: CS₂

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
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Carbon disulfide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3188 mg/kg [Rat]. 2780 mg/kg [Mouse]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 12500 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Extremely hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Extremely hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.

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:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

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. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. 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: 90°C (194°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -30°C (-22°F). (Setaflash)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 50%

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of oxidizing materials.

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 liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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 gas/fumes/ vapour/spray. 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.

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. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 20 CEIL: 30 (ppm) TWA: 60 CEIL: 90 (mg/m³) Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 76.14 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): 7 [Neutral.]

Boiling Point: 46.3°C (115.3°F)

Melting Point: -111.6°C (-168.9°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.2632 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 297.6 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.63 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.1 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Very slightly soluble in cold 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: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: 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): 2780 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 12500 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Extremely hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk. Risk of spontaneous abortion in human. Causes sperm abnormalities in human. Menstrual disorders in human.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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 more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Carbon Disulfide : UN1131 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

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: Carbon disulfide 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: Carbon disulfide 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: Carbon disulfide 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: Carbon disulfide Pennsylvania RTK: Carbon disulfide Massachusetts RTK: Carbon disulfide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Carbon disulfide SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Carbon disulfide SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Carbon disulfide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Carbon disulfide

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 4

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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.

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New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **CHRYSENE**

CAS Number: 218-01-9

DOT Number: None

RTK Substance number: 0441

Date: April 1994

Revision: December 1999

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Chrysene** can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
- * If skin contaminated with **Chrysene** is exposed to sunlight, a rash or sunburn effect and permanent changes in skin pigment can occur.
- * **Chrysene** is almost always found in *Coal Tar Pitch*, *Coal Tar Creosote*, or other coal tar products. If you work with coal, tar, soot, pitch, asphalt, etc., you may be exposed to **Chrysene**.
- * *CONSULT THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEETS ON COAL TAR PITCH AND COAL TAR CREOSOTE.*

IDENTIFICATION

Pure **Chrysene** is a colorless to off-white flake which is used in laboratories and dye manufacturing. **Chrysene** is most often found in black or brown tars and pitches.

REASON FOR CITATION

- * **Chrysene** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, HHAG and EPA.
- * Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

- * Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

- * If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

The following exposure limits are for *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles*:

- OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **0.2 mg/m³** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.
- NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **0.1 mg/m³** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.
- ACGIH: An exposure limit has not been determined for this suspected carcinogen. Worker exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to the lowest possible level.

- * The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

- * Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- * Wear protective work clothing.
- * Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Chrysene** and at the end of the workshift.
- * Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Chrysene** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Chrysene**:

- * If skin contaminated with **Chrysene** is exposed to sunlight, a rash or sunburn effect can occur, sometimes with blisters.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Chrysene** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- * There is limited evidence that **Chrysene** causes cancer in animals. It may cause skin cancer.
- * Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen. Such substances may also have the potential for causing reproductive damage in humans.

Reproductive Hazard

- * According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, **Chrysene** has not been tested for its ability to affect reproduction.

Other Long-Term Effects

- * Permanent changes in skin pigment can occur if contaminated skin is exposed to sunlight.

MEDICAL

Medical Testing

- * There is no special test for this chemical. However, monthly, carefully look at any skin areas that have been exposed. Any growth (like a mole) that increases in size or shows changes in color should be examined by a physician. Skin cancer is curable when detected early.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under OSHA 1910.1020.

Mixed Exposures

- * Sunlight exposure on skin contaminated with *Coal Tar* chemicals can cause rash and later, pigment changes. Persons who smoke cigarettes may be at increased risk for lung cancer with his chemical. This can be significantly reduced by stopping smoking as well as by reducing exposures.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following control is recommended:

- * Where possible, automatically transfer pure **Chrysene** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

- * Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Chrysene** should change into clean clothing promptly.
- * Do not take contaminated work clothes home. Family members could be exposed.
- * Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Chrysene**.
- * Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
- * If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
- * On skin contact with **Chrysene**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Chrysene**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
- * Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **Chrysene** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
- * For pure **Chrysene** use a vacuum or a wet method to reduce dust during clean-up. **DO NOT DRY SWEEP.**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

OSHA 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing

- * Avoid skin contact with **Chrysene**. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
- * All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- * For pure **Chrysene** wear impact resistant eye protection with side shields or goggles.
- * Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS. Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in OSHA 1910.134.

- * Where the potential exists for exposure over **0.1 mg/m³**, (as *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles*) use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
- * Exposure to **80 mg/m³** (as *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles*) is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **80 mg/m³** (as *Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles*) exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
- A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.
- Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
- A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.
- Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
- A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.
- Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
- A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include dust releasing operations (grinding, mixing, blasting, dumping, etc.), other physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).
- Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
- A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.
- Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?
- A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.
- Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?
- A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.
- Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?
- A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Health Service
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 292-5677 (fax)

Web address: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/>

Industrial Hygiene Information

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

Medical Evaluation

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

Public Presentations

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

Right to Know Information Resources

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

HHAG is the Human Health Assessment Group of the federal EPA.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

MSHA is the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the federal agency that regulates mining. It also evaluates and approves respirators.

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NCI is the National Cancer Institute, a federal agency that determines the cancer-causing potential of chemicals.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, a state law which sets PELs for New Jersey public employees.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

compressed air
AIRGAS -- OXYGEN,COMPRESSED GAS (UN1072) -- 6830-00-286-8684

=====
MSDS Safety Information
=====

FSC: 6830
NIIN: 00-286-8684
MSDS Date: 11/29/1995
MSDS Num: CHYYJ
Tech Review: 11/09/1998
Product ID: OXYGEN,COMPRESSED GAS (UN1072)
Responsible Party
Cage: AIRGA
Name: AIRGAS
Address: FIVE RADNOR CORP CNTR,STE 550,100 MATSOF
City: RADNOR PA 19087-4579 US
Info Phone Number: 610-687-5253
Emergency Phone Number: 800-424-9300(CHEMTREC)

=====
Preparer Co. when other than Responsible Party Co.
=====

Cage: AIRGA
Assigned Ind: N
Name: AIRGAS
Address: 100 MATSONFORD ROAD, 5 RADNOR CORP CNTR
City: RADNOR PA 19087

=====
Contractor Summary
=====

Cage: AIRGA
Name: AIRGAS
Address: 100 MATSONFORD ROAD, 5 RADNOR CORP CNTR
City: RADNOR PA 19087 US
Phone: 215-687-5253
Cage: OMN39
Name: AIRGAS INC
Address: 100 MATSONFORD RD SUITE 550
City: WAYNE PA 19087 US
Phone: 215-687-5253

=====
Item Description Information
=====

Item Name: OXYGEN,AVIATOR'S BREATHING
Specification Number: MIL-O-27210
Type/Grade/Class: NK
Unit of Issue: CF
UI Container Qty: 1
Type of Container: CYLINDER

=====
Ingredients
=====

Cas: 7782-44-7
RTECS #: RS2060000
Name: OXYGEN
% by wt: >99.0
Other REC Limits: NONE RECOMMENDED
OSHA PEL: NOT ESTABLISHED
ACGIH TLV: NOT ESTABLISHED
Ozone Depleting Chemical: N

Name: INERT MATERIALS
% by wt: <1.0
Other REC Limits: NONE RECOMMENDED
OSHA PEL: NOT ESTABLISHED

compressed air

ACGIH TLV: NOT ESTABLISHED

=====
Health Hazards Data
=====

LD50 LC50 Mixture: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

Route Of Entry Inds - Inhalation: YES

Skin: YES

Ingestion: NO

Carcinogenicity Inds - NTP: NO

IARC: NO

OSHA: NO

Effects of Exposure: PURE OXY ESPECIALLY NOT PROPERLY HUMIDIFIED MAY CAUSE MUC MEMB IRRIT,PULM EDEMA AFT 24HR.AIR NORMALLY CONTAINS 20-21%OXY.AS EXPO TO HI CONC &/OR >ATM PRESS CONTD SYMPT OF TOXICITY MAY DEVL P,INCR VITAL CAPACITY,TIGHT CHEST,DISCOMFT,COUGH,CONGEST,TRACHBRONC,PNEU,EDEMA,ATELECTASIS,INCR RESP DEPTH,RAPID PANT/(SIGNS/SYM)

Explanation Of Carcinogenicity: PER MSDS:CARCINOGEN STATUS:NONE.

Signs And Symptions Of Overexposure: HEALTH:ASTHMA-LIKE ATTACKS,APNEA IN INSPIRATORY POSITION,FIBROBLASTIC PROLIFERATION,HYPERPLASIA OF ALVEOLAR CELLS.CVS-BRADYCARDIA,HYPERTHERMIA,PERI VASOCONSTRICT.CNS-MOOD CHANGE,NAU,DIZZ,SLOW MENTAL P ROCE,MALAISE,APPREH,PARESTHESIAS,AUD HALLUC,CONSULV,UNCONSC.CHRONIC:OBSERVED INJURY TO MAN,DECR IN VITAL CAP,SEV IRREVS

Medical Cond Aggravated By Exposure: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

TARGET ORGANS:POISONING MAY AFFECT PULM,CARDIOVASCULAR & NERVOUS SYSTEMS & EYE.

First Aid: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR IMMED.BREATH STOP DO ART RESP.TREAT SYMPT/SUPP.GET MED ATTN IMMED.SKIN:GAS-NO ADVERSE EFFECTS

REPORTED).RAPID LIQ EVAP MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE,RED,TINGL,PAIN,NUMB,HARD,WHITE,BLISTERS.A DVERSE EFFECTS OCCUR GET MED ATTN.TREATFROSTBITE.WARM IN H2O @TEMP NOT >107F/WRAP IN BLANKETS.EXERCISE AFFECT PART.GET MED ATTN IMMED.EYE:IMMED WASH W/H2O,LIFT LIDS.FROSTBITE WARM H2O PREFER(OTH PRE)

=====
Handling and Disposal
=====

Spill Release Procedures: KEEP COMBUST AWAY FRM HAZ AREA.STOP LEAK W/O RISK.ISOLATE AREA TIL GAS DISPERS.KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY;ISOLATE AREA,DENY ENTRY.VENTI CLSD SPACES BEF ENTERING.PROHIBIT SMOKING,SPARK PROD EPQMT,VEH ICLE OPERATION IN IMMED AREA/DISTANCE DOWNWIND.

Neutralizing Agent: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

Waste Disposal Methods: OBSERV ALL FED/STATE/LOC REGS.ASSIST CALL EPA/PROD SUPPLIER.GAS OXY SHOULD BE VENTED IN MANNER THAT DOESNT CREATE OXY RICH ATM IN CONF SPACE.LIQ OXY BE SURE LIQ/VAP DONT COME IN CONTACT W/COMBUST MATL ESPEC HYDROCARBON MATL,OIL,GREASE,ASPHALT.

Handling And Storage Precautions: OBSERVE ALL FED/STATE/LOC REGS WHEN STORING.ASSIST CALL EPA/PROD SUPPLIER.STORE IAW 29CFR1910.101,104.

Other Precautions: 1ST AID:GET MED ATTN IMMED.INGEST:SEEK MED ATTN.TREAT SYMPT/SUPPORT.GET MED ATTN.ANTIDOTE:NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE.TREAT SYMPTOM/SUPPORT.

=====
Fire and Explosion Hazard Information
=====

Flash Point Text: NP

Autoignition Temp Text: NP

Lower Limits: NP

Upper Limits: NP

Extinguishing Media: DRY CHEMICAL,CARBON DIOXIDE OR HALON.FOR LG FIRES USE WATER SPRAY,FOG,STANDARD FOAM.

Fire Fighting Procedures: MOVE CNTNR FRM FIRE AREA IF POSSIBLE.STAY AWAY FRM STORAGE TANK ENDS.COOL FIRE-EXPO CNTNR W/H2O FRM SIDE TIL WELL AFT FIRE OUT.W/D IMMED IF RISE SOUND FRM(SUPP)

compressed air

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: NEGLIG FIRE HAZ WHEN EXPO TO HEAT/FLAME.OXIDIZER-DECOMPO ESPECIALLY WHEN HEAT-YIELD OXY/OTHER GAS WHICH WILL INCR BURN RATE OF COMBUST MATTER.CONTACT W/(SUPPLE)

=====
Control Measures
=====

Respiratory Protection: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.
Ventilation: PROVIDE GENERAL DILUTION VENTILATION.
Protective Gloves: FULL PROTECTIVE COLD INSULATING FOR LIQ
Eye Protection: SPLASH PROOF SAF GOGG,FCSHIELD.
Other Protective Equipment: LIQ-PROTECTIVE INSULATIVE CLOTH,EQPMT-PREVENT SKIN CONTACT,FREEZING.CONTACT LENSES SHOULDNT BE WORN.EYEWASH FOUNT,SHOWER
Work Hygienic Practices: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.
Supplemental Safety and Health: FIRE/EXPLO:EASILY OXIDIZ,ORG,OTHER COMBUST MATL MAY RESULT IN IGN/VIOL COMBUST/EXPLO.CYL MAY EXPLO IN HEAT/FIRE.
FIREFIGHT:VENT SAF DEVICE HEARD/DISCOLORATION OF STORAGE TANKS DUE TO FIRE.MASSIVE FIRE IN STORAGE AREA USE UNMAN HOSE HOLDER/MON NOZ/W/D FRM AREA,LET FIRE BURN.USE EXT SUITABLE FOR TYPE SURROUND FIRE.

=====
Physical/Chemical Properties
=====

HCC: G4
B.P. Text: -297F,-183C
M.P/F.P Text: -361F,-218C
Decomp Text: NP
Vapor Pres: 760 @-183C
Vapor Density: 1.309G/L
Spec Gravity: 1.105
PH: NP
Viscosity: NP
Evaporation Rate & Reference: NP
Solubility in Water: 0.0491 @0C
Appearance and Odor: ODORLESS, COLORLESS,TASTELESS GAS
Percent Volatiles by Volume: NP
Corrosion Rate: NP

=====
Reactivity Data
=====

Stability Indicator: YES
Stability Condition To Avoid: CONTACT W/COMBUST MATL(WOOD,PAPER,FUEL,OILS,ETC);DONT PERMIT DMG/OVERHEAT CNTNR.UNDER PRESSURE,MAY VIO RUP,TRAVEL DISTAN
Materials To Avoid: ETHERS,ACETALDEHYDE,,SECAALCOHOL,ALKALI METALS,ALLYLIC CMPDS,AMMONIA,CARBON,COMBUST MATLS,CYANOGEN,ETHERS,FLAMM MATL
Hazardous Decomposition Products: NONE
Hazardous Polymerization Indicator: NO
Conditions To Avoid Polymerization: NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

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Toxicological Information
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=====
Ecological Information
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MSDS Transport Information
=====

=====
Regulatory Information
=====

=====
Other Information
=====

compressed air

=====
Transportation Information
=====

Responsible Party Cage: AIRGA
Trans ID NO: 67394
Product ID: OXYGEN,COMPRESSED GAS (UN1072)
MSDS Prepared Date: 11/29/1995
Review Date: 11/09/1998
Article w/O MSDS: N
Net Unit weight: 300 CUFT
Multiple KIT Number: 0
Unit Of Issue: CF
Container QTY: 1
Type Of Container: CYLINDER
Additional Data: PER MSDS:NON-FLAMM GAS,OXIDIZER & NONFLAMMABLE GAS LABEL,
LTD QUANT EXCEPTIONS:49CFR173.306.

=====
Detail DOT Information
=====

DOT PSN Code: LEH
DOT Proper Shipping Name: OXYGEN, COMPRESSED
Hazard Class: 2.2
UN ID Num: UN1072
Label: NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZER
Special Provision: A52
Packaging Exception: 306
Non Bulk Pack: 302
Bulk Pack: 314,315
Max Qty Pass: 75 KG
Max Qty Cargo: 150 KG
Vessel Stow Req: A

=====
Detail IMO Information
=====

IMO PSN Code: LBP
IMO Proper Shipping Name: OXYGEN, COMPRESSED
IMDG Page Number: 2169
UN Number: 1072
UN Hazard Class: 2(2.2)
IMO Packaging Group: -
Subsidiary Risk Label: OXIDIZING AGENT
EMS Number: 2-04
MED First Aid Guide NUM: NON

=====
Detail IATA Information
=====

IATA PSN Code: SWO
IATA UN ID Num: 1072
IATA Proper Shipping Name: OXYGEN, COMPRESSED
IATA UN Class: 2.2
Subsidiary Risk Class: 5.1
IATA Label: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS & OXIDIZER
Packing Note Passenger: 200
Max Quant Pass: 75KG
Max Quant Cargo: 150KG
Packaging Note Cargo: 200

=====
Detail AFI Information
=====

AFI PSN Code: SWO
AFI Proper Shipping Name: OXYGEN, COMPRESSED
AFI Hazard Class: 2.2
AFI UN ID NUM: UN1072

compressed air

AFI Label: 5.1
Special Provisions: P5
Back Pack Reference: A6.3, A6.6

=====

HAZCOM Label

=====

Product ID: OXYGEN,COMPRESSED GAS (UN1072)

Cage: AIRGA

Company Name: AIRGAS

Street: 100 MATSONFORD ROAD, 5 RADNOR CORP CNTR

City: RADNOR PA

Zipcode: 19087 US

Health Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300(CHEMTREC)

Date Of Label Review: 11/09/1998

Label Date: 11/09/1998

Chronic Hazard IND: Y

Eye Protection IND: YES

Skin Protection IND: YES

Signal Word: DANGER

Health Hazard: Moderate

Contact Hazard: None

Fire Hazard: None

Reactivity Hazard: Severe

Hazard And Precautions: SKIN:MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE

W/REDNESS,TINGLING,PAIN/NUMBNESS,HARD,WHITE,DVLP

BLISTERS.EYE:FROSTBITE,REDNESS,PAIN,BLUR VISION.INGEST:FROSTBITE DMG OF

LIPS/MOUTH/MUC MEMB.INHAL:MUC MEMB IRRIT,PULM EDEMA,CV S/CNS

EFFECTS,UNCONSC,CONVULS.1ST AID:REMOVE TO FRESH AIR IMMED.BREATH STOP DO

ART RESP.TREAT SYMPT/SUPP.SKIN:GAS-NO ADVERSE EFFECTS REPORTED.RAPID LIQ

EVAP MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE,RED,TINGLE,PAIN,NUMB,HARD,WHITE,BLISTERS.TREAT

FROSTBITE.WARM IN H2O @TEMP NOT >107F/WRAP IN BLANKETS.EXERCISE

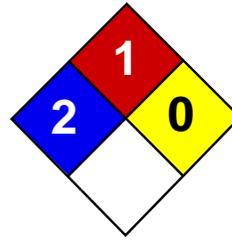
AFFECT PART.GET MED ATTN IMMED.EYE:IMMED WASH W/H2O,LIFT LIDS.FROSTBITE

WARM H2O PREFER.INGEST:TREAT SYMPT/SUPP.I N ALL CASES GET MED ATTN.

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Disclaimer (provided with this information by the compiling agencies):

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Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Copper MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Copper

Catalog Codes: SLC4939, SLC2152, SLC3943, SLC1150, SLC2941, SLC4729, SLC1936, SLC3727, SLC5515

CAS#: 7440-50-8

RTECS: GL5325000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Copper

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Not available.

Chemical Formula: Cu

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
Copper	7440-50-8	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Copper LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

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).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to lungs, mucous membranes. 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. 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: Not available.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. 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: 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: 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:

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

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. 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. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible.

Storage:

Keep container dry. Keep in a cool place. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Combustible materials should be stored away from extreme heat and away from strong oxidizing agents.

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: 1 (mg/m³) from ACGIH [1990] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 63.54 g/mole

Color: Not available.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 2595°C (4703°F)

Melting Point: 1083°C (1981.4°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 8.94 (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: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to lungs, mucous membranes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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 as toxic as the original product.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Pennsylvania RTK: Copper Massachusetts RTK: Copper TSCA 8(b) inventory: Copper CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Copper

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC): R36- Irritating to eyes.

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. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/09/2005 04:58 PM

Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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Health	1
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet Cyclohexane MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Cyclohexane

Catalog Codes: SLC3520, SLC2305

CAS#: 110-82-7

RTECS: GU6300000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cyclohexane

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Benzene, hexahydro-; Hexahydrobenzene; Hexamethylene; Hexanaphthene

Chemical Name: Cyclohexane

Chemical Formula: C6-H12

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
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Cyclohexane: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 12705 mg/kg [Rat]. 813 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD): Acute: >18000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, 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. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. 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:

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. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 245°C (473°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -18°C (-0.4°F). (Setaflash)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 8.4%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: When mixed hot with liquid dinitrogen tetroxide an explosion can result.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 300 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1050 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 100 STEL: 300 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 350 STEL: 1050 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor:

Chloroform-like odor; solvent odor; mild sweet odor

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 84.16 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 80.7°C (177.3°F)

Melting Point: 6.47°C (43.6°F)

Critical Temperature: 280.4°C (536.7°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.7781 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 12.9 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.98 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 25 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.4

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, methanol.

Solubility:

Soluble in methanol. Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 813 mg/kg [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LCL[Mouse] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 70000 mg/m³/2H LCL[Rabbit] - 89600 mg/m³/1H

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

Human: passes the placental barrier, detected in maternal milk. May affect genetic material (mutagenic)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: It may cause skin irritation. It may be absorbed through the skin. Eyes: It may cause eye irritation. Inhalation: It may cause respiratory tract (nose, throat) irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of vapor may cause nausea, increased respiration rate. It may also affect behavior/central nervous system(dizziness, lethargy, somnolence, lightheadedness, seizures/convulsions, weakness, loss of coordination and judgement, trembling, drowsiness). Unconsciousness and death may occur at high exposures. In experimental animals there is a narrow margin between doses causing narcosis, loss of reflexes and death. Generalized vascular damage/collapse and degenerative changes were seen in the heart, lung, liver kidneys and brain of experimental animals exposed to lethal concentrations by inhalation or ingestion. Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea. May affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar that that of inhalation. May cause liver and kidney damage. Aspiration of cyclohexane into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking and chapping of exposed areas. Ingestion and Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated inhalation or ingestion may cause liver and kidney damage. It may also affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to that of acute ingestion or inhalation.

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Cyclohexane UNNA: 1145 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Cyclohexane Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Cyclohexane Illinois chemical safety act: Cyclohexane New York release reporting list: Cyclohexane Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Cyclohexane Pennsylvania RTK: Cyclohexane Minnesota: Cyclohexane Massachusetts RTK: Cyclohexane Massachusetts spill list: Cyclohexane New Jersey: Cyclohexane New Jersey spill list: Cyclohexane Louisiana spill reporting: Cyclohexane TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cyclohexane SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Cyclohexane CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cyclohexane: 1000 lbs. (453.6 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-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

DSCL (EEC):

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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: 10/10/2005 08:17 PM

Last Updated: 05/21/2013 12:00 PM

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 4,4'-DDT

Product Number : C8894
Brand : Sigma

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

Carcinogen, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

Target Organs

Liver, Pancreas.

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3)

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)

Carcinogenicity (Category 2)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Oral (Category 1)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 4)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 + H311

Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin

H351

Suspected of causing cancer.

H372

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

H400

Very toxic to aquatic life.

H413

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P280

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.

P301 + P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P314

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

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

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

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula : C₁₄H₉Cl₅
Molecular Weight : 354.49 g/mol

Component	Concentration
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	
CAS-No. 50-29-3	-
EC-No. 200-024-3	
Index-No. 602-045-00-7	

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. Take victim immediately to hospital. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Not flammable or combustible.

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, Hydrogen chloride gas

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust.

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

Conditions for safe storage

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

Recommended storage temperature: 2 - 8 °C

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	TWA	0.5 mg/m ³	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Remarks	Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix A			
		TWA	1 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Liver damage Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans			
		TWA	1 mg/m ³	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
	Skin notation			
		TWA	1 mg/m ³	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
	Skin designation Substance listed; for more information see OSHA document 1910.1044			

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) 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.

Immersion protection

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: > 480 min

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

Splash protection

Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: > 30 min
Material tested: Dermatrill® (Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 873000, 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, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	solid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	107.0 - 109.0 °C (224.6 - 228.2 °F)
Boiling point	260.0 °C (500.0 °F)
Flash point	72.0 - 77.0 °C (161.6 - 170.6 °F)
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	0.0000021 hPa (0.0000016 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)
Density	0.99 g/cm ³
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 6.91
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

no data available

Materials to avoid

Oxidizing agents, Iron and iron salts.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity****Oral LD50**

LD50 Oral - rat - 87.0 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 300.0 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Tremor. Behavioral:Muscle weakness. Behavioral:Ataxia.

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

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

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)

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)

no data available

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

Ingestion - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

CNS stimulation.

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: KJ3325000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 0.01 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 0.01 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.003400 mg/l - 96.0 h
	LOEC - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 150 mg/l - 3.0 d
	NOEC - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 113 mg/l - 3.0 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.00108 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae	LC100 - Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae) - > 20 mg/l - 7 d

Persistence and degradability**Bioaccumulative potential**

Bioaccumulation	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 20 d
	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 46,670

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.

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**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: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s. (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

IATA

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s. (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen, Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption

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

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	2007-03-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	2007-03-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	2007-03-01

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	1990-06-15

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	1990-06-15

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 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.

SUPELCO INC -- 48574, DIBENZO (A,H) ANTHRACENE 0.1G -- 6810-00N032523

===== Product Identification =====

Product ID:48574, DIBENZO (A,H) ANTHRACENE 0.1G

MSDS Date:12/19/1985

FSC:6810

NIIN:00N032523

MSDS Number: BNSSL

=== Responsible Party ===

Company Name:SUPELCO INC

Address:SUPELCO PARK

City:BELLEFONTE

State:PA

ZIP:16823-0048

Country:US

Info Phone Num:814-359-3441

Emergency Phone Num:814-359-3441

CAGE:54968

=== Contractor Identification ===

Company Name:SIGMA-ALDRICH INC.

Address:3050 SPRUCE STREET

Box:14508

City:ST. LOUIS

State:MO

ZIP:63103

Country:US

Phone:314-771-5765/414-273-3850X5996

CAGE:54968

===== Composition/Information on Ingredients =====

Ingred Name:DIBENZ A,H ANTHRACENE

CAS:53-70-3

RTECS #:HN2625000

EPA Rpt Qty:1 LB

DOT Rpt Qty:1 LB

===== Hazards Identification =====

LD50 LC50 Mixture:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

Routes of Entry: Inhalation:YES Skin:NO Ingestion:YES

Reports of Carcinogenicity:NTP:YES IARC:YES OSHA:NO

Health Hazards Acute and Chronic:REPORTED ANIMAL CARCINOGEN.

Explanation of Carcinogenicity:DIBENZ(A,H) ANTHRACENE: GROUP 2A(IARC),
ANTICIPATED TO BE CARCINOGEN (NTP).

Effects of Overexposure:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

Medical Cond Aggravated by Exposure:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

===== First Aid Measures =====

First Aid:EYES: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MIN. CONTACT A
PHYSICIAN. SKIN: FLUSH WITH LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER. CONTACT A
PHYSICIAN. INHAL: IMMED MOVE TO FRESH AIR. INGEST: CONTACT A
PHYSICIAN.

===== Fire Fighting Measures =====

Lower Limits:1%

Extinguishing Media:WATER, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL.
Fire Fighting Procedures:WEAR NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SCBA AND FULL
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT .

===== Accidental Release Measures =====

Spill Release Procedures:SWEEP UP MATERIAL. AVOID GENERATING DUST.
Neutralizing Agent:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

===== Handling and Storage =====

Handling and Storage Precautions:STORE IN SEALED CONTAINER IN COOL, DRY
LOCATION. AVOID GENERATING DUST.
Other Precautions:REPORTED CANCER HAZARD. AVOID EYE OR SKIN CONTACT.

===== Exposure Controls/Personal Protection =====

Respiratory Protection:WEAR NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SCBA.
Ventilation:USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA.
Protective Gloves:IMPERVIOUS GLOVES .
Eye Protection:CHEMICAL WORKERS GOGGLES .
Work Hygienic Practices:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.
Supplemental Safety and Health
NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

===== Physical/Chemical Properties =====

HCC:T6
Boiling Pt:B.P. Text:509F,265C
Vapor Density:9.60
Spec Gravity:>1(H2O=1)
Appearance and Odor:OFF-WHITE TO YELLOW-GREEN CRYSTALLINE

===== Stability and Reactivity Data =====

Stability Indicator/Materials to Avoid:YES
OXIDIZING AGENTS.

===== Disposal Considerations =====

Waste Disposal Methods:COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, OR
LOCAL REGULATIONS.

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assume responsibility for the suitability of this information to their
particular situation.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Dibenzofuran

Product Number : 236373
Brand : Aldrich

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

Toxic by ingestion

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 : Avoid release to the environment.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 1
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 1
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation : May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Skin : May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion Toxic if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : Diphenylene oxide
Formula : C₁₂H₈O
Molecular Weight : 168.19 g/mol

Component		Concentration
Dibenzofuran		
CAS-No.	132-64-9	-
EC-No.	205-071-3	-

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

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing dust.

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

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).

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

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 and 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.

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	crystalline
Colour	white, beige

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: 80 - 82 °C (176 - 180 °F) - lit.
Boiling point	154 - 155 °C (309 - 311 °F) at 27 hPa (20 mmHg) - lit.
Flash point	130.0 °C (266.0 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 3.77
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

no data available

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

no data available

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

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

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)

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. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed.
Skin	May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
Eyes	May cause 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: HP4430000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	NOEC - Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) - 1 mg/l - 96.0 h LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 1.05 mg/l - 96.0 h
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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 with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**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. (Dibenzofuran)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 100 lbs
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant
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. (Dibenzofuran)
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

IATA

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion

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
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	2007-07-01

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	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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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types)

MSDS No. 9909

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

CAUTION!

**OSHA/NFPA COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID - SLIGHT TO MODERATE IRRITANT
EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED**

Moderate fire hazard. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause moderate eye irritation and skin irritation (rash).

Long-term, repeated exposure may cause skin cancer.

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs).



NFPA 704 (Section 16)

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961**

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs): CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

COMPANY CONTACT (business hours): Corporate Safety (732) 750-6000

MSDS INTERNET WEBSITE: www.hess.com (See Environment, Health, Safety & Social Responsibility)

SYNONYMS: Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD); Low Sulfur Diesel; Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel; Diesel Fuel #2; Dyed Diesel Fuel; Non-Road, Locomotive and Marine Diesel Fuel; Tax-exempt Diesel Fuel

See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and CHEMICAL INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS No.)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Diesel Fuel (68476-34-6)	100
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	Typically < 0.01

A complex mixture of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers in the range C9 and higher. Diesel fuel may be dyed (red) for tax purposes. May contain a multifunctional additive.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYES

Contact with liquid or vapor may cause mild irritation.

SKIN

May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

INGESTION

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.

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.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types)

MSDS No. 9909

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.

CHRONIC EFFECTS and CARCINOGENICITY

Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposures has not been determined - see Section 11 Toxicological Information.

IARC classifies whole diesel fuel exhaust particulates as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). NIOSH regards whole diesel fuel exhaust particulates as a potential cause of occupational lung cancer based on animal studies and limited evidence in humans.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

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.

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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT:	> 125 °F (> 52 °C) minimum PMCC
AUTOIGNITION POINT:	494 °F (257 °C)
OSHA/NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:	2 (COMBUSTIBLE)
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	0.6
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%):	7.5

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types)

MSDS No. 9909

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.

FIRE FIGHTING 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.

See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.

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.

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. 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.

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Diesel fuel, and in particular low and ultra low sulfur diesel fuel, has the capability of accumulating a static electrical charge of sufficient energy to cause a fire/explosion in the presence of lower flashpoint products such as gasoline. The accumulation of such a static charge occurs as the diesel flows through pipelines, filters, nozzles and various work tasks such as tank/container filling, splash loading, tank cleaning; product sampling; tank gauging; cleaning, mixing, vacuum truck operations, switch loading, and product agitation. There is a greater potential for static charge accumulation in cold temperature, low humidity conditions.

Documents such as 29 CFR OSHA 1910.106 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids, NFPA 77 Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, API 2003 "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents and ASTM D4865 "Standard Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static



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Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems" address special precautions and design requirements involving loading rates, grounding, bonding, filter installation, conductivity additives and especially the hazards associated with "switch loading." ["Switch Loading" is when a higher flash point product (such as diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing a low flash point product (such as gasoline) and the electrical charge generated during loading of the diesel results in a static ignition of the vapor from the previous cargo (gasoline).]

Note: When conductivity additives are used or are necessary the product should achieve 25 picosiemens/meter or greater at the handling temperature.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. 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".

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Components (CAS No.)	Source	Exposure Limits		Note
		TWA/STEL		
Diesel Fuel: (68476-34-6)	OSHA	5 mg/m, as mineral oil mist		A3, skin
	ACGIH	100 mg/m ³ (as totally hydrocarbon vapor) TWA		
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	OSHA	10 ppm TWA		A4, Skin
	ACGIH	10 ppm TWA / 15 ppm STEL		

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

SKIN PROTECTION

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended. 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.



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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection.

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.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, straw-yellow liquid. Dyed fuel oil will be red or reddish-colored.

ODOR

Mild, petroleum distillate odor

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE: 320 to 690 oF (160 to 366 °C)
VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.009 psia @ 70 °F (21 °C)
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): > 1.0
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 0.83 to 0.88 @ 60 °F (16 °C)
PERCENT VOLATILES: 100 %
EVAPORATION RATE: Slow; varies with conditions
SOLUBILITY (H₂O): Negligible

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID and INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizers; Viton ®; Fluorel ®

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute dermal LD50 (rabbits): > 5 ml/kg Acute oral LD50 (rats): 9 ml/kg
Primary dermal irritation: extremely irritating (rabbits) Draize eye irritation: non-irritating (rabbits)
Guinea pig sensitization: negative

CHRONIC EFFECTS AND CARCINOGENICITY

Carcinogenic: OSHA: NO IARC: NO NTP: NO ACGIH: A3

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.

MUTAGENICITY (genetic effects)

This material has been positive in a mutagenicity study.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types) **MSDS No. 9909**

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
 Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
 Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Diesel Fuel	Placard (International Only):
HAZARD CLASS and PACKING GROUP:	3, PG III	
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	NA 1993 (Domestic)	
	UN 1202 (International)	
DOT SHIPPING LABEL:	None	

Use Combustible Placard if shipping in bulk domestically

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION
 This product and its constituents listed herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)
 Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)
 The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 - HAZARD CLASSES

<u>ACUTE HEALTH</u>	<u>CHRONIC HEALTH</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE</u>	<u>REACTIVE</u>
X	X	X	--	--

SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION
 This product may contain listed chemicals below the *de minimis* levels which therefore are not subject to the supplier notification requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. If you may be required to report releases of chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.28, you may contact Hess Corporate Safety if you require additional information regarding this product.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITON 65 LIST OF CHEMICALS
 This product contains the following chemicals that are included on the Proposition 65 "List of Chemicals" required by the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986:

<u>INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Diesel Engine Exhaust (no CAS Number listed)	10/01/1990

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS)
 Class B, Division 3 (Combustible Liquid) and Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B (Toxic by other means)



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	G

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hexanes MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Hexanes

Catalog Codes: SLH2335, SLH2032

CAS#: 110-54-3

RTECS: MN9275000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hexane

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Hexane

Chemical Formula: C6-H14

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
Hexanes	110-54-3	98.5-99.9

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Hexane: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 25000 mg/kg [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to peripheral nervous system, skin, 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. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. 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:

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 if symptoms appear.

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 225°C (437°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -22.5°C (-8.5°F). (TAG)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.15% UPPER: 7.5%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Highly 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:

Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Avoid contact with skin. 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:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves (impervious).

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1800 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 176 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 500 STEL: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1760 STEL: 3500 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Gasoline-like or petroleum-like (Slight.)

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 86.18g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 68°C (154.4°F)

Melting Point: -95°C (-139°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.66 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 17.3 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.97 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 130 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.9

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility:

Soluble in diethyl ether, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatibles.

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Hexane can react vigorously with strong oxidizers (e.g. chlorine, bromine, fluorine)

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal 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): 25000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute toxicity of the gas (LC50): 48000 ppm 4 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: peripheral nervous system, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data. May be tumorigenic based on animal data. May affect genetic material. Passes through the placental barrier in animal.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. It can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Eyes: May cause mild eye irritation. Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure may affect, brain, spinal cord, behavior/central and peripheral nervous systems (lightheadness, dizziness, hallucinations, paralysis, blurred vision, memory loss, headache, euphoria, general anesthetic, muscle weakness, numbness of the extremities, asphyxia, unconsciousness and possible death), metabolism, respiration, blood, cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal system (nausea) Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with abdominal pain and nausea. May also affect the liver, blood, brain, peripheral and central nervous systems. Symptoms of over exposure by ingestion are similar to that of overexposure by inhalation.

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Hexane UNNA: 1208 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information**Federal and State Regulations:**

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Hexanes Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Hexanes Illinois chemical safety act: Hexanes New York release reporting list: Hexanes Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Hexanes Pennsylvania RTK: Hexanes Florida: Hexanes Minnesota: Hexanes Massachusetts RTK: Hexanes Massachusetts spill list: Hexanes New Jersey: Hexanes New Jersey spill list: Hexanes Louisiana spill reporting: Hexanes TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hexanes SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Hexanes CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Hexanes: 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):**

CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R20- Harmful by inhalation. R38- Irritating to skin. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness. S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S29- Do not empty into drains. S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: g

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves (impervious). Lab coat. Vapor 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.

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Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE		ICSC: 0730	
Date of Peer Review: March 1999			
o-Phenylene pyrene 2,3-Phenylene pyrene			
CAS #	193-39-5	C ₂₂ H ₁₂	
RTECS #	NK9300000	Molecular mass: 276.3	
UN #			
EC Index #			
TYPES OF HAZARD / EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID / FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
Inhalation		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		PACKAGING & LABELLING	
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.		EU Classification UN Classification	
EMERGENCY RESPONSE		STORAGE	
		Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	
IPCS International Programme on		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the Commission of the European Communities © IPCS, CEC 2005	

Chemical Safety



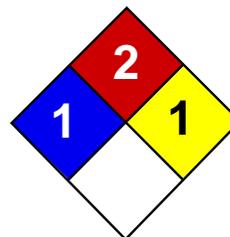
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE		ICSC: 0730
IMPORTANT DATA		
<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2004).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		
<p>Boiling point: 536°C Melting point: 164°C Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		
<p>This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p>		
NOTES		
<p>Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.</p>		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
<p>LEGAL NOTICE Neither the CEC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information</p>		
<p>© IPCS, CEC 2005</p>		

See Also:

[Toxicological Abbreviations](#)

[Indeno\(1,2,3-cd\)Pyrene \(IARC Summary & Evaluation, Volume 3, 1973\)](#)



Health	1
Fire	2
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Iron Metal MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Iron Metal

Catalog Codes: SLI2047, SLI1996

CAS#: 7439-89-6

RTECS: NO4565500

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Iron Metal

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Iron

Chemical Formula: Fe

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
Iron Metal, powder	7439-89-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Not applicable.

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:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to liver, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, pancreas. 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. 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. 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: Flammable.

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: Flammable in presence of heat.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

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:

Chlorine Trifluoride reacts with iron with incandescence. Powdered iron reacts with fluorine below redness with incandescence. Reduced iron decomposes with nitrogen dioxide @ ordinary temperature with incandescence. Reacting mass formed by mixture of phosphorus and iron can become incandescent when heated. This material is flammable in powder form only.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Material in powdered form can explode when exposed to heat or flame

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.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Moisture sensitive.

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: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Solid metallic powder.)

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Tasteless.

Molecular Weight: 55.85 g/mole

Color: Black to Grey.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 3000°C (5432°F)

Melting Point: 1535°C (2795°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Density: 7.86 (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, diethyl ether.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials, water/moisture, air, dust generation.

Incompatibility with various substances:

Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids. Slightly reactive to reactive with moisture.

Corrosivity: Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Hot iron(wire) burns in Chlorine gas. Violent decomposition of hydrogen peroxide (53% by weight or greater) may be caused by contact with iron. Readily oxidizes in moist air forming rust. Reactive with halogens. Incompatible with acetaldehyde, ammonium peroxodisulfate, chloroformamidinum, chloric acid, ammonium nitrate, dinitrogen tetroxide, nitryl fluoride, polystyrene, sodium acetylide, potassium dichromate, peroxyformic acid, sulfuric acid, sodium carbide. Readily attacked by dilute mineral acids and or attacked or dissolved by organic acids. Not appreciably attacked by cold sulfuric acid, or nitric acid, but is attacked by hot acids.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 30000 mg/kg [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: liver, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, pancreas.

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 Health Effects: Skin: Iron metal filings or dust: May cause skin irritation by mechanical action. Iron metal wire: Not likely to cause skin irritation Eyes: Iron metal filings or dust: Can irritate eyes by mechanical action. Iron metal wire: No hazard. Will not cause eye irritation. Inhalation: Iron dust: Can irritate the respiratory tract by mechanical action. Iron metal wire or filings: 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: Iron metal wire: Not an ingestion hazard: Iron metal filings or dust: The amount of ingested iron which constitutes a toxic dose is not well defined. Proposed toxic doses of elemental iron are 20 mg/kg for gastrointestinal irritation to greater than 60 mg/kg for systemic toxicity. Gastrointestinal effects are the first signs to appear, with hemorrhagic vomiting and diarrhea, hematochezia, abdominal pain, lethargy, metabolic acidosis, coagulopathy, shock, coma and convulsions developing from 0 to 6 hours after ingestion. Leukocytosis may also occur. An asymptomatic phase may ensue at 6 to 12 hours postingestion, followed by hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia, hepatic and renal failure, severe acidosis, cyanosis, fever, CNS depression (lethargy, restlessness and/or confusion seizures), hypotension, and cardiovascular collapse/cardiac failure in 12 to 48 hours. Hepatic cirrhosis, gastrointestinal scarring and/or strictures may arise in 2 to 6 weeks. It may also cause an anaphylactoid reaction. Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema also develop in severe cases of iron intoxication. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Inhalation: Chronic inhalation of iron dust can lead to accumulation in the lungs and a characteristic stippled appearance on X-rays. This condition, called SIDEROSIS, is considered benign in that it does not interfere with lung function and does not predispose to other disease. Chronic inhalation of iron dust may also cause fibrosis in the lungs. Ingestion: Clinical signs of iron overload appear when the total body iron is 5 to 10 times higher than normal. Neurobehavioral defects including depression, decreased activity, habituation, reflex startle, and conditioned avoidance response performance may occur. However, similar effects were also seen in iron deficiency. It is therefore likely that these behavioral effects are secondary to general toxicity. High serum iron levels may be associated with an increased risk of fatal acute myocardial infarction (MI). Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause hypersensitivity.

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: CLASS 4.1: Flammable solid.

Identification: : Metal powder, flammable, n.o.s. (Iron metal powder) UNNA: 3089 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Iron Metal TSCA 8(b) inventory: Iron Metal

Other Regulations: EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS B-4: Flammable solid.

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S22- Do not breathe dust.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 2

Reactivity: 1

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 1

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.

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Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

**BOC Gases,
Division of
The BOC Group, Inc.
575 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, NJ 07974**

**BOC Gases
Division of
BOC Canada Limited
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6**

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
(905) 501-0802
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE
CHEMICAL NAME: Isobutylene
COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: 2-Methylpropene, Isobutene
TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.1
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, B1, D2B

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700
PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95
REVIEW DATES: 6/7/96

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA ¹	TLV-ACGIH ²	LD ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ Route/Species
Isobutylene FORMULA: C4H8 CAS: 115-11-7 RTECS #: UD0890000	99.0 to 99.8	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	LC ₅₀ 620 mg/m ³ /3H (rat)

¹ As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

² As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

3. Hazards Identification

<u>EMERGENCY OVERVIEW</u>
This product does not contain oxygen and may cause asphyxia if released in a confined area. Simple hydrocarbons can cause irritation and central nervous system depression at high concentrations. flammable.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact Yes	Skin Absorption No	Eye Contact Yes	Inhalation Yes	Ingestion No
---------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure Limits No	Irritant Yes	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen No
Synergistic Effects None Reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EYE EFFECTS:

Irritation may occur.

SKIN EFFECTS:

None anticipated as product is a gas at room temperature.

INGESTION EFFECTS:

Ingestion is unlikely.

INHALATION EFFECTS:

Product is relatively nontoxic. Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory system at high concentrations.

Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, disorientation, incoordination, narcosis, nausea or narcotic effects.

This product may displace oxygen if released in a confined space. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% at sea level to prevent asphyxiation.

Effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiants may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

NFPA HAZARD CODES

Health: 1
Flammability: 4
Reactivity: 0

HMIS HAZARD CODES

Health: 1
Flammability: 4
Reactivity: 0

RATINGS SYSTEM

0 = No Hazard
1 = Slight Hazard
2 = Moderate Hazard
3 = Serious Hazard
4 = Severe Hazard

4. First Aid Measures

EYES:

Never introduce oil or ointment into the eyes without medical advice! If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for further treatment and follow up.

SKIN:

MSDS: G-53

Revised: 6/7/96

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

Not normally required. Seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION:

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO PRODUCT. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted (artificial) respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Flammable liquid and vapor		
Flash point: -105 °F (-76 °C)	Method: Closed Cup	Autoignition Temperature: 869 °F (465 °C)
LEL(%): 1.8	UEL(%): 9.6	
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: Not Available		

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Isobutylene is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source. Isobutylene is a flammable gas! Keep away from open flame and other sources of ignition. Do not allow smoking in storage areas or when handling.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

If possible, stop the flow of gas with a remote valve. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. If fire is extinguished and flow of gas is continued, increase ventilation to prevent a build up of a flammable/ explosive atmosphere. Extinguish sources of ignition.

Be cautious of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapor Explosion, BLEVE, if flame is impinging on surrounding containers. Direct 500 GPM water stream onto containers above the liquid level with remote monitors. Limit the number of personnel in proximity to the fire. Evacuate surrounding areas to at least 3000 feet in all directions.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. Increase ventilation to prevent build up of a flammable/explosive atmosphere. Extinguish all sources of ignition! If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location

MSDS: G-53

Revised: 6/7/96

7. Handling and Storage

Earth bond and ground all lines and equipment associated with the product system. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking and explosion proof.

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<250 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 130°F (54°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time.

Post "No Smoking" signs in storage or use areas.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

EXPOSURE LIMITS¹:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA ²	TLV-ACGIH ³	LD ₅₀ or LC ₅₀ Route/Species
Isobutylene FORMULA: C ₄ H ₈ CAS: 115-11-7 RTECS #: UD0890000	99.0 to 99.8	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	LC ₅₀ 620 mg/m ³ /3H (rat)

¹ Refer to individual state or provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.

² As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

³ As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation. Use general ventilation to prevent build up of flammable concentrations. May use hood with forced ventilation when handling small quantities. If product is handled routinely where the potential for leaks exists, all electrical equipment must be rated for use in potentially flammable atmospheres. Consult the National Electrical Code for details.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

Safety goggles or glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Protective gloves made of plastic or rubber.

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Positive pressure air line with full-face mask and escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:

Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure at 70°F	: 39	psia
Vapor density at STP (Air = 1)	: 1.98	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: 19.5	°F
	: -6.9	°C
Freezing point	: -220.6	°F
	: -140.3	°C
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H2O)	: Insoluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Available	
Odor and appearance	: A colorless gas with an unpleasant odor similar to that of burning coal.	

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):

None

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Oxidizers

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide

11. Toxicological Information

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

No chronic effects data given in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) or Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th ed.

12. Ecological Information

No data given.

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

14. Transport Information

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Isobutylene	Isobutylene
HAZARD CLASS:	2.1	2.1
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1055	UN 1055
SHIPPING LABEL:	FLAMMABLE GAS	FLAMMABLE GAS

15. Regulatory Information

Isoutylene is listed under the accident prevention provisions of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) with a threshold quantity (TQ) of 10,000 pounds.

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:

Acute Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

16. Other Information

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

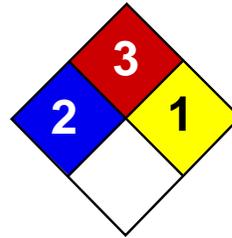
MSDS: G-53

Revised: 6/7/96

PRODUCT NAME: ISOBUTYLENE

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Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Cumene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Cumene

Catalog Codes: SLC3052

CAS#: 98-82-8

RTECS: GR8575000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cumene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Isopropyl benzene; Cumol; 2-Phenyl propane; (1-Methylethyl)benzene

Chemical Name: Isopropylbenzene

Chemical Formula: C₆H₅CH(CH₃)₂

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
Cumene	98-82-8	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Cumene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 1400 mg/kg [Rat]. 12750 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12300 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes. 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. 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:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

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. Seek 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: 424°C (795.2°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 36°C (96.8°F). OPEN CUP: 44°C (111.2°F).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 0.9% UPPER: 6.5%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks.

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 liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, 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: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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 gas/fumes/ vapour/spray. 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.

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. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 50 CEIL: 75 (ppm) TWA: 245 CEIL: 365 (mg/m³) Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 120.2 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 152.4°C (306.3°F)

Melting Point: -96°C (-140.8°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.862 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 8 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 4.14 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 1.2 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.7

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Very slightly soluble in cold 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: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 1400 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12300 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), 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: Not available.

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 more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Isopropylbenzene : UN1918 PG: III

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Pennsylvania RTK: Cumene Massachusetts RTK: Cumene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cumene SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Cumene CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cumene

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):

CLASS B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).

DSCL (EEC):

R10- Flammable. R22- Harmful if swallowed. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 1

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information

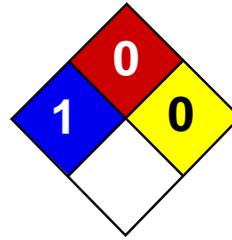
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 11:43 AM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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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

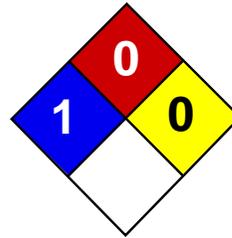
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	1
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Manganese Metal Powder MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Manganese Metal Powder

Catalog Codes: SLM4390

CAS#: 7439-96-5

RTECS: OO9275000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Manganese

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Manganese

Chemical Formula: Mn

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
Manganese	7439-96-5	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Manganese: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 9000 mg/kg [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to blood, lungs, brain, 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. 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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Explosive in presence of open flames and sparks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Moderate fire potential, in the form of dust or powder, when exposed to flame. When manganese is heated in the vapor of phosphorus at a very dull red heat, union occurs with incandescence. Concentrated nitric acid reacts with powdered manganese with incandescence and explosion. Powdered manganese ignites in chlorine.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Moderate explosion potential, in the form of dust or powder, when exposed to flame.

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:

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. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above

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: 0.1 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 5 (mg/m³) [Canada] TWA: 1 STEL: 3 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 5 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Powdered solid.)

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 54.94 g/mole

Color: Grayish white.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 2095°C (3803°F)

Melting Point: 1244°C (2271.2°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 7.44 (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.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Superficially oxidized on exposure to air. Reacts with aqueous solutions of sodium or potassium bicarbonate. Reacts with dilute mineral acids with evolution of hydrogen and formation of divalent manganous salts. Reacts with fluorine and chlorine to produce di or tri fluoride, and di and tri chloride, respectively. In the form of powder, it reduces most metallic oxides on heating. On heating, it reacts directly with carbon, phosphorus, antimony, or arsenic. Also incompatible with hydroxides, cyanides, carbonates.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 9000 mg/kg [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: blood, lungs, brain, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

Manganese can cross the placenta. May cause cancer (tumorigenic) based on animal data.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation Eyes: Dust may cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation: Dust may cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause "Metal Fume Fever" which may include flu-like symptoms (fever, chills, upset stomach, vomiting, weakness, headache, body aches, muscle pains, dry mouth and throat, coughing, tightness of the chest). May affect behavior/Central Nervous system (change in motor activity, torpor, nervousness, tremor, yawning, mood swings, irritability, restlessness, fatigue, headache, apathy, languor, insomnia than somnolence, hallucinations, delusions, uncontrollable laughter followed by crying, compulsions, aggressiveness, weakness in legs, memory loss, decreased libido, impotence, salivation, hearing loss, slow gait,) and respiration (dyspnea, shallow respiration, cyanosis, alveolar inflammation). Ingestion: Repeated or prolonged exposure from ingestion may affect brain (degenerative changes), blood and metabolism. Ingestion: May cause digestive tract irritation. There is a low gastrointestinal absorption of manganese. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Inhalation: Repeated or prolonged exposure from inhalation may affect brain (degenerative changes), behavior/Central Nervous system with symptoms to acute exposure. May also affect liver (chronic liver disease, jaundice) Ingestion: Repeated or prolonged exposure from ingestion may affect brain, blood and metabolism

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:

Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Manganese Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Manganese Pennsylvania RTK: Manganese Minnesota: Manganese Massachusetts RTK: Manganese New Jersey: Manganese New Jersey spill list: Manganese Louisiana spill reporting: Manganese California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Manganese TSCA 8(b) inventory: Manganese SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Manganese

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): Not applicable.

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. Safety glasses.

Section 16: Other Information

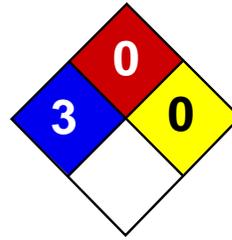
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	

Material Safety Data Sheet

Mercury MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Mercury

Catalog Codes: SLM3505, SLM1363

CAS#: 7439-97-6

RTECS: OV4550000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Mercury

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Quick Silver; Colloidal Mercury; Metallic Mercury; Liquid Silver; Hydragyrum

Chemical Name: Mercury

Chemical Formula: Hg

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
Mercury	7439-97-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Mercury LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) 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 blood, kidneys, liver, brain, peripheral nervous system, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Repeated exposure to a 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. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. WARM water MUST be used. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Serious Skin Contact:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

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 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: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

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: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

When thrown into mercury vapor, boron phosphodiiodide ignites at once. Flame forms with chlorine jet over mercury surface at 200 deg to 300 deg C. Mercury undergoes hazardous reactions in the presence of heat and sparks or ignition.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

A violent exothermic reaction or possible explosion occurs when mercury comes in contact with lithium and rubidium. CHLORINE DIOXIDE & LIQUID HG, WHEN MIXED, EXPLODE VIOLENTLY. Mercury and Ammonia can produce an

explosive compound. A mixture of the dry carbonyl and oxygen will explode on vigorous shaking with mercury. Methyl azide in the presence of mercury was shown to be potentially explosive.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Corrosive liquid. Poisonous liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 container dry. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. 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, metals.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 25°C (77°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 0.025 from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 0.05 CEIL: 0.1 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 0.025 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid. (Heavy liquid)

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 200.59 g/mole

Color: Silver-white

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 356.73°C (674.1°F)

Melting Point: -38.87°C (-38°F)

Critical Temperature: 1462°C (2663.6°F)

Specific Gravity: 13.55 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not available.

Vapor Density: 6.93 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Very slightly soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, metals.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Ground mixtures of sodium carbide and mercury, aluminum, lead, or iron can react vigorously. A violent exothermic reaction or possible explosion occurs when mercury comes in contact with lithium and rubidium. Incompatible with boron diiodophosphide; ethylene oxide; metal oxides, metals(aluminum, potassium, lithium, sodium, rubidium); methyl azide; methylsilane, oxygen; oxidants(bromine, peroxyformic acid, chlorine dioxide, nitric acid, tetracarbonylnickel, nitromethane, silver perchlorate, chlorates, sulfuric acid, nitrates,); tetracarbonylnickel, oxygen, acetylinic compounds, ammonia, ethylene oxide, methylsilane, calcium,

Special Remarks on Corrosivity:

The high mobility and tendency to dispersion exhibited by mercury, and the ease with which it forms alloys (amalgam) with many laboratory and electrical contact metals, can cause severe corrosion problems in laboratories. Special precautions: Mercury can attack copper and copper alloy materials.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A5 (Not suspected for human.) by ACGIH. 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. May cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, brain, peripheral nervous system, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material. May cause cancer based on animal data. Passes through the placental barrier in animal. May cause adverse reproductive effects(paternal effects- spermatogenesis; effects on fertility - fetotoxicity, post-implantation mortality), and birth defects.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

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: Class 8: Corrosive material

Identification: : Mercury UNNA: 2809 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

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: Mercury 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: Mercury Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Mercury Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Mercury Illinois chemical safety act: Mercury New York acutely hazardous substances: Mercury Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Mercury Pennsylvania RTK: Mercury Minnesota: Mercury Massachusetts RTK: Mercury New Jersey: Mercury New Jersey spill list: Mercury Louisiana spill reporting: Mercury California Director's List of Hazardous Substances.: Mercury TSCA 8(b) inventory: Mercury SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Mercury CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Mercury: 1 lbs. (0.4536 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 D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

DSCL (EEC):

R23- Toxic by inhalation. R33- Danger of cumulative effects. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes. R50/53- Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. S2- Keep out of the

reach of children. S7- Keep container tightly closed. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S39- Wear eye/face protection. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. S60- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection:

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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**AMERADA HESS CORPORATION****MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****HESS 10W40 Motor Oil****MSDS No. 14292****1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY INFORMATION**

Amerada Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Manufactured by:

The Valvoline Company
P.O. Box 14000
Lexington, KY 40512

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:**VALVOLINE: 800-247-5263****COMPANY CONTACT (business hours):**

Valvoline Info: 606-357-7847

AHC Corporate Safety 732-750-6000

SYNONYMS: Valvoline Product Code 52670414

This product is manufactured by The Valvoline Company and packaged under the Amerada Hess ("Hess") label. The information in this MSDS has been developed by The Valvoline Company, MSDS No. 505.0164091-016.003I, date 5/11/99.

See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT NAME</u>	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT</u>
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillates CAS NUMBER: 64742-65-0	OSHA PEL-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ as mineral oil mist ACGIH TLV-TWA: 5 mg/m ³ as mineral oil mist	83.0 – 93.0
Detergent/ Dispersant Engine Oil Package	No exposure limits established	N/A
Zinc Compounds	No exposure limits established	N/A

Petroleum-based lubricating oil with detergent/dispersant engine oil package with zinc compounds.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**EYES**

May cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

SKIN

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms include redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin, and skin burns. Additional symptoms of skin contact include: acne. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

INGESTION

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

INHALATION

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits.

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset, (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), blood abnormalities (breakage of blood cells), liver damage.

TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS

No data

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HESS 10W40 Motor Oil

MSDS No. 14292

DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION

There are no data available for assessing risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material.

CANCER INFORMATION

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA. Used motor oil has been shown to cause skin cancer in laboratory animal continually exposed by repeated applications. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS

No data

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or there is visual difficulty, seek medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

INHALATION

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

Acute aspiration of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration hazard. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Repeated aspiration of mineral oil can produce chronic inflammation of the lungs (i.e. lipoid pneumonia) that may progress to pulmonary fibrosis. Symptoms are often subtle and radiological changes appear worse than clinical abnormalities. Occasionally, persistent cough, irritation of the upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath with exertion, fever, and bloody sputum occur. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT:	435.0 °F (223.8 °C) COC
AUTOIGNITION POINT:	No data
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (%):	No data

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorous, various hydrocarbons.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. No special fire hazards are known to be associated with this product. Dense smoke may be generated while burning.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Regular fire fighting foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

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HESS 10W40 Motor Oil

MSDS No. 14292

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and possibly endanger the life of the firefighter. Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand mode with appropriate turnout gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8.

See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

LARGE SPILL: Prevent run-off to sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS and PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

EYE PROTECTION

Not required under normal conditions of use. However, if misting or splashing conditions exist, then safety glasses or chemical splash goggles are advised.

SKIN PROTECTION

Not normally required. However, wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber to prevent irritation which may result from prolonged or repeated skin contact with product., To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs..

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (See Exposure Guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (consult your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Not required under normal conditions of use. However, if oil mists are

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HESS 10W40 Motor Oil

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generated above recommended PEL/TLV of 5 mg/m³, then a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. (See your industrial hygienist.)

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Dry, clear, and bright liquid

ODOR

No data

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE: (for component) > 425.0 F (218.3 C) @ 760.00 mmHg
VAPOR PRESSURE: No data
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): No data
LIQUID DENSITY: 7.340 lbs/gal @ 60.00 F (.881 kg/l @ 15.60 C)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 0.881 @ 60F
PERCENT VOLATILES: No data
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ethyl ether
pH: No data
VISCOSITY: <= 3300.0 cps @ -20 C; 13.5 – 14.5 cst @ 100 C

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable. Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Avoid contact with: acids, halogens, strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May form: aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, oxides of sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorus, toxic fumes, various hydrocarbons.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101
DOT Description: Not Regulated
Container/Mode: CASES/SURFACE - NO EXCEPTIONS
NOS Component: None
RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101: Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status (UNITED STATES)

The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4: None

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A: None

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire(--) Reactive (--) Sudden Release of Pressure (--)

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SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65 Section 313 Component(s) and CAS Number:

ZINC C1-C14 ALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE (CAS No. 68649-42-3)

International Regulations Inventory Status: Not determined

State and Local Regulations: California Proposition 65 None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH:	1	Slight
FIRE:	1	Slight
REACTIVITY:	0	Negligible

HMIS® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH:	1*	Slight
FIRE:	1	Slight
REACTIVITY:	0	Negligible

* Chronic

OTHER: The information presented in this MSDS was taken directly from the MSDS for this product prepared by The Valvoline Company, the manufacturer of the product – see Section 2.

ABBREVIATIONS:

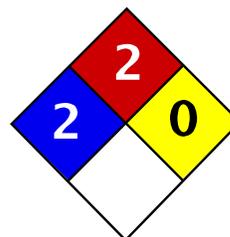
AP = Approximately < = Less than > = Greater than
N/A = Not Applicable N/D = Not Determined ppm = parts per million

ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NTP	National Toxicology Program
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association	OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (212) 642-4900	OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
API	American Petroleum Institute (202) 682-8000	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation [General info: (800) 467-4922]	REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
IARC	International Agency For Research On Cancer	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association (617) 770-3000	TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change (proposed change to ACGIH TLV)	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
		WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)
		WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES (The Valvoline Company)

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.



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)
TWA: 10 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

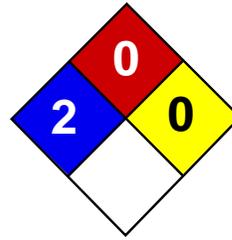
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 01:30 PM

Last Updated: 10/11/2005 01:30 PM

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Health	2
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet

Nickel metal MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Nickel metal

Catalog Codes: SLN2296, SLN1342, SLN1954

CAS#: 7440-02-0

RTECS: QR5950000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Nickel metal

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Nickel Metal shot; Nickel metal foil.

Chemical Name: Nickel

Chemical Formula: Ni

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
Nickel metal	7440-02-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Nickel metal LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung sensitizer). **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance is toxic to skin. 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 if irritation occurs.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

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: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

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: Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. This material is flammable in powder form only.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. Mixtures containing Potassium Perchlorate with Nickel & Titanium powders & infusorial earth can explode. Adding 2 or 3 drops of approximately 90% peroxyformic acid to powdered nickel will result in explosion. Powdered nickel reacts explosively upon contact with fused ammonium nitrate at temperatures below 200 deg. C.

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.. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, combustible materials, metals, acids.

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: 1 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation Respirable. TWA: 0.5 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Metal solid. Lustrous solid.)

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 58.71 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 2730°C (4946°F)

Melting Point: 1455°C (2651°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Density: 8.908 (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. Insoluble in Ammonia. Soluble in dilute Nitric Acid. Slightly soluble in Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, combustible materials, metals, acids.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with strong acids, selenium, sulfur, wood and other combustibles, nickel nitrate, aluminum, aluminum trichloride, ethylene, p-dioxan, hydrogen, methanol, non-metals, oxidants, sulfur compounds, aniline, hydrogen sulfide, flammable solvents, hydrazine, and metal powders (especially zinc, aluminum, and magnesium), ammonium nitrate, nitryl fluoride, bromine pentafluoride, potassium perchlorate + titanium powder + indusorial earth.

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: Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. Causes damage to the following organs: skin. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Conc: LDL [Rat] - Route: Oral; Dose: 5000 mg/kg LDL [Guinea Pig] - Route: Oral; Dose: 5000 mg/kg

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause cancer based on animal test data

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Nickel dust and fume can irritate skin. Eyes: Nickel dust and fume can irritate eyes. Inhalation: Inhalation of dust or fume may cause respiratory tract irritation with non-productive cough, hoarseness, sore throat, headache, vertigo, weakness, chest pain, followed by delayed effects, including tachypnea, dyspnea, and ARDS. Death due to ARDS has been reported following inhalation of high concentrations of respirable metallic nickel dust. Later effects may include pulmonary edema and fibrosis. Ingestion: Metallic nickel is generally considered not to be acutely toxic if ingested. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal , and diarrhea. Nickel may damage the kidneys(proteinuria), and may affect liver function. It may also affect behavior (somnolence), and cardiovascular system (increased coronary artery resistance, decreased myocardial contractility, myocardial damage, regional or general arteriolar or venus dilation). Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin allergy. Nickel and nickel compounds are among the most common sensitizers inducing allergic contact dermatitis. Inhalation: Chronic inhalation nickel dust or fume can cause chronic hypertrophic rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps, perforation of the nasal septum, chronic pulmonary irritation, fibrosis, pulmonary edema, pulmonary eosinophilia, Pneumoconiosis, allergies (asthma-like allergy), and cancer of the nasal sinus cavities, lungs, and possibly other organs. Future exposures can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and/or chest tightness. Chronic inhalation of nickel dust or fume may also affect the liver (impaired liver function tests), and blood (changes in red blood cell count). Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion of nickel can be a source chronic urticaria and other signs of allergy.

Chronic ingestion of Nickel may also affect respiration and cause pneumoconiosis or fibrosis. Note: In the general population, sensitization occurs from exposure to nickel-containing coins, jewelry, watches,

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 as toxic as the original product.

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: Nickel metal 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: Nickel metal Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Nickel metal Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Nickel metal Illinois chemical safety act: Nickel metal New York release reporting list: Nickel metal Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Nickel metal Pennsylvania RTK: Nickel metal Michigan critical material: Nickel metal Massachusetts RTK: Nickel metal Massachusetts spill list: Nickel metal New Jersey: Nickel metal New Jersey spill list: Nickel metal Louisiana spill reporting: Nickel metal California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Nickel metal TSCA 8(b) inventory: Nickel metal

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):

R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact. S22- Do not breathe dust. S36- Wear suitable protective clothing.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

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 08:42 PM

Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons usually occurs by breathing air contaminated by wild fires or coal tar, or by eating foods that have been grilled. PAHs have been found in at least 600 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons?

(Pronounced pŏl'ī-sī'klīk ār'ə-măt'īk hī'drə-kar'bənz)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot.

Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

What happens to PAHs when they enter the environment?

- PAHs enter the air mostly as releases from volcanoes, forest fires, burning coal, and automobile exhaust.
- PAHs can occur in air attached to dust particles.
- Some PAH particles can readily evaporate into the air from soil or surface waters.
- PAHs can break down by reacting with sunlight and other chemicals in the air, over a period of days to weeks.

- PAHs enter water through discharges from industrial and wastewater treatment plants.
- Most PAHs do not dissolve easily in water. They stick to solid particles and settle to the bottoms of lakes or rivers.
- Microorganisms can break down PAHs in soil or water after a period of weeks to months.
- In soils, PAHs are most likely to stick tightly to particles; certain PAHs move through soil to contaminate underground water.
- PAH contents of plants and animals may be much higher than PAH contents of soil or water in which they live.

How might I be exposed to PAHs?

- Breathing air containing PAHs in the workplace of coking, coal-tar, and asphalt production plants; smoke-houses; and municipal trash incineration facilities.
- Breathing air containing PAHs from cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vehicle exhausts, asphalt roads, or agricultural burn smoke.
- Coming in contact with air, water, or soil near hazardous waste sites.
- Eating grilled or charred meats; contaminated cereals, flour, bread, vegetables, fruits, meats; and processed or pickled foods.
- Drinking contaminated water or cow's milk.

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

- ❑ Nursing infants of mothers living near hazardous waste sites may be exposed to PAHs through their mother's milk.

How can PAHs affect my health?

Mice that were fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people.

How likely are PAHs to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that some PAHs may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens.

Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they breathed air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PAHs?

In the body, PAHs are changed into chemicals that can attach to substances within the body. There are special tests that can detect PAHs attached to these substances in body tissues or blood. However, these tests cannot tell whether any

health effects will occur or find out the extent or source of your exposure to the PAHs. The tests aren't usually available in your doctor's office because special equipment is needed to conduct them.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.2 milligrams of PAHs per cubic meter of air (0.2 mg/m³). The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for mineral oil mist that contains PAHs is 5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour exposure period.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that the average workplace air levels for coal tar products not exceed 0.1 mg/m³ for a 10-hour workday, within a 40-hour workweek. There are other limits for workplace exposure for things that contain PAHs, such as coal, coal tar, and mineral oil.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

Ingest: Take food or drink into your body.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



Monsanto

Material Safety Data

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Emergency Phone No.
(Call Collect)
314-694-1000

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)
Aroclor® Series 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260, 1262, 1268
Therminol® FR Series

MSDS Number: M00018515

Date: 12/95

Chemical Family: Chlorinated Hydrocarbons
Chemical Name: Polychlorinated biphenyls
Synonyms: PCBs, Chlorodiphenyls, Chlorinated biphenyls

Trade Names/Common Names:

PYRANOL® and INERTEEN® are trade names for commonly used dielectric fluids that may have contained varying amounts of PCBs as well as other components including chlorinated benzenes.

ASKAREL is the generic name for a broad class of fire resistant synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons and mixtures used as dielectric fluids that commonly contained about 30 - 70% PCBs. Some ASKAREL fluids contained 99% or greater PCBs and some contained no PCBs.

PYDRAUL® is the trade name for hydraulic fluids that, prior to 1972, may have contained varying amounts of PCBs and other components including phosphate esters.

The product names/trade names are representative of several commonly used Monsanto products (or products formulated with Monsanto products). Other trademarked PCB products were marketed by Monsanto and other manufacturers. PCBs were also manufactured and sold by several European and Japanese companies. Contact the manufacturer of the trademarked product, if not in this listing, to determine if the formulation contained PCBs.

In 1972, Monsanto restricted sales of PCBs to applications involving only closed electrical systems, (transformers and capacitors). In 1977, all manufacturing and sales were voluntarily terminated. In 1979, EPA restricted the manufacture, processing, use, and distribution of PCBs to specifically exempted and authorized activities.

MONSANTO COMPANY, 800 N. LINDBERGH BLVD., ST. LOUIS, MO 63167

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT
Call CHEMTREC - Day or Night - 1-800-424-9300 Toll free in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canada, Alaska, or Virgin Islands. For calls originating elsewhere: 202-483-7616 (collect calls accepted)

For additional nonemergency information, call: 314-694-3344.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemically, commercial PCBs are defined as a series of technical mixtures, consisting of many isomers and compounds that vary from mobile, oily liquids to white crystalline solids and hard noncrystalline resins. Technical products vary in composition, in the degree of chlorination, and possibly according to batch.

The mixtures generally used contain an average of 3 atoms of chlorine per molecule (42% chlorine) to 5 atoms of chlorine per molecule (54% chlorine). They were used as components of dielectric fluids in transformers and capacitors. Prior to 1972, PCB applications included heat transfer media, hydraulic, and other industrial fluids, plasticizers, carbonless copy paper, paints, inks, and adhesives.

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>
chlorinated biphenyl	1336-36-3
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2
Aroclor 1221	11104-28-2
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5
Aroclor 1242	53469-21-9
Aroclor 1248	12672-29-6
Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1
Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5
Aroclor 1262	37324-23-5
Aroclor 1268	11100-14-4

There are also CAS Numbers for individual PCB congeners and for mixtures of Aroclor® products.

PCBs are identified as hazardous chemicals under criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200). PCBs have been listed in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (1987)-Group 2A and in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens (Seventh).

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance and Odor: PCB mixtures range in form and color from clear to amber liquids to white crystalline solids. They have a mild, distinctive odor and are not volatile at room temperature. Refer to Section 9 for details.

WARNING!
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

PROCESSING AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES MAY RELEASE VAPORS OR FUMES WHICH MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

- Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin contact and inhalation of heated vapors
- Eye Contact: Causes moderate irritation based on worker experience.
- Skin Contact: Prolonged or repeated contact may result in redness, dry skin and defatting based on human experience. A potential exists for developing chloracne. PCBs can be absorbed through intact skin.
- Inhalation: Due to the low volatility of PCBs, exposure to this material in ambient conditions is not expected to produce adverse health effects. However, at elevated processing temperatures, PCBs may produce a vapor that may cause respiratory tract irritation if inhaled based on human experience.
- Ingestion: No more than slightly toxic based on acute animal toxicity studies. Coughing, choking and shortness of breath may occur if liquid material is accidentally drawn into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting.

MSDS #: M00018515

Other: Numerous epidemiological studies of humans, both occupationally exposed and nonworker environmentally exposed populations, have not demonstrated any causal relationship between PCB exposure and chronic human illnesses such as cancer or neurological or cardiovascular effects. PCBs at high dosage can cause skin symptoms; however, these subside upon removal of the exposure source.

Refer to Section 11 for toxicological information.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention. Remove material from skin and clothing.

IF ON SKIN, immediately flush the area with plenty of water. Wash skin gently with soap as soon as it is available. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF INHALED, remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Get medical attention. Contact a Poison Control Center. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Hot PCBs may cause thermal burn. If electrical equipment arcs between conductors, PCBs or other chlorinated hydrocarbon dielectric fluids may decompose to produce hydrochloric acid (HCl), a respiratory irritant. If large amounts are swallowed, gastric lavage may be considered.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 284 degrees F (140 degrees C) or higher depending on the chlorination level of the Aroclor product

Fire Point: 349 degrees F (176 degrees C) or higher depending on the chlorination level of the Aroclor product

NOTE: Refer to Section 9 for individual flash points and fire points.

Extinguishing

Media: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for surrounding fire. Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers or transformer cool.

PCBs are fire-resistant compounds. They may decompose to form CO, CO₂, HCl, phenolics, aldehydes, and other toxic combustion products under severe conditions such as exposure to flame or hot surfaces.

Dielectric fluids having PCBs and chlorinated benzenes as components have been reported to produce polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and furans (PCDFs) during fire situations involving electrical equipment. At temperatures in the range of 600-650 degrees C in the presence of excess oxygen, PCBs may form polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs). Laboratory studies under similar conditions have demonstrated that PCBs do not produce polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs).

Federal regulations require all PCB transformers to be registered with fire response personnel.

If a PCB transformer is involved in a fire-related incident, the owner of the transformer may be required to report the incident. Consult and follow appropriate federal, state and local regulations.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Fire fighters and others exposed to products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Cleanup and disposal of liquid PCBs and other PCB items are strictly regulated by the federal government. The regulations are found at 40 CFR Part 761. Consult these regulations as well as applicable state and local regulations prior to any cleanup or disposal of PCBs, PCB items, or PCB contaminated items.

If PCBs leak or are spilled, the following steps should be taken immediately:

All nonessential personnel should leave the leak or spill area.

The area should be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapors.

The spill/leak should be contained. Loss to sewer systems, navigable waterways, and streams should be prevented. Spills/leaks should be removed promptly by means of absorptive material, such as sawdust, vermiculite, dry sand, clay, dirt or other similar materials, or trapped and removed by pumping or other suitable means (traps, drip-pans, trays, etc.).

Personnel entering the spill or leak area should be furnished with appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing as needed. Refer to Section 8 for personal protection equipment and clothing.

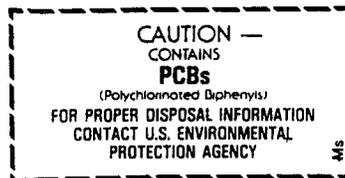
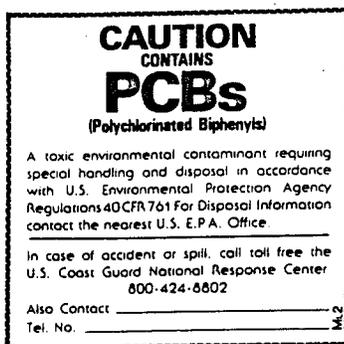
Personnel trained in emergency procedures and protected against attendant hazards should shut off sources of PCBs, clean up spills, control and repair leaks, and fight fires in PCB areas.

Refer to Section 13 for disposal information and Sections 14 and 15 for information regarding reportable quantity, and Section 7 for marking information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Care should be taken to prevent entry into the environment through spills, leakage, use vaporization, or disposal of liquid or containers. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin. If skin contact occurs, remove by washing with soap and water. Following eye contact, flush with water. In case of spillage onto clothing, the clothing should be removed as soon as practical, skin washed, and clothing laundered. Comply with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Federal regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act require PCBs, PCB items, storage areas, transformer vaults, and transport vehicles to be marked (check regulations, 40 CFR 761, for details).



Storage: The storage of PCB items or equipment (those containing 50 ppm or greater PCBs) and PCB waste is strictly regulated by 40 CFR Part 761. The storage time is limited, the storage area must meet physical requirements, and the area must be labeled.

Avoid contact with eyes.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Avoid breathing processing fumes or vapors.
Process using adequate ventilation.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection: Wear chemical splash goggles and have eye baths available where there is significant potential for eye contact.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine the appropriate type glove for a given application. Wear chemical goggles, face shield, and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing is likely. Wash immediately if skin is contacted. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

ATTENTION! Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause chloracne in some people.

Respiratory Protection: Avoid breathing vapor, mist, or dust. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. Full facepiece equipment is recommended when airborne exposure limits are exceeded and, if used, replaces the need for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine the type of equipment for a given application. The respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH/MSHA or the manufacturer must be observed. High airborne concentrations may require use of self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. Respiratory protection programs must be in compliance with 29 CFR Part 1910.134.

ATTENTION! Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause chloracne in some people.

Ventilation: Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see below). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of vapor or mist, such as open process equipment.

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Product: Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV: 1 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*

Product: Chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine)

OSHA PEL: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*
ACGIH TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ 8-hour time-weighted average - Skin*

*For Skin notation see Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists, 1995-1996.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PROPERTIES OF SELECTED AROCLORS [®]							
PROPERTY	1016	1221	1232	1242	1248	1254	1260
Color (APHA)	40	100	100	100	100	100	150
Physical state	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	mobile oil	viscous liquid	sticky resin
Stability	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert	inert
Density (lb/gal 25°C)	11.40	9.85	10.55	11.50	12.04	12.82	13.50
Specific gravity x/15.5°C	1.36-1.37 x-25°	1.18-1.19 x-25°	1.27-1.28 x-25°	1.30-1.39 x-25°	1.40-1.41 x-65°	1.49-1.50 x-65°	1.55-1.56 x-90°
Distillation range (°C)	323-356	275-320	290-325	325-366	340-375	365-390	385-420
Acidity mg KOH/g, maximum	.010	.014	.014	.015	.010	.010	.014
Fire point (°C)	none to boiling point	176	238	none to boiling point			
Flash point (°C)	170	141-150	152-154	176-180	193-196	none	none
Vapor pressure (mm Hg @ 100°F)	NA	NA	0.005	0.001	0.00037	0.00006	NA
Viscosity (Saybolt Univ. Sec. @ 100°F) (centistokes)	71-81 13-16	38-41 3.6-4.6	44-51 5.5-7.7	82-92 16-19	185-240 42-52	1800-2500 390-540	— —

NA—Not Available

NOTE: These physical data are typical values based on material tested but may vary from sample to sample. Typical values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as specifications for the product.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: PCBs are very stable, fire-resistant compounds.

Materials to Avoid: None

Hazardous Decomposition

Products: PCBs may decompose to form CO, CO₂, HCl, phenolics, aldehydes, and other toxic combustion products under severe conditions such as exposure to flame or hot surface.

Hazardous Polymerization: Does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data from laboratory studies conducted by Monsanto and from the available scientific literature are summarized below.

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Slightly Toxic (Rat LD50 - 8.65 g/kg for 42% chlorinated; 11.9 g/kg for 54% chlorinated)

MSDS #: M00018515

The liquid products and their vapors are moderately irritating to eye tissues. Animal experiments of varying duration and at different air concentrations show that for similar exposure conditions, the 54% chlorinated material produces more liver injury than the 42% chlorinated material.

There are literature reports that PCBs can impair reproductive functions in monkeys. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) performed a study in 1977 using Aroclor 1254 with both sexes of rats. NCI stated that the PCB, Aroclor 1254, was not carcinogenic under the conditions of their bioassay. There is sufficient evidence in the scientific literature to conclude that Aroclor 1260 can cause liver cancer when fed to rodents at high doses. Similar experiments with less chlorinated PCB products have produced negative or equivocal results.

The consistent finding in animal studies is that PCBs produce liver injury following prolonged and repeated exposure by any route, if the exposure is of sufficient degree and duration. Liver injury is produced first, and by exposures that are less than those reported to cause cancer in rodents. Therefore, exposure by all routes should be kept sufficiently low to prevent liver injury.

Numerous epidemiological studies of humans, both occupationally exposed and nonworker environmentally exposed population, have not demonstrated any causal relationship between PCB exposure and chronic human illnesses such as cancer or neurological or cardiovascular effects. PCBs at high dosage can cause skin symptoms; however, these subside upon removal of the exposure source.

PCBs have been listed in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (1987)-Group 2A and in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Care should be taken to prevent entry of PCBs into the environment through spills, leakage, use, vaporization or disposal of liquid or solids. PCBs can accumulate in the environment and can adversely affect some animals and aquatic life. In general, PCBs have low solubility in water, are strongly bound to soils and sediments, and are slowly degraded by natural processes in the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The disposal of PCB items or equipment (those containing 50 ppm or greater PCBs) and PCB wastes is strictly regulated by 40 CFR Part 761. For example, all wastes and residues containing PCBs (wiping cloths, absorbent material, used disposable protective gloves and clothing, etc.) should be collected, placed in proper containers, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 761) and applicable state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The data provided in this section are for information only. Please apply the appropriate regulations to properly classify a shipment for transportation.

DOT Classification:	IF WEIGHT OF PCBs TO BE SHIPPED IS OVER ONE POUND, THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION AND LABEL APPLY.
DOT Label:	LIQUID: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Contains PCB), 9, UN 3082, III
	SOLID: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, solid, n.o.s. (Contains PCB), 9, UN 3077, III
DOT Label:	Class: 9
DOT Reportable Quantity:	One Pound
IMO Classification:	Polychlorinated Biphenyls, IMO Class 9, UN 2315, II IMO Page 9034, EMS 6.1-02
IATA/ICAO Classification:	Polychlorinated Biphenyls, 9, UN2315, II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

For regulatory purposes, under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the term "PCBs" refers to a chemical substance limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contain such a substance (40 CFR Part 761).

TSCA Inventory: not listed.

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370): Immediate, Delayed.
SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemical(s): Listed-1993 (De Minimis concentration 0.1%.)

Reportable Quantity (RQ) under DOT (49 CFR) and CERCLA Regulations: 1 lb. (polychlorinated biphenyls) PCBs.

Release of more than 1 (one) pound of PCBs to the environment requires notification to the National Response Center (800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675).

Various state and local regulations may require immediate reporting of PCB spills and may also define spill cleanup levels. Consult your attorney or appropriate regulatory officials for information relating to spill reporting and spill cleanup.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for revision: Conversion to the 16 section format. Supersedes MSDS dated 10/88.

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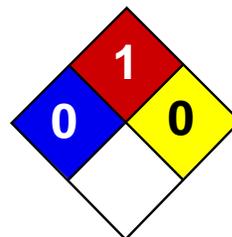
FOR ADDITIONAL NONEMERGENCY INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Gary W. Mappes
Manager, Product & Environmental Safety

Robert G. Kaley, II
Director, Environmental Affairs

Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63167
(314) 694-3344

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Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Propylene glycol MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Propylene glycol

Catalog Codes: SLP1162, SLP2974

CAS#: 57-55-6

RTECS: TY2000000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Propylene glycol

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: 1,2,-propanediol, 1,2-dihydroxypropane

Chemical Name: Propylene Glycol

Chemical Formula: CH₃CHOHCH₂OH

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
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Propylene glycol: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 20000 mg/kg [Rat]. 22000 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 20800 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to 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. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. 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. Cold water may be used. 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 immediate 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. 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: 371°C (699.8°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 99°C (210.2°F). OPEN CUP: 107°C (224.6°F) (Cleveland).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 2.6% UPPER: 12.5%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Slightly flammable to flammable in presence 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 acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal. 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. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Storage:

Hygroscopic. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C (73.4°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 10 (mg/m³) from AIHA Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid. (Oily liquid.)

Odor: Practically Odorless.

Taste: Practically Tasteless.

Molecular Weight: 76.1g/mole

Color: Colorless. Clear

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 188°C (370.4°F)

Melting Point: -59°C (-74.2°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.036 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure:

0 kPa (@ 20°C) 0.08 mmHg at 20 C 0.129 mmHg at 25 C

Vapor Density: 2.62 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in water; log(oil/water) = -0.9

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, acetone.

Solubility: Soluble in cold water, hot water, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Hygroscopic; keep container tightly closed. Incompatible with chloroformates, strong acids (nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid), caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates, strong oxidizers, acid anhydrides, silver nitrate, reducing agents.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 18500 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 20800 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic) based on animal test data.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. It may be absorbed through the skin and cause systemic effects similar to those of ingestion. Eyes: May cause mild eye irritation with some immediate, transitory stinging, lacrimation, blepharospasm, and mild transient conjunctival hyperemia. There is no residual discomfort or injury once it is washed away. Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion: It may cause gastrointestinal tract irritation. It may affect behavior/central nervous system(CNS depression, general anesthetic, convulsions, seizures, somnolence, stupor, muscle contraction or spasticity, coma), brain (changes in surface EEG), metabolism, blood (intravascular hemolysis, white blood cells - decreased neutrophil function), respiration (respiratory stimulation, chronic pulmonary edema, cyanosis), cardiovascular system(hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmias, cardiac arrest), endocrine system (hypoglycemia), urinary system (kidneys), and liver. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause allergic contact dermatitis. Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion may cause hyperglycemia and may affect behavior/CNS (symptoms similar to that of acute ingestion). Inhalation: Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect behavior/CNS (with symptoms similar to ingestion), and spleen

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): >5000 mg/l 24 hours [Goldfish]. >10000 mg/l 48 hours [guppy]. >10000 mg/l 48 hours [water flea].

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:

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:**

Pennsylvania RTK: Propylene glycol Minnesota: Propylene glycol TSCA 8(b) inventory: Propylene glycol

Other Regulations: EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

DSCL (EEC):

R21/22- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. S24/25- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 0

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Splash goggles.

Section 16: Other Information**References:**

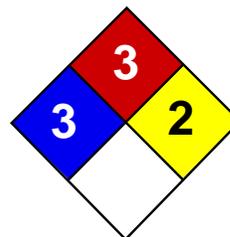
-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Supplier MSDS -LOLI -RTECS -HSDB

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	3
Fire	3
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Sodium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Sodium

Catalog Codes: SLS3505

CAS#: 7440-23-5

RTECS: VY0686000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Natrium

Chemical Name: Sodium

Chemical Formula: Na

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
Sodium	7440-23-5	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Sodium LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. 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:

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

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. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. 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: 115°C (239°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Extremely flammable in presence of moisture. Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, 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:

Flammable solid. Moisture reactive material. SMALL FIRE: Obtain advice on use of water. Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes.

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 that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep under inert atmosphere. Keep container dry. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, moisture.

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: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Metal solid.)

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 22.99 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 881.4°C (1618.5°F)

Melting Point: 97.8°C (208°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.97 (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.

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, acids, moisture. The product reacts violently with water to emit flammable but non toxic gases.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), 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: Material is destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

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 more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 4.3: Material that emits flammable gases on contact with water.

Identification: : Sodium : UN1428 PG: I

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Pennsylvania RTK: Sodium Massachusetts RTK: Sodium TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sodium

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R17- Spontaneously flammable in air. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 3

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 2

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:

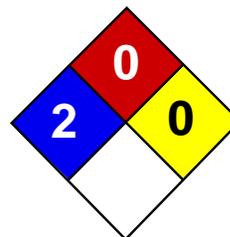
-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Guide de la loi et du règlement sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses au Canada. Centre de conformité international Ltée. 1986.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Health	2
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	G

Material Safety Data Sheet Tetrachloroethylene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Tetrachloroethylene

Catalog Codes: SLT3220

CAS#: 127-18-4

RTECS: KX3850000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Tetrachloroethylene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Perchloroethylene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene; Carbon bichloride; Carbon dichloride; Ankilostin; Didakene; Dilatin PT; Ethene, tetrachloro-; Ethylene tetrachloride; Perawin; Perchlor; Perclene; Perclene D; Percosolve; Tetrachloroethene; Tetraleno; Tetralex; Tetravec; Tetroguer; Tetropil

Chemical Name: Ethylene, tetrachloro-

Chemical Formula: C₂-Cl₄

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
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Tetrachloroethylene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2629 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD): Acute: >3228 mg/kg [Rabbit]. MIST(LC50): Acute: 34200 mg/m 8 hours [Rat]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 5200 ppm 4 hours [Mouse].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH. Classified 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (anticipated carcinogen) by NTP. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, peripheral nervous system, respiratory tract, skin, 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:

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 if symptoms appear.

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

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: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste 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:

Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Avoid contact with skin. 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, metals, acids, alkalis.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Personal Protection:

Safety glasses. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 25 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 25 STEL: 100 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 170 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Ethereal.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 165.83 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 121.3°C (250.3°F)

Melting Point: -22.3°C (-8.1°F)

Critical Temperature: 347.1°C (656.8°F)

Specific Gravity: 1.6227 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 1.7 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 5.7 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 5 - 50 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.4

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility:

Miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, hexane. It dissolves in most of the fixed and volatile oils. Solubility in water: 0.015 g/100 ml @ 25 deg. C It slowly decomposes in water to yield Trichloroacetic and Hydrochloric acids.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Oxidized by strong oxidizing agents. Incompatible with sodium hydroxide, finely divided or powdered metals such as zinc, aluminum, magnesium, potassium, chemically active metals such as lithium, beryllium, barium. Protect from light.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Slowly corrodes aluminum, iron, and zinc.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. 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): 2629 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >3228 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 5200 4 hours [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH. Classified 2A (Probable for human.) by IARC, 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Conc: LDL [Rabbit] - Route: Oral; Dose: 5000 mg/kg LDL [Dog] - Route: Oral; Dose: 4000 mg/kg LDL [Cat] - Route: Oral; Dose: 4000 mg/kg

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic). May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause cancer.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation with possible dermal blistering or burns. Symptoms may include redness, itching, pain, and possible dermal blistering or burns. It may be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects. A single prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts. Eyes: Contact causes transient eye irritation, lacrimation. Vapors cause eye/conjunctival irritation. Symptoms may include redness and pain. Inhalation: The main route to occupational exposure is by inhalation since it is readily absorbed through the lungs. It causes respiratory tract irritation, . It can affect behavior/central nervous system (CNS depressant and anesthesia ranging from slight inebriation to death, vertigo, somnolence, anxiety, headache, excitement, hallucinations, muscle incoordination, dizziness, lightheadness, disorientation, seizures, emotional instability, stupor, coma). It may cause pulmonary edema. Ingestion: It can cause nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, bloody stool. It may affect the liver, urinary system (proteinuria, hematuria, renal failure, renal tubular disorder), heart (arrhythmias). It may affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar to that of inhalation. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in excessive drying of the skin, and irritation. Ingestion/Inhalation: Chronic exposure can affect the liver (hepatitis, fatty liver degeneration), kidneys, spleen, and heart (irregular heartbeat/arrhythmias, cardiomyopathy, abnormal EEG), brain, behavior/central nervous system/peripheral nervous system (impaired memory, numbness of extremities, peripheral neuropathy and other

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 18.4 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Fathead Minnow)]. 18 mg/l 48 hours [Daphnia (daphnia)]. 5 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Rainbow Trout)]. 13 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Bluegill sunfish)].

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: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Tetrachloroethylene UNNA: 1897 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

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: Tetrachloroethylene 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: Tetrachloroethylene Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Tetrachloroethylene Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Tetrachloroethylene Illinois chemical safety act: Tetrachloroethylene New York release reporting list: Tetrachloroethylene Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Tetrachloroethylene Pennsylvania RTK: Tetrachloroethylene Minnesota: Tetrachloroethylene Michigan critical material: Tetrachloroethylene Massachusetts RTK: Tetrachloroethylene Massachusetts spill list: Tetrachloroethylene New Jersey: Tetrachloroethylene New Jersey spill list: Tetrachloroethylene Louisiana spill reporting: Tetrachloroethylene California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Tetrachloroethylene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Tetrachloroethylene TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Tetrachloroethylene Effective date: 6/1/87; Sunset date: 6/1/97 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Tetrachloroethylene CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Tetrachloroethylene: 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 D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. S23- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S37- Wear suitable gloves. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: g

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Safety glasses.

Section 16: Other Information

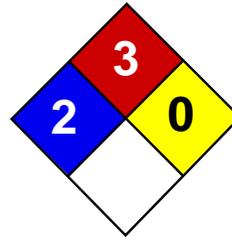
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Toluene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Toluene

Catalog Codes: SLT2857, SLT3277

CAS#: 108-88-3

RTECS: XS5250000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Toluene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Toluol, Tolu-Sol; Methylbenzene; Methacide; Phenylmethane; Methylbenzol

Chemical Name: Toluene

Chemical Formula: C6-H5-CH3 or C7-H8

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
Toluene	108-88-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Toluene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 636 mg/kg [Rat]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 14100 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 49000 mg/m 4 hours [Rat]. 440 ppm 24 hours [Mouse].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

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 blood, kidneys, the nervous system, liver, brain, 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.

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 immediate 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:

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 medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 480°C (896°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 4.4444°C (40°F). (Setaflash) OPEN CUP: 16°C (60.8°F).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.1% UPPER: 7.1%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

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:

Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Toluene forms explosive reaction with 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolididione; dinitrogen tetraoxide; concentrated nitric acid, sulfuric acid + nitric acid; N₂O₄; AgClO₄; BrF₃; Uranium hexafluoride; sulfur dichloride. Also forms an explosive mixture with tetranitromethane.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Toxic flammable liquid, insoluble or very slightly soluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. 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 away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 200 STEL: 500 CEIL: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 100 STEL: 150 from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 375 STEL: 560 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Sweet, pungent, Benzene-like.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 92.14 g/mole

Color: Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 110.6°C (231.1°F)

Melting Point: -95°C (-139°F)

Critical Temperature: 318.6°C (605.5°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.8636 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 3.8 kPa (@ 25°C)

Vapor Density: 3.1 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 1.6 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; $\log(\text{oil/water}) = 2.7$

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility:

Soluble in diethyl ether, acetone. Practically insoluble in cold water. Soluble in ethanol, benzene, chloroform, glacial acetic acid, carbon disulfide. Solubility in water: 0.561 g/l @ 25 deg. C.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources (flames, sparks, static), incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with strong oxidizers, silver perchlorate, sodium difluoride, Tetranitromethane, Uranium Hexafluoride. Frozen Bromine Trifluoride reacts violently with Toluene at -80 deg. C. Reacts chemically with nitrogen oxides, or halogens to form nitrotoluene, nitrobenzene, and nitrophenol and halogenated products, respectively.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

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): 636 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 14100 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 440 24 hours [Mouse].

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: blood, kidneys, the nervous system, liver, brain, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LDL [Human] - Route: Oral; Dose: 50 mg/kg LCL [Rabbit] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 55000 ppm/40min

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

Detected in maternal milk in human. Passes through the placental barrier in human. Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic). May affect genetic material (mutagenic)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes mild to moderate skin irritation. It can be absorbed to some extent through the skin. Eyes: Causes mild to moderate eye irritation with a burning sensation. Splash contact with eyes also causes conjunctivitis, blepharospasm, corneal edema, corneal abrasions. This usually resolves in 2 days. Inhalation: Inhalation of vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation causing coughing and wheezing, and nasal discharge. Inhalation of high concentrations may affect behavior and cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, tremors, restlessness, lightheadedness, exhilaration, memory loss, insomnia, impaired reaction time, drowsiness, ataxia, hallucinations, somnolence, muscle contraction or spasticity, unconsciousness and coma. Inhalation of high concentration of vapor may also affect the cardiovascular system (rapid heart beat, heart palpitations, increased or decreased blood pressure, dysrhythmia,), respiration (acute pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, apnea, asphyxia), cause vision disturbances and dilated pupils, and cause loss of appetite. Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. Aspiration of Toluene into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. May cause irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, pain. May have effects similar to that of acute inhalation. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Inhalation and Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation may cause central nervous system and cardiovascular symptoms similar to that of acute inhalation and ingestion as well liver damage/failure, kidney damage/failure (with hematuria, proteinuria, oliguria, renal tubular acidosis), brain damage, weight loss, blood (pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in white blood cell count), bone marrow changes, electrolyte imbalances (Hypokalemia, Hypophosphatemia), severe, muscle weakness and Rhabdomyolysis. Skin: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause defatting dermatitis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 313 mg/l 48 hours [Daphnia (daphnia)]. 17 mg/l 24 hours [Fish (Blue Gill)]. 13 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Blue Gill)]. 56 mg/l 24 hours [Fish (Fathead minnow)]. 34 mg/l 96 hours [Fish (Fathead minnow)]. 56.8 ppm any hours [Fish (Goldfish)].

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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Toluene UNNA: 1294 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

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: Toluene California prop. 65 (no significant risk level): Toluene: 7 mg/day (value) California prop. 65 (acceptable daily intake level): Toluene: 7 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: Toluene Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Toluene Illinois

toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Toluene Illinois chemical safety act: Toluene New York release reporting list: Toluene Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Toluene Pennsylvania RTK: Toluene Florida: Toluene Minnesota: Toluene Michigan critical material: Toluene Massachusetts RTK: Toluene Massachusetts spill list: Toluene New Jersey: Toluene New Jersey spill list: Toluene Louisiana spill reporting: Toluene California Director's List of Hazardous Substances.: Toluene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Toluene TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Toluene: Effective date: 10/04/82; Sunset Date: 10/0/92 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Toluene CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Toluene: 1000 lbs. (453.6 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-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R11- Highly flammable. R20- Harmful by inhalation. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S25- Avoid contact with eyes. S29- Do not empty into drains. S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



BP UNLEADED GASOLINES

MSDS No. 12632000 ANSI/ENGLISH

1.0 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BP UNLEADED GASOLINES

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:

BP Oil Company
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601 U.S.A.

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:

1 (800) 447-8735

EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION:

1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)

OTHER PRODUCT SAFETY

INFORMATION:

(630) 836-5441

2.0 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS#	Range % by Wt.
Gasoline	8006-61-9	99.9-100
Benzene	71-43-2	0-3
Butane	106-97-8	4-6
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-2
Heptane	142-82-5	6-8
Hexane	110-54-3	8-10
Pentane	109-66-0	9-11
Toluene	108-88-3	10-12
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-3
Xylene	1330-20-7	8-10

(See Section 8.0, "Exposure Controls/Personal Protection", for exposure guidelines)

3.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Danger! Extremely flammable. Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness, and nausea, and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Harmful if swallowed and/or aspirated into the lungs. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation and/or dermatitis. Use as motor fuel only. Long-term exposure to vapors has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE CONTACT: High concentrations of vapor/mist may cause eye discomfort.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapor/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness, and nausea, and may lead to unconsciousness or death. See "Toxicological Information" section (Section 11.0).

INGESTION: Harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs. Ingestion causes gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea. See "Toxicological Information" section (Section 11.0).

HMIS CODE: (Health:1) (Flammability:3) (Reactivity:0) CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD.

NFPA CODE: (Health:1) (Flammability:3) (Instability:0)

4.0 FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SKIN: Wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

INHALATION: If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

5.0 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT: -45°F

UEL: 7.6%

LEL: 1.3%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 495.0°F

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Extremely Flammable Liquid.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Agents approved for Class B hazards (e.g., dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, steam) or water fog. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool-fire exposed containers, structures and to protect personnel.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Extremely flammable vapor/air mixtures form. Extinguishment of fire before source of vapor is shut off can create an explosive mixture in air. Product gives off vapors that are heavier than air which can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Runoff to sewer may cause a fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighters should wear full bunker gear, including a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

PRECAUTIONS: Keep away from sources of ignition (e.g., heat and open flames). Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion of this product in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) and inadequate oxygen levels.

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove or shut off all sources of ignition. Wear respirator and spray with water to disperse vapors. Increase ventilation if possible. Prevent spreading by diking, ditching, or absorbing on inert materials. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from ignition sources (e.g., heat, sparks, or open flames). Ground and bond containers when transferring materials. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Store in flammable liquids storage area. Keep container closed. Store away from heat, ignition sources, and open flame in accordance with applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Keep out of sewers and waterways. Avoid strong oxidizers. Report spills to appropriate authorities. USE AS MOTOR FUEL ONLY.

8.0 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE: None required; however, use of eye protection is good industrial practice.

SKIN: Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective clothing and gloves if prolonged or repeated contact is likely.

INHALATION: Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and/or mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use NIOSH certified respirator that will protect against organic vapor and dust/mist.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Component	CAS#	Exposure Limits
Gasoline	8006-61-9	OSHA PEL: 300 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) OSHA STEL: 500 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 300 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 500 ppm
Benzene	71-43-2	OSHA PEL: 1 ppm OSHA STEL: 5 ppm ACGIH TLV-TWA: 0.5 ppm (skin) ACGIH TLV-STEL: 2.5 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 10 ppm Mexico STEL: 25 ppm
Butane	106-97-8	OSHA PEL: 800 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 800 ppm Mexico TWA: 800 ppm
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	OSHA PEL: 300 ppm (1989)(1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 300 ppm Mexico TWA: 300 ppm Mexico STEL: 375 ppm
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989)(1971) OSHA STEL: 125 ppm(1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 125 ppm Mexico TWA: 100 ppm Mexico STEL: 125 ppm

Heptane	142-82-5	OSHA PEL: 400 ppm (1989); 500 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 500 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 400 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 500 ppm Mexico TWA: 400 ppm (skin) Mexico STEL: 500 ppm (skin)
Hexane	110-54-3	OSHA PEL: 50 ppm (1989); 500 ppm (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 100 ppm
Pentane	109-66-0	OSHA PEL: 600 ppm (1989); 1000 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 750 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 600 ppm Mexico TWA: 600 ppm Mexico STEL: 760 ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989); 200 ppm (1971) OSHA STEL: 150 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) OSHA Ceiling: 300 ppm (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 50 ppm (skin) Mexico TWA: 100 ppm Mexico STEL: 150 ppm
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	OSHA PEL: 25 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 25 ppm Mexico TWA: 25 ppm Mexico STEL: 35 ppm
Xylene	1330-20-7	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm (1989)(1971) OSHA STEL: 150 ppm (1989); Not established. (1971) ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV-STEL: 150 ppm Mexico TWA: 100 ppm (skin) Mexico STEL: 150 ppm (skin)

9.0 CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear. Liquid. Hydrocarbon odor.

pH: Not determined.

VAPOR PRESSURE: 7-15 lb RVP (ASTM D323)

VAPOR DENSITY: 3.0-4.0

BOILING POINT: 80.0-430.0°F (range)

MELTING POINT: Not determined.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible, below 0.1%.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER=1): 0.75

10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Burning can be started easily.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from ignition sources (e.g. heat, sparks, and open flames).

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Avoid chlorine, fluorine, and other strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: None identified.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

EYE IRRITATION: This product had a primary eye irritation score (PEIS) of 0/110.0 (rabbit)

SKIN IRRITATION: This product had a primary skin irritation score (PDIS) of 1.1/8.0 (rabbit)

DERMAL LD50: greater than 5 ml/kg (rabbit).

ORAL LD50: 18.8 ml/kg (rat).

INHALATION LC50: 20.7 mg/l (rat)

OTHER TOXICITY DATA: Excess exposure to vapors may produce headaches, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness, irritation of eyes, nose and throat and central nervous system depression. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Inhalation of unleaded gasoline vapors did not produce birth defects in laboratory animals. Ingestion of this material can cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea.

In a long-term inhalation study of whole unleaded gasoline vapors, exposure-related kidney damage and kidney tumors were observed in male rats. Similar kidney effects were not seen in female rats or in mice. At the highest exposure level (2056 ppm), female mice had an increased incidence of liver tumors. Results from subsequent scientific studies have shown that a broad variety of chemicals cause these kidney effects only in the male rat. Further studies have discovered the means by which

the physiology of the male rat uniquely predispose it to these effects. Consequently, the Risk Assessment Forum of the Environmental Protection Agency has recognized that these responses are not predictive of a human health hazard. The liver tumors that were increased in the high-dose female mice are likewise of questionable significance because of their high spontaneous occurrence even without chemical exposure and because the rate of their occurrence is accelerated by a broad spectrum of chemicals not commonly considered to be carcinogens (e.g., phenobarbital). Thus, the significance of the mouse liver tumor response in terms of human health is questionable.

Gasoline is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and contains benzene (typically no more than 2 volume%), toluene, and xylene. Chronic exposure to high levels of benzene has been shown to cause cancer (leukemia) in humans and other adverse blood effects (anemia). Benzene is considered a human carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. Over exposure to xylene and toluene can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract, headache and narcosis. Some liver damage and lung inflammation were seen in chronic studies on xylene in guinea pigs but not in rats.

Solvent "sniffing" (abuse) or intentional overexposure to vapors can produce serious central nervous system effects, including unconsciousness, and possibly death.

12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological testing has not been conducted on this material by BP Amoco.

13.0 DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Residues and spilled material are hazardous waste due to ignitability. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state, or local regulations. Enclosed-controlled incineration is recommended unless directed otherwise by applicable ordinances.

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.

14.0 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION

Shipping Name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3
Identification Number	UN1203
Packing Group	II

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION:

Sea (IMO/IMDG)

Shipping Name Gasoline
Class 3.1
Packing Group II
UN Number UN1203

Air (ICAO/IATA)

Shipping Name Gasoline , UN1203
Class 3
Packing Group II

European Road/Rail (ADR/RID)

Shipping Name Not determined.

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Shipping Name Gasoline
Hazard Class 3
UN Number UN1203
Packing Group II

15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR Part 302.4): This product is exempt from the CERCLA reporting requirements under 40 CFR Part 302.4. However, if spilled into waters of the United States, it may be reportable under 33 CFR Part 153 if it produces a sheen.

SARA TITLE III SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR Part 355): This product is not regulated under Section 302 of SARA and 40 CFR Part 355.

SARA TITLE III SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARDOUS CATEGORIZATION (40 CFR Part 370): This product is defined as hazardous by OSHA under 29 CFR Part 1910.1200(d). Hazardous categories for this product are: Acute = yes; Chronic = yes; Fire = yes; Pressure = no; Reactive = no.

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 (40 CFR Part 372): This product contains the following substance(s), which is on the Toxic Chemicals List in 40 CFR Part 372:

Component/CAS Number	Weight Percent
Benzene 71-43-2	3
Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	2
Xylene 1330-20-7	10
Hexane 110-54-3	10
Toluene 108-88-3	12

U.S. INVENTORY (TSCA): Listed on inventory.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: Flammable liquid. Irritant. Contains components listed by ACGIH. Contains components listed by OSHA. Contains a carcinogenic component.

WHMIS Controlled Product Classification: B2, D2A, D2B.

EC INVENTORY (EINECS/ELINCS): Not determined.

JAPAN INVENTORY (MITI): Not determined.

AUSTRALIA INVENTORY (AICS): Not determined.

KOREA INVENTORY (ECL): Not determined.

CANADA INVENTORY (DSL): Not determined.

PHILIPPINE INVENTORY (PICCS): Not determined.

16.0 OTHER INFORMATION

This material contains an ingredient/ingredients present on the following State Right-To-Know lists:

-Florida- -Massachusetts- -New Jersey- -Pennsylvania- -California- -Minnesota-

This product contains an ingredient/ingredients known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

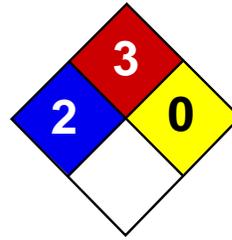
Prepared by:

Environment, Health and Safety Department

Issued: July 16, 1999

This Material Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of ANSI Z400.1.

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet

Xylenes MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Xylenes

Catalog Codes: SLX1075, SLX1129, SLX1042, SLX1096

CAS#: 1330-20-7

RTECS: ZE2100000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Xylenes

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Xylenes; Dimethylbenzene; xylol; methyltoluene

Chemical Name: Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)

Chemical Formula: C₆H₄(CH₃)₂

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
Xylenes	1330-20-7	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Xylenes: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 4300 mg/kg [Rat]. 2119 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >1700 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 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 blood, kidneys, liver, mucous membranes, bone marrow, 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.

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 immediate medical attention.

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

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. Seek medical attention.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 464°C (867.2°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 24°C (75.2°F). (Tagliabue.) OPEN CUP: 37.8°C (100°F).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1% UPPER: 7%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Highly 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. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, 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: Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Containers may explode when heated. May polymerize explosively when heated. An attempt to chlorinate xylene with 1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin) caused a violent explosion

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:

Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined

areas; dike if needed. 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 gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. 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.

Storage:

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:

Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor 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: 100 (ppm) [Canada] TWA: 435 (mg/m³) [Canada] TWA: 434 STEL: 651 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]
TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Sweetish.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 106.17 g/mole

Color: Colorless. Clear

pH (1% soln/water): Not available.

Boiling Point: 138.5°C (281.3°F)

Melting Point: -47.4°C (-53.3°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.864 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 0.9 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 3.7 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 1 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; $\log(\text{oil/water}) = 3.1$

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility:

Insoluble in cold water, hot water. Miscible with absolute alcohol, ether, and many other organic liquids.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatibles

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Store away from acetic acid, nitric acid, chlorine, bromine, and fluorine.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2119 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): >1700 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 5000 4 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC. May cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, mucous membranes, bone marrow, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Lethal Dose: LDL [Human] - Route: Oral; Dose: 50 mg/kg LCL [Man] - Route: Oral; Dose: 10000 ppm/6H

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

Detected in maternal milk in human. Passes through the placental barrier in animal. Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. May cause adverse reproductive effects (male and female fertility (spontaneous abortion and fetotoxicity)) and birth defects based animal data.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation. Can be absorbed through skin. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Inhalation: Vapor causes respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation. May affect central nervous system and behavior (General anesthetic/CNS depressant with effects including headache, weakness, memory loss, irritability, dizziness, giddiness, loss of coordination and judgement, respiratory depression/arrest or difficulty breathing, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, shivering, and possible coma and death). May also affects blood, sense organs, liver, and peripheral nerves. Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation including abdominal pain, vomiting, and nausea. May also affect liver and urinary system/kidneys. May cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Chronic inhalation may affect the urinary system (kidneys) blood (anemia), bone marrow (hyperplasia of bone marrow) brain/behavior/Central Nervous system. Chronic inhalation may also cause mucosal bleeding. Chronic ingestion may affect the liver and metabolism (loss of appetite) and may affect urinary system (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 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: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification : Xylenes UNNA: 1307 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Xylenes Illinois chemical safety act: Xylenes New York acutely hazardous substances: Xylenes Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Xylenes Pennsylvania RTK: Xylenes Minnesota: Xylenes Michigan critical material: Xylenes Massachusetts RTK: Xylenes Massachusetts spill list: Xylenes New Jersey: Xylenes New Jersey spill list: Xylenes Louisiana spill reporting: Xylenes California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Xylenes TSCA 8(b) inventory: Xylenes SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Xylenes SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Xylenes CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Xylenes: 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-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):

R10- Flammable. R21- Harmful in contact with skin. R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin. S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor 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 12:54 PM

Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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Health	1
Fire	1
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Zinc Metal MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Zinc Metal

Catalog Codes: SLZ1054, SLZ1159, SLZ1267, SLZ1099, SLZ1204

CAS#: 7440-66-6

RTECS: ZG8600000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Zinc Metal

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Zinc Metal Sheets; Zinc Metal Shot; Zinc Metal Strips

Chemical Name: Zinc Metal

Chemical Formula: Zn

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
Zinc Metal	7440-66-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Zinc Metal 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:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

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: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 480°C (896°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat, of oxidizing materials, of acids, of alkalis, of moisture. 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:

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:

Zinc + NaOH causes ignition. Oxidation of zinc by potassium proceeds with incandescence. Residues from zinc dust /acetic acid reduction operations may ignite after long delay if discarded into waste bins with paper. Incandescent reaction when Zinc and Arsenic or Tellurium, or Selenium are combined. When hydrazine mononitrate is heated in contact with zinc, a flaming decomposition occurs at temperatures a little above its melting point. Contact with acids and alkali hydroxides (sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, etc.) results in evolution of hydrogen with sufficient heat of reaction to ignite the hydrogen gas. Zinc foil ignites if traces of moisture are present. It is water reactive and produces flammable gases on contact with water. It may ignite on contact with water or moist air.

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:

Flammable solid that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not breathe dust. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Storage:

Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep from any possible contact with water. Do not allow water to get into container because of violent reaction.

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: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid. (Lustrous solid. Metal solid.)

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 65.39 g/mole

Color: Bluish-grey

pH (1% soln/water): Not applicable.

Boiling Point: 907°C (1664.6°F)

Melting Point: 419°C (786.2°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Not available.

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, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, incompatible materials, moisture

Incompatibility with various substances:

Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with moisture. The product may react violently with water to emit flammable but non toxic gases.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with acids, halogenated hydrocarbons, NH_4NO_3 , barium oxide, $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, Cadmium, CS_2 , chlorates, Cl_2 , CrO_3 , F_2 , Hydroxylamine, $\text{Pb}(\text{N}_3)_2$, MnCl_2 , HNO_3 , performic acid, KClO_3 , KNO_3 , N_2O_2 , Selenium, NaClO_3 , Na_2O_2 , Sulfur, Te, water, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$, As_2O_3 , CS_2 , CaCl_2 , chlorinated rubber, catalytic metals, halocarbons, o-nitroanisole, nitrobenzene, nonmetals, oxidants, paint primer base, pentacarbonoyliron, transition metal halides, seleninyl bromide, HCl , H_2SO_4 , $(\text{Mg} + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{BaO}_2)$, (ethyl acetoacetate +tribromoneopentyl alcohol. Contact with Alkali Hydroxides(Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Calcium Hydroxide, etc) results in evolution of hydrogen. Ammonium nitrate + zinc + water causes a violent reaction with evolution of steam and zinc oxide. May react with water.

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: Not available.

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 Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation. Dermal exposure to zinc may produce leg pains, fatigue, anorexia and weight loss. Eyes: May cause eye irritation. Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause digestive tract irritation with tightness in throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, malaise, abdominal pain. fever, and chills. May affect behavior/central nervous system and autonomic nervous system with ataxia, lethargy, staggering gait, mild derrangement in cerebellar function, lightheadness, dizziness, irritability, muscular stiffness, and pain. May also affect blood. Inhalation: Inhalation of zinc dust or fumes may cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation with cough and chest pain. It can also cause "metal fume fever", a flu-like condition characterized appearance of chills, headached fever, maliase, fatigue, sweating, extreme thirst, aches in the legs and chest, and difficulty in breathing. A sweet taste may also be be present in metal fume fever, as well as a dry throat, aches, nausea, and vomiting, and pale grey cyanosis. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investisgated.

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: Not available.

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:

New York release reporting list: Zinc Metal Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Zinc Metal Pennsylvania RTK: Zinc Metal Florida: Zinc Metal Michigan critical material: Zinc Metal Massachusetts RTK: Zinc Metal New Jersey: Zinc Metal California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Zinc Metal TSCA 8(b) inventory: Zinc Metal TSCA 12(b) one time export: Zinc Metal SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Zinc Metal CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Zinc Metal: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)

Other Regulations: EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not Available

DSCL (EEC):

R15- Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases. R17- Spontaneously flammable in air. S7/8- Keep container tightly closed and dry.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 1

Personal Protection: E

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 0

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 1

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Safety glasses.

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 12:18 AM

Last Updated: 06/09/2012 12:00 PM

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APPENDIX C

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and 514 West 24th Owner LLC have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC BCP, 514 West 24th Owner LLC will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Eric Ilijevich, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 788-8841

Project Contact List. OER has established a Site Contact List for this project to provide public notices in the form of fact sheets to interested members of the Community. Communications will include updates on important information relating to the progress of the cleanup program at the Site as well as to request public comments on the cleanup plan. The Project Contact List includes owners and occupants of adjacent buildings and homes, principal administrators of nearby schools, hospitals and day care centers, the public water supplier that serves the area, established document repositories, the representative Community Board, City Council members, other elected representatives and any local Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grantee organizations. Any member of the public or organization will be added to the Site Contact List on request. A copy of the Site Contact List is maintained by OER's project manager. If you would like to be added to the Project Contact List, contact NYC OER at (212) 788-8841 or by email at brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov.

Repositories. A document repository is maintained in the nearest public library that maintains evening and weekend hours. This document repository is intended to house, for community review, all principal documents generated during the cleanup program including Remedial Investigation plans and reports, Remedial Action work plans and reports, and all public notices and fact sheets produced during the lifetime of the remedial project. Riverside 5 will inspect

the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

New York Public Library
Stephen A. Schwarzman Building
Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018
(917) 275-6975

Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday: 10:00AM to 6:00PM,

Tuesday and Wednesday: 10:00AM to 8:00PM, and

Sunday: 1:00PM to 5:00PM

Digital Documentation. NYC OER strongly encourages the use of digital documents in repositories as a means of minimizing paper use while also increasing convenience in access and ease of use.

Public Notice and Public Comment. Public notice to all members of the Project Contact List is required at three major steps during the performance of the cleanup program (listed below) and at other points that may be required by OER. Notices will include Fact Sheets with descriptive project summaries, updates on recent and upcoming project activities, repository information, and important phone and email contact information. All notices will be prepared by 514 West 24th Owner LLC, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by 514 West 24th Owner LLC. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program. Final review of all work plans by OER will consider all public comments. Approval will not be granted until the public comment period has been completed.

Citizen Participation Milestones. Public notice and public comment activities occur at several steps during a typical NYC BCP project. See flow chart on the following page, which identifies when during the NYC BCP public notices are issued: These steps include:

- **Public Notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan.**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes the findings of the RIR and provides details of the RAWP. The public comment period will be extended an additional 15 days upon public request. A public meeting or informational session will be conducted by OER upon request.

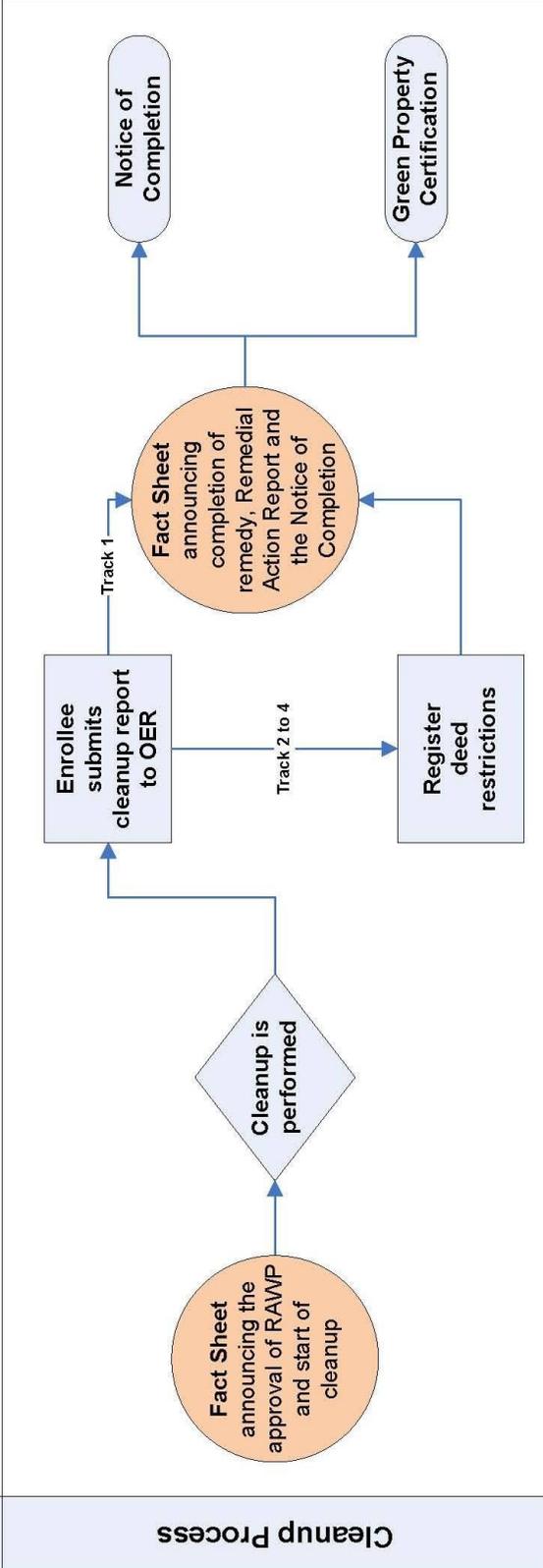
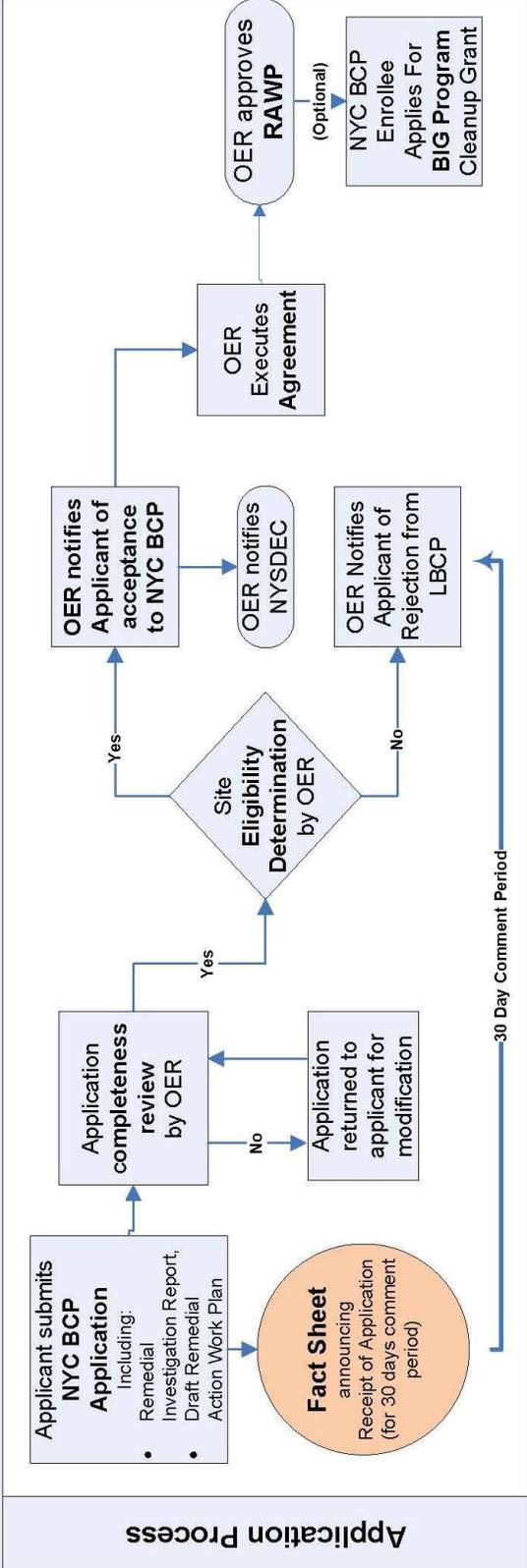
- **Public Notice announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation.

- **Public Notice announcing the completion of remediation, designation of Institutional and Engineering Controls and issuance of the Notice of Completion**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the completion of remediation, providing a list of all Institutional and Engineering Controls implemented for to the Site and announcing the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

Flow Chart For NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program (NYC BCP)



APPENDIX D

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

This Sustainability Statement documents sustainable activities and green remediation efforts planned under this remedial action.

Reuse of Clean, Recyclable Materials. Reuse of clean, locally-derived recyclable materials reduces consumption of non-renewable virgin resources and can provide energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of clean, non-virgin materials (reported by type of material) reused under this plan will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Reduce Consumption of Virgin and Non-Renewable Resources. Reduced consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources lowers the overall environmental impact of the project on the region by conserving these resources.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of virgin and non-renewable resources, the use of which will be avoided under this plan, will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Reduced Energy Consumption and Promotion of Greater Energy Efficiency. Reduced energy consumption lowers greenhouse gas emissions, improves local air quality, lessens in-city power generation requirements, can lower traffic congestion, and provides substantial cost savings.

Best efforts will be made to quantify energy efficiencies achieved during the remediation and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Where energy savings cannot be easily quantified, a gross indicator of the amount of energy saved or the means by which energy savings was achieved will be reported.

Conversion to Clean Fuels. Use of clean fuel improves NYC's air quality by reducing harmful emissions.

An estimate of the volume of clean fuels used during remedial activities will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Recontamination Control. Recontamination after cleanup and redevelopment is completed undermines the value of work performed, may result in a property that is less protective of public health or the environment, and may necessitate additional cleanup work later or impede future redevelopment. Recontamination can arise from future releases that occur within the property or by influx of contamination from off-Site.

An estimate of the area of the Site that utilizes recontamination controls under this plan will be reported in the RAR in square feet.

Storm-water Retention. Storm-water retention improves water quality by lowering the rate of combined storm-water and sewer discharges to NYC's sewage treatment plants during periods of precipitation, and reduces the volume of untreated influent to local surface waters.

An estimate of the enhanced storm-water retention capability of the redevelopment project will be included in the RAR.

Linkage with Green Building. Green buildings provide a multitude of benefits to the city across a broad range of areas, such as reduction of energy consumption, conservation of resources, and reduction in toxic materials use.

The number of Green Buildings that are associated with this brownfield redevelopment property will be reported in the RAR. The total square footage of green building space created as a function of this brownfield redevelopment will be quantified for residential, commercial and industrial/manufacturing uses.

Paperless Brownfield Cleanup Program. 514 West 24th Owner LLC is participating in OER's Paperless Brownfield Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission of electronic documents will replace submission of hard copies for the review of project documents, communications and milestone reports.

Low-Energy Project Management Program. 514 West 24th Owner LLC is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as videoconferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

Trees and Plantings. Trees and other plantings provide habitat and add to NYC's environmental quality in a wide variety of ways. Native plant species and native habitat provide optimal support to local fauna, promote local biodiversity, and require less maintenance.

An estimate of the land area that will be vegetated, including the number of trees planted or preserved, will be reported in square feet in the RAR.

APPENDIX E

SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 SOIL SCREENING METHODS

Visual, olfactory and PID soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and will be reported in the RAR. Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of the Notice of Completion.

1.2 STOCKPILE METHODS

Excavated soil from suspected areas of contamination (e.g., hot spots, USTs, drains, etc.) will be stockpiled separately and will be segregated from clean soil and construction materials. Stockpiles will be used only when necessary and will be removed as soon as practicable. While stockpiles are in place, they will be inspected daily, and before and after every storm event. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on, at minimum, double layers of 8-mil minimum sheeting, will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped tarps will be promptly replaced.

All stockpile activities will be compliant with applicable laws and regulations. Soil stockpile areas will be appropriately graded to control run-off in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Stockpiles of excavated soils and other materials shall be located at least of 50 feet from the property boundaries, where possible. Hay bales or equivalent will surround soil stockpiles except for areas where access by equipment is required. Silt fencing and hay bales will be used as needed near catch basins, surface waters and other discharge points.

1.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

Soil/fill or other excavated media that is transported off-Site for disposal will be sampled in a manner required by the receiving facility, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Soils proposed for reuse on-Site will be managed as defined in this plan.

1.4 MATERIALS EXCAVATION, LOAD-OUT AND DEPARTURE

The PE overseeing the remedial action will:

- oversee remedial work and the excavation and load-out of excavated material;
- ensure that there is a party responsible for the safe execution of invasive and other work performed under this work plan;
- ensure that Site development activities and development-related grading cuts will not interfere with, or otherwise impair or compromise the remedial activities proposed in this RAWP;
- ensure that the presence of utilities and easements on the Site has been investigated and that any identified risks from work proposed under this plan are properly addressed by appropriate parties;
- ensure that all loaded outbound trucks are inspected and cleaned if necessary before leaving the Site;
- ensure that all egress points for truck and equipment transport from the Site will be kept clean of Site-derived materials during Site remediation.

Locations where vehicles exit the Site shall be inspected daily for evidence of soil tracking off premises. Cleaning of the adjacent streets will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to Site-derived materials. Open and uncontrolled mechanical processing of historical fill and contaminated soil on-Site will not be performed without prior OER approval.

1.5 OFF-SITE MATERIALS TRANSPORT

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will comply with all applicable materials transportation requirements (including appropriate covering, manifests, and placards) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including use of licensed haulers in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 364. If loads contain wet material capable of causing leakage from trucks, truck liners will be used. Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site, when possible in order to minimize off Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be minimized.

Outbound truck transport routes will be reported to OER prior to the start of the remedial action and is discussed in Section 5.8 of the RAWP. This routing will take into account the following factors: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of mapped truck routes; (c) minimizing off-Site queuing of trucks entering the facility; (d) limiting total distance to major highways; (e) promoting safety in access to highways; and (f) overall safety in transport. To the extent possible, all trucks loaded with Site materials will travel from the Site using these truck routes. Trucks will not stop or idle in the neighborhood after leaving the project Site.

1.6 MATERIALS DISPOSAL OFF-SITE

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE/QEP for each disposal destination used in this project to document that the disposal of regulated material exported from the Site conforms with applicable laws and regulations: (1) a letter from the PE/QEP or Enrollee to each disposal facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed was generated at an environmental remediation Site in Manhattan, New York under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE/QEP or Enrollee. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported; and (2) a letter from each disposal facility stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (1, above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the RAR.

The Remedial Action Report will include an itemized account of the destination of all material removed from the Site during this remedial action. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include records and approvals for receipt of the material. This information will be presented in the RAR.

Impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility).

Waste characterization will be performed for off-Site disposal in a manner required by the receiving facility and in conformance with its applicable permits. Waste characterization sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be reported in the RAR. A manifest system for off-Site transportation of exported materials will be employed. Manifest information will be reported in the RAR. Hazardous wastes derived from on-Site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

If disposal of soil/fill from this Site is proposed for unregulated disposal (i.e., clean soil removed for development purposes), including transport to a Part 360-16 Registration Facility, a formal request will be made for approval by OER with an associated plan compliant with 6 NYCRR Part 360-16. This request and plan will include the location, volume and a description of the material to be recycled, including verification that the material is not impacted by site uses and that the material complies with receipt requirements for recycling under 6 NYCRR Part 360. This material will be appropriately handled on site to prevent mixing with impacted material.

1.7 MATERIALS REUSE ON-SITE

Soil and fill that is derived from the property that meets the Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs established in this plan may be reused on-Site. 'Reuse on-Site' means material that is excavated during the remedy or development, does not leave the property, and is relocated within the same property and on comparable soil/fill material. The PE/QEP will ensure that reused materials are segregated from other materials to be exported from the Site and that procedures defined for material reuse in this RAWP are followed.

Organic matter (wood, roots, stumps, etc.) or other waste derived from clearing and grubbing of the Site will not be buried on site. Soil or fill excavated from the site for grading or other purposes will not be reused within a cover soil layer or within landscaping berms unless it meets acceptable SCOs.

1.8 DEMARCATION

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods: (1) placement of a demarcation layer. The demarcation layer will consist of geosynthetic fencing or equivalent

material to be placed on the surface of residual soil/fill to provide an observable reference layer. A description or map of the approximate depth of the demarcation layer will be provided in the SMP; or (2) a land survey of the top elevation of residual soil/fill before the placement of cover soils, pavement and associated sub-soils, or other materials or structures or, (3) all materials beneath the approved cover will be considered impacted and subject to site management after the remedy is complete. Demarcation may be established by one or any combination of these three methods. As appropriate, a map showing the method of demarcation for the Site and all associated documentation will be presented in the RAR.

This demarcation will constitute the top of the site management horizon. Materials within this horizon require adherence to special conditions during future invasive activities as defined in the Site Management Plan.

1.9 IMPORT OF BACKFILL SOIL FROM OFF-SITE SOURCES

This Section presents the requirements for imported fill materials to be used below the cover layer and within the clean soil cover layer. All imported soils will meet OER-approved backfill and cover soil quality objectives for this Site. The backfill and cover soil quality objectives are listed in Section 4.2.

A process will be established to evaluate sources of backfill and cover soil to be imported to the Site, and will include an examination of source location, current and historical use(s), and any applicable documentation. Material from industrial sites, spill sites, environmental remediation sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site.

The following potential sources may be used pending attainment of backfill and cover soil quality objectives:

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the regulations of NYS DEC.

All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE/QEP and will be in compliance with provisions in this RAWP. The RAR will report the source of the fill, evidence that an inspection was performed on the source, chemical sampling results, frequency of testing, and a Site map indicating the locations where backfill or soil cover was placed.

Source Screening and Testing

Inspection of imported fill material will include visual, olfactory and PID screening for evidence of contamination. Materials imported to the Site will be subject to inspection, as follows:

- Trucks with imported fill material will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and will enter the Site at designated locations;
- The PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that every truck load of imported material is inspected for evidence of contamination; and
- Fill material will be free of solid waste including pavement materials, debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

Composite samples of imported material will be taken at a minimum frequency of one sample for every 500 cubic yards of material. Once it is determined that the fill material meets imported backfill or cover soil chemical requirements and is non-hazardous, and lacks petroleum contamination, the material will be loaded onto trucks for delivery to the Site.

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the RAR. A PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that the facility is compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities will not require additional testing, unless required by NYSDEC under its terms for operation of the facility. RCA imported to the Site must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA material is not acceptable for, and will not be used as cover material.

1.10 FLUIDS MANAGEMENT

All liquids to be removed from the Site, including dewatering fluids, will be handled, transported and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Liquids discharged into the New York City sewer system will receive prior approval by New York City Department of

Environmental Protection (NYC DEP). The NYC DEP regulates discharges to the New York City sewers under Title 15, Rules of the City of New York Chapter 19. Discharge to the New York City sewer system will require an authorization and sampling data demonstrating that the groundwater meets the City's discharge criteria. The dewatering fluid will be pretreated as necessary to meet the NYC DEP discharge criteria. If discharge to the City sewer system is not appropriate, the dewatering fluids will be managed by transportation and disposal at an off-Site treatment facility.

Discharge of water generated during remedial construction to surface waters (i.e. a stream or river) is prohibited without a SPDES permit issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

1.11 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Applicable laws and regulations pertaining to stormwater pollution prevention will be addressed during the remedial program. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in this RAWP (silt fences and barriers, and hay bale checks) will be installed around the entire perimeter of the remedial construction area and inspected once a week and after every storm event to ensure that they are operating appropriately. Discharge locations will be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receptors. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. All necessary repairs shall be made immediately. Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the barrier and hay bale check functional. Undercutting or erosion of the silt fence toe anchor will be repaired immediately with appropriate backfill materials. Manufacturer's recommendations will be followed for replacing silt fencing damaged due to weathering.

1.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN

This contingency plan is developed for the remedial construction to address the discovery of unknown structures or contaminated media during excavation. Identification of unknown contamination source areas during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated to OER's Project Manager. Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYS DEC Spill Hotline. These findings will be included in the daily report. If previously unidentified contaminant sources are found

during on-Site remedial excavation or development-related excavation, sampling will be performed on contaminated source material and surrounding soils and reported to OER. Chemical analytical testing will be performed for TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides and PCBs, as appropriate.

1.13 ODOR, DUST, AND NUISANCE CONTROL

Odor Control

All necessary means will be employed to prevent on- and off-Site odor nuisances. At a minimum, procedures will include: (a) limiting the area of open excavations; (b) shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers; and (c) use of foams to cover exposed odorous soils. If odors develop and cannot otherwise be controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (d) direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-Site disposal; and (e) use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems.

This odor control plan is capable of controlling emissions of nuisance odors. If nuisance odors are identified, work will be halted and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. OER will be notified of all odor complaint events. Implementation of all odor controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's certifying the Remedial Action Report.

Dust Control

Dust management during invasive on-Site work will include, at a minimum:

- Use of a dedicated water spray methodology for roads, excavation areas and stockpiles.
- Use of properly anchored tarps to cover stockpiles.
- Exercise extra care during dry and high-wind periods.
- Use of gravel or recycled concrete aggregate on egress and other roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.

This dust control plan is capable of controlling emissions of dust. If nuisance dust emissions are identified, work will be halted and the source of dusts will be identified and corrected.

Work will not resume until all nuisance dust emissions have been abated. OER will be notified of all dust complaint events. Implementation of all dust controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's responsible for certifying the Remedial Action Report.

Other Nuisances

Noise control will be exercised during the remedial program. All remedial work will conform, at a minimum, to NYC noise control standards.

Rodent control will be provided, during Site clearing and grubbing, and during the remedial program, as necessary, to prevent nuisances.