



**ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC**

**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

FINAL SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

EMERGENCY AND RAPID RESPONSE SERVICES Economy Plating, Chicago-Illinois

Prepared for

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604**

**Under Contract No.: EP-S5-09-05
Task Order: 0009
Project No: EP5-09**

August 28, 2009



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EMERGENCY AND RAPID RESPONSE SERVICES
ECONOMY PLATING, CHICAGO-ILLINOIS

I hereby certify that the enclosed Site Health and Safety Plan, shown and marked in this submittal, has been prepared in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910 and is proposed to be incorporated with Contract No.: EP-S5-09-05 Task Order 0009. This Site Health and Safety Plan is submitted for Government approval.

Plan Preparer:

 8-30-09 708-333-9915
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Response Manager

Plan Approval:

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USEPA Region 5



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS
1.1	Daily Safety Meetings
1.2	Site Specific Training
1.3	Key Personnel
2.0	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
2.1	Response Manager
2.2	Site Health and Safety Officer
2.3	Other
2.4	U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator
2.5	START Project Manager
2.6	START Site Leader
2.7	START Health and Safety Officer
3.0	SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK
3.1	Site Background
3.2	Scope of Work
4.0	HAZARD ASSESSMENT
4.1	Chemical Hazards
4.2	Task Specific Hazards and Controls
4.3	Physical Hazards
5.0	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
5.1	Project Training Requirements
5.2	Visitor Indoctrination
6.0	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
6.1	Level A
6.2	Level B
6.3	Level C
6.4	Modified Level D
6.5	Level D
6.6	Decision to Upgrade/Downgrade PPE
6.7	Project Personal Protective Equipment Requirements
6.8	Respiratory Protection Program
7.0	MEDICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
7.1	Pre-employment Medical Examination
7.2	Site Specific Medical Examination Requirements
7.3	Annual Medical Exam
7.4	Suspected Exposure Medical Examination
7.5	Contractor Medical Examination Requirements
8.0	HEALTH AND HAZARD MONITORING
8.1	Routine Air Monitoring Requirements
8.2	Site Specific Air Monitoring Requirements
8.3	Integrated Personal Exposure Monitoring



TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

9.0 SITE CONTROL AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

- 9.1 Work Zones
- 9.2 General Field Safety Rules

(Insert general safety procedures for controlling traffic and pedestrians as is relates to on-site workers and community)

10.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

- 10.1 Procedures for Equipment Decontamination
- 10.2 Procedures for Personnel Decontamination
- 10.3 Emergency decontamination
- 10.4 Disposition of Decontamination Wastes

11.0 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

- 11.1 Material Safety Data Sheets
- 11.2 Container Labeling
- 11.3 Chemicals Brought to Site
- 11.4 Employee Training and Information

12.0 EMERGENCIES/INCIDENT/INJURIES

- 12.1 Emergency Contacts
- 12.2 Additional Emergency Numbers
- 12.3 Emergency Equipment Available On-Site
- 12.4 Incident Reporting/Investigations

13.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

- 13.1 Personnel Responsibilities
- 13.2 Medical Emergencies
- 13.3 Fire or Explosion
- 13.4 Spills, Leaks, or Releases
- 13.5 Evacuation Routes

ATTACHMENTS

- ATTACHMENT A SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS
- ATTACHMENT B SITE MAPS
- ATTACHMENT C CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION
- ATTACHMENT Z SITE SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AHA	Activity Hazard Analysis
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
COC	contaminant of concern
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
CSP	Certified Safety Professional
dBA	decibel A-weighted
DEET	N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide
EMR	experience modification rate
EMT	emergency medical technician
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EZ	Exclusion Zone
HASP	Site Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response
HIPO	high loss potential
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
HTRW	hazardous, toxic and radioactive waste
IDLH	immediately dangerous to life and health
kV	Kilovolt
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NFPA	National Fire Prevention Association
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational, Safety and Health
NPL	National Priority List
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM	Project Manager
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PPE	personal protective equipment
RIR	recordable incident rate
SCBA	self-contained breathing apparatus
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
START	Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team
SHSO	Site Health and Safety Officer
WNV	West Nile Virus



1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed for the Economy Plating Site, to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes. The procedures and guidelines contained herein were based upon the best available information at the time of the plan's preparation. Specific requirements will be revised when new information is received or conditions change. A written amendment will document all changes made to the plan. Any amendments to this plan will be included in Attachment A. Where appropriate, specific OSHA standards or other guidance will be cited and applied.

All work practices and procedures implemented on site must be designated to minimize worker contact with hazardous materials and to reduce the possibility of physical injury. All work will be performed in accordance with applicable Federal 29 CFR 1910 and 1926 health and safety regulations, including the Federal 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation.

1.1 Daily Safety Meetings

Daily safety meetings will be held at the start of each shift to ensure that all personnel understand site conditions and operating procedures, to ensure that personal protective equipment is being used correctly and to address worker health and safety concerns.

1.2 Site Specific Training

The Response Manager shall be responsible for informing all individuals assigned to this project of the contents of this plan and ensuring that each person signs the Site Specific Training Record in Attachment Z. By signing the Site Specific Training Record, individuals are recognizing the potential hazards present on-site and the policies and procedures required to minimize exposure or adverse effects of these hazards.

1.3 Key Personnel

Project/Task Order: EP5-09/009 – Economy Plating	
Key Personnel	
Names and Titles	Contact Information
Ramon Mendoza – USEPA Region 5, OSC	312-802-1409 (Mobile), 312-886-4314 (office) Email: mendoza.ramon@epa.gov
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Lonnie R. Wright – Project HS Manager	636-680-2422 (Office) 636-262-0862 (Mobile) Email: l.wright@erllc.com
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Tonya Balla – START HSO	847-918-4094 (Office)



	847-528-2623 (Mobile) Email: t.balla@westonsolutions.com
Subcontractors	
Company	Scope of Services
TBD	TBD

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Response Manager (RM): John Behrens

The Response Manager, as the field representative for ER and its subcontractors, has the responsibility for implementing the Site Health and Safety Plan (HASP). The RM shall manage the project and ensure all health and safety requirements are met. The RM is the Site Health and Safety Officer for this project. Therefore, the RM is responsible for the duties listed in Section 2.2.

2.2 Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO): John Behrens

The ER Site Health and Safety Officer is assigned to the site on a full-time basis with functional responsibility for assisting the RM with implementing the HASP.

Specific Duties Include:

- a. Assist RM in providing a safe and healthful work environment.
- b. Supervise confined space entries.
- c. Assist RM in reporting and investigating all incidents.
- d. Ensure proper decontamination of personnel and equipment is accomplished.
- e. Ensure that air monitoring equipment is calibrated and operational.
- f. Conduct personal air monitoring as required.
- g. Perform respirator fit tests, as necessary.
- h. Inventory and inspect PPE prior to personnel entries into exclusion zone.
- i. Prepare summary letter of personal air sampling results.
- j. Ensure proper personal protective equipment is being utilized.
- k. Assist RM in obtaining required personnel training and medical records.
- l. Inspect first aid kits and fire extinguishers.

2.3 Other:

Any persons who observe a health and safety hazard should immediately report observations/concerns to appropriate key personnel listed in Section 2.1 or 2.2 above.

2.4 U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):

The OSC has overall project authority and directs the project manager regarding the tasks required to meet project objectives. The OSC has the authority to stop work and initiate corrective actions should there be a reason to do so.

2.5 START Project Manager (PM):

The project manager is responsible for managing all aspects of the project, WESTON project personnel, and subcontractors. The project manager interfaces directly with the U.S. EPA OSC regarding all project tasks.

2.6 START Site Leader (SL):



The site leader documents and tracks all work performed in the field. The site leader interfaces directly with the project manager regarding field tasks and any issues that arise while in the field. The site leader will also be responsible for conducting air monitoring in the work zones, including calibration of instruments as appropriate.

2.7 START Health and Safety Officer (HSO):

The health and safety officer approves the Health and Safety Plan and provides guidance to field personnel on health and safety issues.

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

3.1 Site Background

Economy Plating Inc. is a former plating shop which operated for approximately 70 years. The site was discovered vacant and abandoned by the Chicago Department of the Environment (DOE) in January 2009. DOE's inspection indicated the presence of numerous drums and containers which were filled with unknown liquids and solids. Markings on the drums/containers include chromic acid, hydrochloric acid, methyl acetate, and oxidizer. DOE ordered the owner/operator to clean up the site. However, the owner/operator was unable to pay for the cleanup. The site was referred to USEPA for cleanup in May 2009.

The site is located at 2348-50 North Elston Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. In June of 2009, EPA, START, and ERRS conducted two days of emergency site actions to containerize leaking hazardous chemicals/waste and remove cyanide waste from the site.

3.2 Scope of Work

ER has been tasked by the EPA to perform the following:

- 1) Develop a HASP
- 2) Develop a Site Security Plan and implement after approval by the OSC (included herein)
- 3) Secure, Stage, sample, and characterize all site wastes
- 4) Transport and dispose of all characterized or identified hazardous substances, pollutants, wastes, or contaminants that pose a substantial threat of release at a RCRA approved disposal facility, in accordance with W.S. EPA's Off-Site Rule
- 5) Decontaminate pit walls, tanks, floors, machinery and dispose of decontamination water
- 6) Remove and dispose of debris to facilitate the removal action

START has been tasked by the EPA to document the site activities listed above. In addition, START has been tasked to perform the following:

- 1) Conduct air monitoring in the work zones using MultiRaes, ToxiRaes, Particulate monitors, and AreaRAE 5-gas monitors and other instruments as appropriate. In addition, routine perimeter air monitoring will be conducted as appropriate and at the request of the OSC.
- 2) Collect samples for disposal parameters

4.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

This section is to be addressed in the daily tool box safety meeting as each task is to be initiated. Each Task-Specific Safety Assessment is designed to develop awareness to chemical and physical hazards specific to each task. It would be impractical to repeat in complete detail each control measure and SOP for each job task. Sources, Hazards and Control Measures will be addressed for each job task.



Specific work tasks with unique hazards and/or PPE requirements must be evaluated or reevaluated prior to beginning work. This task review will be led by the Project Health and Safety Manager and the SHSO, and will include knowledgeable individuals such as the worker(s) and the supervisor. PPE requirements, based on this assessment, will be included in Section 6 of the HASP or in the AHA for the specific task. All workers must be trained in the requirements of the HASP and the applicable AHAs prior to beginning work. The required PPE may be changed by the SHSO, based on the results of additional air monitoring, or on task-specific needs. Downgrades will require the approval of the Project Health and Safety Manager unless otherwise permissible by the HASP.

The following section outlines the AHAs, Referenced Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) and Chemical Hazards associated with this project. Applicable SOPs are available from ER's Health and Safety Database. AHAs will be developed for each of the SOW activities listed in Section 3.2 and submitted prior to the start of field work.

The AHAs should be revised for site-specific activities and reviewed with the work crew before commencing any activity.

The following table lists ER and START health and safety SOPs that are applicable to this project.

Referenced SOPs:	
ER and START SOPs applicable to this project or task order:	
HS-1 Air Monitoring and Sampling HS-2 Blood Borne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan HS-5 Cold Stress HS-6 Confined Space Entry HS-8 Decontamination Measures HS-10 Driver and Vehicle Controls HS-11 Drum Handling HS-12 Electrical Safety HS-15 Hazard Communication HS-16 Hearing Conservation HS-17 Heat Stress HS-18 Heavy Equipment Operation HS-20 Hot Work HS-24 Personal Protective Equipment HS-26 Respiratory Protection HS-28 Tank Cleaning & Pressure Washing FLD02 Inclement Weather FLD05 Heat Stress Prevention and Monitoring	FLD08 Confined Space Entry Program FLD10 Manual Lifting and Handling of Heavy Objects FLD12 Housekeeping FLD13 Structural Integrity FLD14 Site Security FLD20 Traffic FLD22 Earth Moving Equipment/Material Handling Equipment FLD31 Fire Prevention FLD35 Electrical Safety FLD36 Welding/Cutting/Brazing/Radiography FLD37 Pressure Washers/Sandblasting FLD41 Hand and Emergency Signals/Radio Communication FLD57 Motor Vehicle Safety FLD58 Drum Handling Operations FLD59 Decontamination
UXO known or suspected to present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UXO support and plans provided Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lifts Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Items to be lifted: N/A	Critical <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinary <input type="checkbox"/>
Excavations Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	



4.1 Chemical Hazards

Site Contaminants/Chemicals of Concern					
Chemical	Media	PEL	TLV	Route of Entry	Symptoms Acute/Chronic
Acid (pH <2)	Liquid	5 ppm C (Hydrochloric Acid)	2 ppm C (Hydrochloric Acid)	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Irritation skin, eyes, nose, throat, respiratory system
Alkaline (PH > 12.5)	Liquid or solid	2 mg/m ³ (Sodium Hydroxide)	2 mg/m ³ (Sodium Hydroxide)	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Irritation skin, eyes, nose, throat, respiratory system
Lead	Liquid or solid	0.05 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Lassitude, insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, low-wgt, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; tremor; kidney disease
Chromium	Liquid or solid	0.5 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Irritation skin, eyes, respiratory system
Cadmium	Liquid or solid	0.005 mg/m ³	0.002 mg/m ³	Inhalation Ingestion Absorption Contact	Pulmonary edema, breathing difficulty, cough, chest tight; headache; chills, muscle aches; nausea, vomiting; potential carcinogen
Cyanide-sodium	Liquid or solid	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	Inhalation Ingestion Contact	Irritate eyes, skin, nose, throat, coughing, wheezing, headache, dizz, fast heartbeat, unconsciousness and death,
Cyanide-Hydrogen	Gas	10 ppm	4.7 ppm	Inhalation, absorption	Irritate skin and eyes, nose and throat, coughing and wheezing. Dizz, headache, nausea, pounding of hart, convulsions and death
Chromic Acid	Liquid or solid	0.1 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	Inhalation absorption Ingestion Contact	Irritate eyes, skin, nose, throat, lungs, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, skin rash, carcinogen, liver damage, reproductive damage
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Gasoline)	Liquid	None	300 ppm	Inhalation absorption Ingestion Contact	Irritation skin, eyes, mucous membranes; dermatitis; headache, blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion; possible liver, kidney damage; potential carcinogen
Diesel Fuel	Liquid	None	100 mg/m ³	Inhalation absorption Ingestion Contact	Eye irritation, pulmonary function changes; Potential occupational carcinogen

The above listing should not be taken as a complete assessment of the hazards posed by materials at the Economy Plating Site. The known and unknown mixed chemical hazards at this site prevent a clear determination of the specific effects of discrete compounds. Therefore, personnel must be alert for symptoms of possible exposure such as unusual smells, stinging, burning eyes, nose and throat, skin irritation, as well as feeling extremely well, depressed, sleepy or tired. Symptoms must be immediately reported to the site supervisor.

See Attachment C for Chemical Hazard Information and MSDS'.

4.2 Task Specific Hazards and Controls

This section is to be addressed in the daily tool box safety meeting as each task is to be attempted. Each Task-Specific Safety Assessment is designed to develop awareness to chemical and physical hazards specific to each task. It would be impractical to repeat in complete detail each control measure and SOP for each job task. Sources, Hazards and Control Measures will be addressed for each job task.



TASK SPECIFIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
JOB TASK: SITE SETUP & DEBRIS REMOVAL		
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: MODIFIED LEVEL D		
HAZARD	SOURCES	CONTROL MEASURES
Corrosive/toxic liquids/sludges/solids	Open drums, containers, dirt, dust and floor solids	Don't move or handle open drums Use floor sweep compound to control dust Combo P100/OV cartridges, poly tyvek, nitrile gloves, latex booties
Noise	Equipment – bobcat & Sawzall, generator	Hearing protection for levels > 85 dBs
Slips/Trips/Falls	Uneven Terrain Debris Building Structure	Identify/mark hazards Add lighting in work areas as needed Remove debris from walking / working surfaces. Repair structural damage as needed to abate hazard
Ergonomics	Lifting and Bending	Proper lifting techniques / Buddy system
Punctures	Sharp Objects	Beware of sharp objects / Wear leather gloves
Heat Stress	Summer Temperatures PPE Usage	Follow HS-17 Heat Stress SOP

TASK SPECIFIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
JOB TASK: WASTE SAMPLING & STAGING OPERATIONS		
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: LEVEL C		
HAZARD	SOURCES	CONTROL MEASURES
Corrosive/toxic liquids/sludges	Vats & drums	Saranex / Acid suits, nitrile gloves, & Supplied Air respirator
Noise	Equipment	Hearing protection for levels > 85 dBs
Lighting	Little or no light inside the building	Add temp lighting in work areas or make overhead lights in building operational
Slips/Trips/Falls	Uneven Terrain Debris Building Structure	Identify/mark hazards Add lighting in work areas as needed Remove debris from walking / working surfaces. Repair structural damage as needed to abate hazard
Struck by / Pinch Points	Bobcat, Forklift, Vehicles, overpacking drums	Stay away from operating equipment, Avoid walking between equipment and stationary objects, Use spotter, backup alarms on equipment Use bobcat and drum lifter to place drums into overpacks
Ergonomics	Lifting and Bending	Proper lifting techniques / Buddy system
Punctures	Sharp Objects	Beware of sharp objects / Wear leather gloves
Heat Stress	Summer Temperatures PPE Usage	Follow HS-17 Heat Stress SOP



TASK SPECIFIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
JOB TASK: DECONTAMINATION OF VATS, TANKS & PITS		
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: LEVEL C		
HAZARD	SOURCES	CONTROL MEASURES
Corrosive/toxic liquids/sludges	Vats & drums	Saranex / Acid suits, nitrile gloves, air-purifying respirator w/ combination OVA/P100 cartridges
Burns/lacerations	Hotsy – Hot water pressure washer	Inspect Hotsy hose, do not point wand at other individuals Wand must be 36" in length Splash shield when not wearing respirator
Noise	Equipment	Hearing protection for levels > 85 dBs
Slips/Trips/Falls	Uneven Terrain Debris	Identify/mark hazards Remove debris from walking / working surfaces
Ergonomics	Lifting and Bending	Proper lifting techniques Buddy system
Punctures	Sharp Objects	Beware of sharp objects Wear leather gloves
Heat Stress	Summer Temperatures PPE Usage	Follow HS-17 Heat Stress SOP
Confined Space	Tanks/Sumps/Vaults	Avoid entry if possible Follow H&S Procedures & SOP HS-6

TASK SPECIFIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
JOB TASK: DECONTAMINATE FLOORS & BUILDING		
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Level C		
HAZARD	SOURCES	CONTROL MEASURES
Corrosive/toxic liquids/sludges	Dust, loose solids, liquids	Poly-coated Tyvek or equiv., nitrile gloves, air-purifying respirator Use wetting dust suppression agents
Noise	Equipment	Hearing protection at levels > 85 dBs.
Struck by / Pinch Points	Bobcat, Forklift, Vehicles	Stay away from operating equipment Avoid walking between equipment and stationary objects Use spotter Backup alarms required on equipment
Slips / Trips / Falls	Uneven terrain / Debris	Identify/mark hazards Keep work area organized
Ergonomic	Lifting & Bending	Use proper lifting technique / Buddy System
Heat Stress	Summer Temperatures PPE Usage	Follow HS-17 Heat Stress SOP
Punctures	Debris	Beware of sharp edges / leather gloves



TASK SPECIFIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT		
JOB TASK: CONDUCT WORK ZONE AIR MONITORING		
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Consistent with ERRS Task		
HAZARD	SOURCES	CONTROL MEASURES
Corrosive/toxic liquids/sludges	Dust, loose solids, liquids	Poly-coated Tyvek or equiv., nitrile gloves, supplied air respirator, use wetting dust suppression agents
Noise	Equipment	Hearing protection at levels > 85 dBs.
Struck by / Pinch Points	Bobcat, Forklift, Vehicles	Stay away from operating equipment, avoid walking between equipment and stationary objects, use hand signals
Slips / Trips / Falls	Uneven terrain / Debris	Keep work area organized
Heat Stress	Summer Temperatures PPE Usage	Follow HS-17 Heat Stress SOP

4.3 Physical Hazards

PHYSICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ANALYSIS

HAZARD	PRE PLANNING TO CONTROL HAZARD	ACTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
Electrical	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Locate and mark existing energized lines.2. De-energize lines if necessary to perform work safely.3. All electrical circuits will be grounded.4. All 120 volt single phase which are not a part of the permanent wiring will have a ground-fault interrupter in place.5. Temporary wiring will be guarded, buried or isolated by elevation to prevent accidental contact by personnel or equipment.6. Evaluate potential for high moisture/standing water areas and define special electrical wiring needs-typically requirement for low voltage lighting systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utilize Qualified Electrical Contractor for any new or temporary electrical construction.2. Ensure electrical equipment/material meet all local, state and federal code and specifications3. Use GFCI for all power tool usage.
Ergonomic	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All operations evaluated for ergonomic impact.2. Procedures written to define limits of lifting, pulling, etc.3. Procedures to define how personnel will utilize proper ergonomic concepts and utilize mechanical material handling equipment.4. Necessary mechanical material handling equipment specified and ordered for project.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proper body mechanics techniques stressed and enforced on a daily basis.2. Mechanical handling equipment maintained and utilized.3. Proper body mechanics stressed in scheduled safety meetings.4. Injuries reported and medically treated if in doubt about severity.5. Operations changed as necessary based on injury experience or potential.
Existing Site Topography	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Survey site prior to layout. Identify areas unsafe for personnel or equipment due to physical conditions.2. Identify/locate existing utilities.3. Determine impact of site operations on surrounding properties, communities, etc.4. Identify mechanized equipment routes both on site and onto and off the site.5. Layout site into exclusion and contamination reduction zones based on initial site evaluation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Awareness to work environment - regular inspection/audits to identify changing conditions.2. Shut down operations when unknown conditions encountered.
Fires & Explosions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate all operations for fire and explosion potential.2. Define specific procedures for unique operations presenting unusual hazard such as flammable tank demolition.3. Ensure that properly trained personnel and specialized equipment is available.4. Define requirements for handling and storage of flammable liquids on site, need for hot work permits and procedures to follow in the event of fire or explosion.5. Define the type and quantity of fire suppression equipment needed on site.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inspect fire suppression equipment on a regular basis.2. Store flammables away from oxidizers and corrosives.3. Utilize Hot Work Permit for all hot work on-site.4. Follow any site specific procedures regarding work around flammables.5. Review and practice contingency plans.6. Discuss on regular basis at scheduled safety meetings.



PHYSICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ANALYSIS

HAZARD	PRE PLANNING TO CONTROL HAZARD	ACTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Coordinate which local fire fighting agencies to discuss unique fire hazards, hazardous materials, etc.7. Ensure site operations comply with 29CFR 1910.157G.	
Flammable Vapor and Gases	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate site to determine sources of likely flammable gas or vapor generation.2. Develop specific procedures to be followed in the event of exposure to flammables.3. Specify specialized equipment needs for inerting flammable atmospheres, ventilating spaces and monitoring flammable vapor concentrations.4. Define requirements for intrinsically safe equipment.5. Develop contingency plan to follow in the event of fire or explosion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Calibrated monitoring equipment available and utilized by trained personnel whenever working where flammable gas or vapor is present.2. Monitoring performed at regular frequency and in all areas where vapor could generate or pool.3. Equipment and operations shut down when threshold levels are exceeded.4. Contingency plans reviewed regularly by all involved personnel.5. Work areas are carefully inspected to look for possible ignition sources. Sources are removed.6. Operations shut down if specific task procedures can't be followed to the letter.
Heavy Equipment Operation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define equipment routes and traffic patterns for site.2. Insure that operators are properly trained on equipment operation for all equipment required on project.3. Define safety equipment requirements, including back up alarm and roll over, for all equipment on site.4. Define equipment routes and traffic patterns for site.5. Implement SOP of requiring operators to safety inspect equipment on a daily basis in accordance with manufacturer requirements.6. Evaluate project requirements to ensure that equipment of adequate capacity is specified.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Equipment inspected as required.2. Equipment repaired or taken out of service.3. Ground spotters are assigned to work with equipment operators.4. Utilize standard hand signals and communication protocols.5. Personnel wear the proper PPE; utilize hearing protection, gloves for handling rigging, etc.6. Equipment safety procedures discussed at daily scheduled safety meetings.7. Personnel do not exceed lifting capacities, load limits, etc. for equipment in question.8. Personnel follow basic SOP's which prohibit passengers on equipment, activating brakes and grounding buckets, securing loads prior to movement, etc.
Illumination	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate all operations and work areas to determine lighting requirements.2. Specify specialized lighting requirements including explosion proof, intrinsically safe, lighting needs.3. Determine if nighttime outdoor operations are necessary.4. Evaluate tasks to be performed and number of light plants necessary to allow operations.5. Ascertain if outdoor lighting from nighttime operations will have an impact on surrounding communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inspect specialized equipment and discard or replace as needed.2. Add additional lighting to areas with lighting deficiencies.3. Inspect drop cords and portable lights on regular basis. Replace or repair as necessary.
Noise	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Local community noise standards examined.2. Expected loud operations evaluated to determine compliance with community standards.3. Loud operations scheduled for approved time periods.4. Noise level standards established for equipment brought onto site.5. Hearing protection requirements defined for personnel expected to have excessive exposures.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Personnel receive annual audiogram.2. Personnel required to wear hearing protection.3. Routine noise level monitoring and dosimetry performed.4. Defective equipment repaired as needed.5. Ongoing hearing conservation education promoted at scheduled safety meetings.6. Medical evaluation following noise (impact) exposure if symptoms present themselves.
Personal Injuries	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Site operations will be evaluated for exposures with serious injury potential such as falling objects, pinch points, flying objects, falls from elevated surfaces, etc.2. A written Fall Prevention Program will be developed if workers will be required to work at heights greater than 6 feet from unguarded work locations.3. PPE requirements will be based on potential for injury.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Personnel will wear required PPE.2. Specialized equipment such as rope grabs, winches, etc. will be inspected prior to each use.3. Defective equipment will be immediately replaced.4. All injury and near miss incidents will be reported to the SHSO.5. First aid/CPR trained person on site at all times.6. First aid on site.7. Transport for medical care if necessary.
Small Equipment Usage	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Site operations will be evaluated to determine need for specialized intrinsically safe, explosion-proof and UL approved equipment and instruments.2. Implement requirement for G.F.I., double insulated tool usage, or assured grounding program in all outdoor operations, will be	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inspect each tool prior to each use.2. Ensure all guards are in use and properly positioned.3. Ensure item being worked on is properly braced if necessary.



PHYSICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ANALYSIS

HAZARD	PRE PLANNING TO CONTROL HAZARD	ACTIVE CONTROL MEASURES
	utilized. 3. Specify equipment needs to ensure that equipment used only for the purpose for which it is designed and to prevent abuse or misuse of the equipment. 4. Specify requirements for the inspections and maintenance of specialized equipment. 5. Specify that all equipment utilized on the project meets all OSHA requirements.	4. Get help when appropriate to hold or brace item being worked on. 5. Wear leather or other appropriate gloves in addition to level C PPE.
Weather Conditions	1. Evaluate prevailing weather conditions for the site. 2. Contingency plans developed for likely severe weather conditions such as tornado, and extreme thunderstorm. 3. Provide for daily weather forecast service in extreme weather areas. 4. Plan to weatherize safety systems, such as showers and eye washes that would be impacted by extreme cold weather. 5. Order necessary specialized cold weather clothing. 6. Grounding and bonding requirements defined for thunderstorm areas. 7. Sheltered air conditioned break areas provided for extreme hot and cold weather zones.	1. Employees trained in contingency plan for severe weather conditions. 2. Emergency water sources inspected regularly in cold areas. 3. Weather service contacted regularly during storm conditions. 4. Supervisory personnel cease operations during extreme storm conditions (i.e., thunderstorms). 5. Personnel evacuate to safe assembly area.
Heat Stress	1. Anticipate possible high temperatures (summer months). 2. Be aware of heat stress symptoms, quit sweating, pale, clammy skin, dizziness	1. Cool break area. 2. Drink water. 3. Buddy system/ awareness 4. First aid on site. 5. Medical care if symptoms persist.

5.0 Training Requirements

This section describes ER's project training requirements and site visitor policy. Training of all personnel shall be in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

5.1 Project Training Requirements

The training listed in Table 5-1 will be provided to project participants as noted. All required training will be documented and this documentation maintained onsite.

Project Training Requirements:		
Topic	Description	Personnel
General Training		
Site Safety and Health Plan	Site-specific hazards and control requirements, before commencement of field work. Includes training in proper use and care of PPE.	All project personnel
Activity Hazard Analysis	Activity-specific hazards, controls and training requirements for a specific phase or activity, prior to commencement of activity	Workers, supervisors and oversight personnel engaged in the activity
Daily Safety Briefing	In addition to plan-of-the-day and daily hazard reminders, often used to cover a specific topic; provided refresher training on various issues; or changes in hazards, controls or procedures.	All field workers, supervisors and field oversight personnel
Emergency Action Plan	Roles, responsibilities, recognition of emergency conditions, reporting and notification, evacuation and other procedures.	All project personnel, with detailed information on procedures for workers with special responsibilities
OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operation (HAZWOPER) Training	General hazards and controls for hazardous waste activities at remediation sites, prior to performing work in an exclusion zone.	General site workers, supervisors, oversight personnel on HAZWOPER sites
OSHA 8-Hour Supervisor	Managing HAZWOPER work activities	Supervisors and management support staff on HAZWOPER sites
OSHA 8-Hour Refresher	Current annual refresher for HAZWOPER sites.	Workers, supervisors and oversight personnel engaged in the activity



Project Training Requirements:		
Topic	Description	Personnel
Hazard Communication	Requirements for MSDS, labels; hazards of site materials and controls; location of and access to inventories and MSDS.	All project personnel potentially exposed to hazardous materials
Fire Extinguisher	General education on selection, distribution, and proper use of fire extinguishers.	All project personnel
Special Training		
First aid/ Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	Red Cross, National Safety Council or other authorized course, with current refresher	At least 2 project personnel
Fall Protection	Fall (from elevation) hazards, fall protection techniques, especially proper use of personal fall arrest systems and rescue procedures.	Task-specific, workers exposed to fall hazards.
Lockout/Tagout	Site-specific energy control and verification procedures.	Authorized personnel working on de-energized systems, and affected employees whose work may be impacted by a lockout/tagout situation.
Other Heavy Equipment operations	Qualified by Construction Manager, Superintendent or Equipment Supervisor as documented on ECC Equipment Operator Qualifications Form	Equipment Operators
Power tools (e.g. chain saws, chippers, powder- actuated tools, compressed air systems)	Hazards and proper use and maintenance as described in operations manual. Powder-operated tool users certified by manufacturer.	Tool users

5.2 Visitor Indoctrination Policy

All site visitors will be required to review the daily tailgate safety issues and sign the visitor log. At a minimum, all visitors must be informed of the anticipated hazards and PPE requirements, designated work zones, escort procedures, and emergency procedures.

6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The following is a brief description of the personal protective equipment, which may be required during various phases of the project. The U.S. EPA terminology for protective equipment will be used; Levels A, B, C and D.

Respiratory protective equipment shall be NIOSH-approved and use shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.134 Requirements. Each employer shall maintain a written respirator program detailing selection, use, cleaning, maintenance and storage of respiratory protective equipment. The written Respirator Program will be maintained at the local and regional offices.

6.1 Level A Protection Shall Be Used When: (NOT ANTICIPATED)

- The extremely hazardous substance requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes and the respiratory system;
- Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected;
- Chemical concentrations are known to be above IDLH levels; or,
- Biological hazards requiring Level A are known or suspected.

6.2 Level B Protection Shall Be Used When:

- The substance(s) has been identified and requires a high level of respiratory protection but less skin protection;
- Concentrations of chemicals in the air are IDLH or above the maximum use limit of an APR with full-face mask;
- Oxygen deficient or potentially oxygen deficient atmospheres (<19.5%) are possible; and/or, Confined space entry may require Level B.



- Incomplete identification of gases and vapors, but not suspected to be harmful to skin or skin absorbable

Level B Protective Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

Supplied Air Respirator	Fullface
Cartridges (type)	N/A
Chemical Resistant/Protective Coveralls (type)	Saranex (Acid Suit for Acids) or PolyTyvek, Saranex BR (for cyanide)
Gloves	Nitrile inner/outer
Safety shoes/Boots (type)	Chemical Resistant Steel Toed
Hard Hat	NIOSH approved
Other (List ____) _____	N/A

Modifications: Use leather gloves when handling sharp objects.

6.3 Level C Protection Shall Be Used When:

- The same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection is required;
- The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove contaminants; or,
- The substance has adequate warning properties and all criteria for the use of APR respirators has been met

Level C Protective Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

Air Purifying Respirator	Fullface
Cartridges (type)	P100/OV Combination
Chemical Resistant/Protective Coveralls (type)	Saranex (Acid Suit for Acids) or PolyTyvek, Saranex BR (for cyanide)
Gloves	Nitrile inner/outer
Safety shoes/Boots (type)	Chemical Resistant Steel Toed
Hard Hat	NIOSH approved
Respiratory Inserts	As required
Other (List ____) _____	N/A

Modifications: Use leather gloves when handling sharp objects.

Mod Level D Protection Shall Be Used When:

- The atmosphere is demonstrated to be within OSHA permissible limits
- Work functions preclude splashes, immersion or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals.

Mod Level D Protection Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

Chemical Resistant/Protective Coveralls	Poly-coated Tyvek or equivalent
Safety Shoes/Boots	Steel toed/shank work boots
Boot Covers (booties)	Nitrile inner/outer
Work Gloves	Cotton or Leather
Hard Hat	NIOSH approved
Face Shield	As necessary
Safety Glasses	NIOSH approved
Modifications:	

6.5 Level D Protection Shall Be Used When:



- The atmosphere is demonstrated to be below OSHA permissible exposure limits
- Work functions preclude splashes, immersion or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals.

Level D Protection Equipment at a Minimum Shall Consist of:

Cotton or cotton blend coverall	Full body washable
Rain Suit	As required
Safety Shoes/Boots (type)	Steel Toed
Boot Covers (booties)	During muddy conditions as necessary
Work Gloves	Cotton work gloves
Hard Hat	NIOSH approved
Safety Glasses	NIOSH approved

Modifications: Use leather gloves when handling sharp objects.

Specific operating procedures for PPE and Respiratory Protection are in Attachment D.

6.6 Decisions to Upgrade/Downgrade PPE

All decisions to downgrade from Level B to C or D must be accompanied by air monitoring results. The Regional Safety Managers must be advised of on-site decisions to downgrade. All decisions must be documented with an Addendum to the Plan.

The following conditions will necessitate reevaluation of PPE use.

- commencement of a new work not previously identified
- change of job tasks during a work phase
- change of season/weather
- contaminants other than those identified in Safety Plan
- change in ambient levels of contaminants
- change in work which affects degree of chemical contact

6.7 Project Personal Equipment Requirements

Project Personal Protective Equipment Requirements:						
Activity	Respiratory Protection	Body Protection	Hand Protection	Eye/Face Protection	Foot Protection	Hearing Protection
Site Mobilization (Level D)	None	None	Leather work gloves	ANSI-approved safety glasses	ANSI-approved safety boots	Plugs or muffs when using power tools
Waste Sampling (Level B)	Full-face Pressure-Demand Supplied Air Respirator	Saranex or equivalent Coverall	Nitrile inner/outer gloves	Full-face Respirator	Chemical resistant boots	Plugs or muffs when using power tools
Decontamination of tanks and vats (Level C)	Full-face Air-purifying respirator with OV/P100 cartridges	Saranex or equivalent Coverall	Nitrile inner/outer gloves	Full-face Respirator	Chemical resistant boots	Plugs or muffs when using power tools
Decontamination of building floors (Mod Level D)	None	Poly-coated Tyvek or equivalent Coverall	Nitrile inner/outer gloves	ANSI-approved safety glasses and face shield (acids)	Chemical resistant boots	Plugs or muffs when using power tools



Project Personal Protective Equipment Requirements:						
Activity	Respiratory Protection	Body Protection	Hand Protection	Eye/Face Protection	Foot Protection	Hearing Protection
Work Zone Air Monitoring	Consistent with ERRS Activity	Consistent with ERRS Activity	Consistent with ERRS Activity	Consistent with ERRS Activity	Consistent with ERRS Activity	Consistent with ERRS Activity
Demobilization (Level D)	None	None	Leather work gloves	ANSI-approved safety glasses	ANSI-approved safety boots	Plugs or muffs when using power tools

Personal Protective Equipment Inspection and Care:

Inspection and care of PPE are covered in the ER Corporate SOP HS-24.

6.8 Respiratory Protection Program

ER shall prepare and maintain a site-specific Respiratory Protection Program to supplement the ER SOP HS-24 for its employees and subcontractors and train them on its contents. The program will be administered by the SHSO. The program, if applicable, will be included as an Addendum to the HASP.

Respiratory protective equipment shall be NIOSH-approved and use shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.134 Requirements. ER and subcontractors shall maintain a written respirator program detailing selection, use, cleaning, maintenance and storage of respiratory protective equipment.

7.0 Medical Monitoring Requirements

7.1 Pre-Employment Medical Examination

- Pre-employment medical examinations are required for persons working at hazardous waste sites.
- All examinations must be completed and documented prior to assignment to this site.
- All examinations will be conducted following parameters established by WorkCare™.

7.2 Site Specific Medical Examination

- N/A

7.3 Annual Medical Examination

The medical examination must have been within a 6-month period prior to on-site activity and repeated annually.

7.4 Suspected Exposure Medical Examination

- Following any suspected uncontrolled exposure to site contaminants, personnel should be scheduled for a special medical examination.
- The medical examination will be specific for the contaminants and the associated target organs or physiological system.
- Questions regarding the type of medical examination can be directed to ER's Corporate Health and Safety Manager.

7.5 Contractor Medical Examination Requirements



All subcontractors entering the contamination reduction or exclusion zone will have adequate medical surveillance satisfying 29 CFR 1910.120.10 (f).

8.0 HEALTH AND HAZARD MONITORING

According to 29 CFR 1910.120 (h) Air Monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and health hazards in order to determine the appropriate level of employee protection needed on-site.

8.1 Routine Air Monitoring Requirements

- Upon initial entry to rule out IDLH conditions;
- When the possibility of an IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere has developed;
- When work begins on a different portion of the site;
- Contaminants other than those previously identified are being handled;
- A different type of operation is initiated;
- Employees are handling leaking drums or containers or working in areas with obvious liquid contamination; and,
- During confined space work.

Air monitoring will consist at a minimum of the criteria listed below. All air monitoring data will be documented and available in the command post site files for review by all interested persons. Air monitoring instruments will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Calibration and maintenance performed will be entered in the site log and/or instrument log book.

8.2 Site Specific Air Monitoring Requirements

Health Hazard Monitoring:					
Real Time (Air, noise, heat, radiation, light)					
Activity	Target Analyte	Instrument	Frequency	Action Levels	Actions/Upgrade and Rationale
1. Initial Entry	Flammable atmosphere	Combustible Gas Indicator	Initial and periodic	> 10% LEL Evacuate area/space	Evacuate area Ventilate
2. Waste Sampling		(MultiRAE Plus) (AreaRAE)	Continuous during CSE	> 10ppm	Evacuate area Ventilate
3. Bulking of wastes	Organic vapors listed in Section 4.2	Photo-ionization Detector (PID)	Initial transfer and periodic	Background – 25 ppm - Level D	Air-purifying respirator
4. Decon vats, tanks and building		(MultiRAE Plus) (AreaRAE)	Continuous during CSE	25 ppm – 500 ppm - Level C >500 ppm Level B	Supplied-air respiratory protection Evacuate area
	Oxygen	O ₂ Meter (MultiRAE Plus) (AreaRAE)	Initial Continuous during CSE	<19.5% and >23.5% O ₂ Evacuate area/space	Evacuate area
	Hydrogen Cyanide	HCN Meter (AreaRAE and/or ToxiRAE)	Initial, continuous during sampling and waste handling	>10 ppm >50 ppm	Supplied air respirator Evacuate area
	Hexavalent Chrome, Cadmium	Gilian personal sampling pumps or equivalent	Initial and periodic	Per 29CFR1910.1026 and 29CFR1910.1027	Air-purifying respirator Evacuate area
During all site activities	Inorganic gases, vapors, and particulates	DataRam	Periodic (perimeter of the Site)	>2.5 mg/m ³ (1/2 PEL)	Apply dust suppression engineering controls



Health Hazard Monitoring:					
Real Time (Air, noise, heat, radiation, light)					
Activity	Target Analyte	Instrument	Frequency	Action Levels	Actions/Upgrade and Rationale
Site wide	Temperature Extremes Heat stress	N/A – Engineering controls in place	Periodic breaks w/ fluids	Variable depending on the individual and work activity	Participate in heat stress monitoring program, take breaks in the shade, drink fluids as allowed

* The reading must be sustained for at least one (1) minute in the breathing zone.

8.3 Integrated Personal Exposure Monitoring: Sampling for Hexavalent chrome and heavy metals shall be conducted by ER utilizing equipment and media appropriate to OSHA ID-215 and NIOSH 7300 methods. Analysis will be done by AIHA accredited laboratory. Additional area sampling shall be conducted by START in accordance with their SOPs per regulatory and analytical requirements. Copies of all sampling data, including instrument calibration and maintenance, personal data sheets, COCs, and analytical results shall be provided to ER.

9.0 SITE CONTROL AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

9.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose for site controls is to establish the hazardous area perimeter, to reduce migration of contaminants into clean areas and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons.

At the end of each workday, the site should be secured or guarded, to prevent unauthorized entry. All areas of the building with access to the public will be closed by barricades.

ER will install temporary fencing on the North and West sides of the building out side of the side walks. Orange snow fence will be installed along the south parking area.

Site work zones will include:

Clean Zone/Support Zone (SZ)

This uncontaminated support zone or clean zone will be the area outside the exclusion and decontamination zones and within the geographic perimeters of the site. This area is used for staging of materials, parking of vehicles, office and laboratory facilities, sanitation facilities, and receipt of deliveries. Personnel entering this zone may include delivery personnel, visitors, security guards, etc., who will not necessarily be permitted in the exclusion zone. All personnel arriving in the support zone will upon arrival, report to the command post and sign the site entry/exit log. There will be one controlled entry/exit point from the clean zone to the decontamination zone.

- 1) Location of Clean Zone: Upstairs office area, small parking area behind the building

Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ)

The contamination reduction zone will provide a location for removal of contaminated personal protective equipment and final decontamination of personnel and equipment. All personnel and equipment should exit via the decon area. A separate CRZ area will be established for heavy equipment.

- 1) The CRZ is a buffer zone between contaminated and clean areas and will be identified by yellow banner guard or barricade fencing.
- 2) Decon line is located: At the overhead door behind the building

Exclusion Zone/Hot Zone (EZ)



The exclusion zone will be the "hot-zone" or contaminated area inside the site building. Entry to and exit from this zone will be made through a designated point and all personnel will be required to sign the hot zone entry/exit log located at the decon area. Appropriate warning signs to identify the EZ should be posted (i.e. "DANGER - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY", "PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT", etc.) Exit from the EZ must be accompanied by personnel and equipment decontamination as described in Section 10.0.

- 1) Will be identified by red banner guard or signs.
- 2) General Safety Rules for EZ
 - a. wear the appropriate level of PPE defined in plan
 - b. do not remove any PPE
 - c. no smoking, eating or drinking
 - d. no horseplay
 - e. no matches or lighters
 - f. implement the communication and line of sight system

9.2 General Field Safety Rules

- Horseplay is not permitted at any time.
- All visitors must be sent to the command post.
- It is ER policy to practice administrative hazard control for all site areas by restricting entrance to exclusion zones to essential personnel and by using operational SOPs.
- Whenever possible, avoid contact with contaminated (or potentially contaminated) surfaces. Walk around (not through) puddles and discolored surfaces. Do not kneel on the ground or set equipment on the ground. Stay away from any waste drums unless necessary. Protect equipment from contamination by bagging.
- Eating, drinking, or smoking is permitted only in designated areas in the support zone.
- Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the decon area.
- Beards or other facial hair that interferes with respirator fit will preclude wearing a respirator.
- All equipment must be decontaminated or discarded upon exit from the exclusion zone.
- All personnel exiting the exclusion zone must go through the decontamination procedures described in Section 10.0.
- Safety Equipment described in Section 6.0 will be required for all field personnel.
- Personnel will only travel in vehicles where individual seats for each occupant are provided.
- Seat belts will be worn as required.
- Fire extinguishers will be available on site and in all areas with increased fire danger such as the refueling area.
- A minimum of two personnel will always be on site whenever heavy equipment is operated.
- Only necessary personnel need to be on or around heavy equipment.
- Employees will not interfere with or tamper in any way with air monitoring equipment.
- Backhoes or other equipment with booms shall not be operated within 10 feet of any electrical conductor.
- Visitor log will be maintained at the command post or with the security guard. All personnel coming on site will sign in and out on a daily basis.
- Security will be maintained at the site by closing all gates during normal work hours. Site will be locked up in the evening.
- If unauthorized members of the public are found on site, contact RPM immediately and do not leave the individual unattended.
- Visitors are not allowed in the work areas without authorization. Visitors must sign in at the Command Post and receive authorization to enter the site.
- Buddy System
 - The buddy system is mandatory at anytime that personnel are working in the exclusion zone, remote areas, on tanks, or when conditions present a risk to personnel.
 - A buddy system requires at least two trained/experienced people who work as a team and maintain at a minimum audible and/or visual contact while operating in the exclusion zone.
- Communication Procedures



- Radios will be used for onsite communications and Channel(Repeater) will be the designated channel.
- The crews should remain in constant radio or visual contact while on site.
- The site evacuation signal will be 3 blasts on the air or vehicle horn.

10.0 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

In general, everything that enters the EZ at this site, must either be decontaminated or properly discarded upon exit from the EZ. All personnel, including any state and local officials must enter and exit the EZ through the CRZ. Prior to demobilization, contaminated equipment will be decontaminated and inspected before it is moved into the SZ. Any material that is generated by decontamination procedures will be stored in a designated area in the EZ until disposal arrangements are made.

NOTE: The type of decontamination solution to be used is dependent on the type of chemical hazards. The decontamination solution for this site is water. Decontamination solution will be changed daily (at a minimum) and collected and stored on-site until disposal arrangements are finalized.

10.1 Procedures for Equipment Decontamination

Following decontamination and prior to exit from the EZ, the RM shall be responsible for ensuring that the item has been sufficiently decontaminated. This inspection shall be included in the site log.

Equipment decontamination will consist of the following steps: Clean with soap and water solution.

10.2 Procedure for Personnel Decontamination

This decontamination procedure applies to personnel at this site wearing Level B and C protection. These are the minimum acceptable requirements:

Station 1: Equipment Drop

Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and monitoring instruments, radios, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. These items must be decontaminated or discarded as waste prior to removal from the EZ.

Station 2: Outer Boot and Outer Glove Wash and Rinse

Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and/or splash suit with decontamination solution or detergent water. Rinse off using water.

Station 3: Outer Boot and Glove Removal

Remove outer boots and gloves. If outer boots are disposable, deposit in container with plastic liner. If non-disposable, store in a clean dry place.

Station 4: Outer Garment Removal

If applicable, remove SCBA and remain on air as long as possible. Remove Chemical Resistant Outer Garments and deposit in container lined with plastic. Decontaminate or dispose of splash suits as necessary.

Station 5: Respiratory Protection Removal

Remove hard-hat, face-piece, and if applicable, deposit SCBA on a clean surface. APR cartridges will be discarded as appropriate. Wash and rinse respirator at least daily. Wipe off and store respiratory gear in a clean, dry location.

Station 6: Inner Glove Removal

Remove inner gloves. Deposit in container for disposal.

Station 7: Field Wash

Thoroughly wash hands and face with soap and water. Shower as soon as possible.



Eating, drinking, chewing gum/tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand to mouth transfer and/or ingestion of materials is prohibited in any areas where the possibility of contamination exists and is permitted only in the designated break area.

Personnel will not wear or bring contaminated clothing into the break areas.

10.3 Emergency Decontamination

Emergency decontamination will consist of the following steps:

(Any blood contaminated material will be bag, labeled and accompany the individual to the hospital.)

10.4 Disposition of Decontamination Wastes

- [1] All equipment and solvents used for decontamination shall be decontaminated or disposed of with the established waste streams.
- [2] Commercial laundries or cleaning establishments that decontaminate or are used to launder contaminated clothing shall be informed of the presence and potentially harmful effects of the contaminants.

11.0 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Each contractor will be responsible for maintaining a copy of their Hazardous Communication Program and MSDS' on site. The following items are specific to this job site:

11.1 Material Safety Data Sheets

- [1] Material Safety Data Sheets will be maintained at the Command Post in the Health and Safety Binder or readily available electronically.
- [2] MSDS' will be available to all employees for review during the work shift.
- [3] See Attachment C and/or the ER Health and Safety Binder or on computer.

11.2 Container Labeling

- [1] All containers received on site will be inspected by the contractor using the material to ensure the following:
 - a. all containers clearly labeled
 - b. appropriate hazard warning
 - c. name and address of the manufacturer

11.3 The following chemicals were brought to the site:

- [1] Gasoline
- [2] Diesel Fuel
- [3] ZEP industrial purple cleaner
- [4] Isobutylene calibration gas
- [5] Methane calibration gas
- [6] Hydrogen cyanide calibration gas

11.4 Employee Training and Information

- [1] Prior to starting work, each employee will attend a health and safety orientation and will receive information and training on the following:
 - a. an overview of the requirements contained in the Hazardous Communication Standard
 - b. hazardous chemicals present at the site
 - c. the location and availability of the written Haz Com Program
 - d. physical and health effects of the hazardous chemicals



- e. methods of preventing or eliminating exposure
- f. emergency procedures to follow if exposed
- g. how to read labels and review MSDS' to obtain information
- h. location of MSDS file and location of hazardous chemical list

See ER Health and Safety Binder for Hazard Communication Program and applicable MSDS'.

12.0 EMERGENCIES/INCIDENTS/INJURIES

It is essential that site personnel be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms; illnesses or injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather. The following sections outline the general procedures for emergencies. Emergency information should be posted as appropriate.

12.1 Emergency Contacts for the Economy Plating Site

SERVICE	CITY/LOCATION	EMERGENCY PHONE
Fire	Chicago, Illinois	911
Police	Chicago, Illinois	911
Sheriff	Cook County	911
Ambulance	Chicago, Illinois	911
*Hospital	St. Joseph Hospital 2900 N. Lake Shore Drive Chicago, IL 60657	(773) 665-3000
Poison Control Center		800/332-6633

*Map and directions to the hospital from site located in Attachment B

The following individuals have been trained in CPR and First Aid: John Behrens, Rich Fellores

12.2 Additional Emergency Numbers

National Response Center	800-424-8802 (24 hr)
Center for Disease Control	404-488-4100 (24 hr)
AT&F (Explosives Information)	800-424-9555
Chemtrec	800-424-9300
USEPA Region 5 ER Duty Officer	312-353-2318 (24 hr)

ER Corporation Contacts

ER Corporation	888-814-7477 (24 Hr.)
ER Corporation (St. Louis)	636-227-7477

START Emergency Contacts

WorkCare WESTON Medical	800-455-6155 dial 0 or extension 175
WESTON Medical After Hours	800-455-6155 Dial 3
WESTON Corporate (Owen Douglass)	610.701.3065
WESTON START H&S Officer (Tonya Balla)	847-918-4094

12.3 Emergency Equipment Available On-Site

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	LOCATION
Public Telephones	N/A



**ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC**

**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

Private Telephones	Office Area
Mobile Telephones	RM – John Behrens 708.473.7124
Two-Way Radios	Office Trailer, and with crew members (3 radios total)
Emergency Alarms/Horns	Vehicle Horns / Air Horn
Other:	N/A

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		LOCATION
First Aid Kits		RM Vehicle / Office
Inspection Date:		
Inspected By:		
Stretcher/Backboard		N/A
Eye Wash Station: (within 100 feet of hazard zone)		RM Vehicle / Office
Safety Shower		Building

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT		LOCATION
Fire Extinguishers		RM Vehicle / Office / In work area
Inspection Date:		
Inspected By:		
Other		N/A

SPILL OR LEAK EQUIPMENT		LOCATION
Absorbent Boom/Pads:		Storage Trailer & Building
Dry Absorbent:		Storage Trailer & Building

ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT		LOCATION
N/A		

12.4 Incident Reporting/Investigations

- All incidents, including personal injury and property damage, must be reported to the RM, Supervisor, or SHSO immediately.
- The RM will contact ER Corporate Health and Safety by telephone immediately. The RM, SHSO, and effected employees will conduct an immediate investigation of the incident and document all results on the Incident and Investigation Report form.
- The Response Manager will assign a supervisory individual to accompany all injured personnel to the clinic and follow guidelines outlined in the ER Return to Work Program.
- Copies of all Incident and Investigation Reports will be sent to the ER Corporate Health and Safety Manager.
- START will notify the START PM and HSO, and file an incident report through WESTON's NOI Track.

(Recommend and SOP for after hours personnel such as security)

13.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTINGENCY PLAN

13.1 Personnel Responsibilities



RESPONSE MANAGER (RM)

As the administrator of the project, the RM has primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. The RM will:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, total evacuation and securing of the site or up-grading or down- grading the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection.
- Take appropriate measures to protect the public and the environment including isolating and securing the site, preventing run-off to surface waters and ending or controlling the emergency to the extent possible.
- Ensure that appropriate Federal, State and local agencies are informed, and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. In the event of an air release of toxic materials, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation. In the event of a spill, sanitary districts and drinking water systems may need to be alerted.
- Ensure that appropriate decon treatment or testing for exposed or injured personnel is obtained.
- Determine the cause of the incident and make recommendations to prevent the recurrence.
- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

13.2 Medical Emergencies:

Any person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone must be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination should be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. If the patient's condition is serious, at least partial decontamination should be completed (i.e., complete disrobing of the victim and redressing in clean coveralls or wrapping in a blanket.) First aid should be administered while awaiting an ambulance or paramedics. All injuries and illnesses must immediately be reported to Corporate Health and Safety.

Any person transporting an injured/exposed person to a clinic or hospital for treatment should take with them directions to the hospital and information on the chemical(s) they may have been exposed to. This information is included in Table 2.3. Any vehicle used to transport contaminated personnel, will be cleaned or decontaminated as necessary.

13.3 Fire or Explosion:

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. Upon their arrival the RM or designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature and identification of the hazardous materials on- site.

If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- Use fire fighting equipment available on site.
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire.

13.4 Spills, Leaks or Releases:

In the event of a spill or a leak, site personnel will:

- Locate the source of the spillage and stop the flow if it can be done safely.
- Begin containment and recovery of the spilled materials.

13.5 Evacuation Routes and Resources:



- Evacuation routes have been established by work area locations for this site. All buildings and outside work areas have been provided with two designated exit points. Evacuation should be conducted immediately, without regard for equipment under conditions of extreme emergency. See site map for evacuation routes.
- Evacuation notification will be three blasts on an air horn, vehicle horn, or by verbal communication via radio.
- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation is not via the decontamination corridor, site personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a location of safety and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.
- The PM will conduct a head count to insure all personnel have been evacuated safely.
- In the event that emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to:
 1. Escape the emergency situation;
 2. Decontaminate to the maximum extent practical; and,
 3. Meet at the command post.
- In the event that the command post is no longer in a safe zone, meet:: TBD.

14.0 CONFINED SPACE

A confined space is defined as a space or work area not designed or intended for normal human occupancy, having limited means of access and poor natural ventilation, and or any structure, including buildings or rooms which have limited means of egress. Examples include tanks, vats, and basements. Confined spaces identified at this site are listed below. If a confined space entry is conducted, it will be done in accordance with procedures presented in Attachment E.

<u>Type of Confined Space</u>	<u>Location On-Site</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Tanks/Sumps/Vaults/Vats	Throughout Facility	Avoid Entry if possible HS-6 CSE SOP if entry is needed



**ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC**

**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

ATTACHMENT A

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS



SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT: #1

SITE NAME: Economy Plating Site

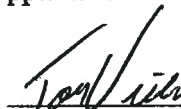
DATE: 8/31/09

TYPE OF AMENDMENT: 1

REASON FOR AMENDMENT: Procedures for dealing with levels of HCN higher than anticipated.

ALTERNATE SAFEGUARD PROCEDURES:

If HCN levels are detected at concentrations > 50 ppm engineering controls will be used i.e., fans, scrubbers, negative pressure systems to reduce HCN concentrations to below 50 ppm in areas where work is to be performed.



ERRS Response Manager

9-1-09


(Date)



Lead START Member

9/1/09

(Date)



U.S. EPA FOSC

9/1/09

(Date)



ERRS Safety Manager

9/1/09

(Date)

August 31, 2009
Economy Plating Site HASP Amendment

If elevated hydrogen cyanide (HCN) levels are encountered during site operations, the following protocol shall be followed to address this situation:

1. If HCN levels in work zone areas are less than ($<$) 10 parts per million (ppm), personal protective equipment (PPE) used shall be Level B, FF self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or FF SAR with auxiliary SCBA, Tychem SL or equivalent. (Breakthrough times for the Tychem SL are not rated per Dupont's Permeation Data Table for the hydrogen cyanide gas.) Duct tape shall be used in conjunction with "Chem Tape" for sealing seams and gaps of Level "B" PPE.
 2. If HCN gas levels in work zone areas are >10 ppm, the site Response Manager (RM) and U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) shall re-evaluate administrative and engineering controls prior to upgrading PPE. The upgraded PPE Level will consist of Tychem BR or equivalent and FF SCBA or FF SAR with auxiliary SCBA. (Breakthrough times are rated for this type of chemical protective clothing at >480 minutes for inorganic acids (including HCN gas) per Dupont's Permeation Data Table.) Duct tape shall be used in conjunction with "Chem Tape" for sealing seams and gaps of Tychem BR PPE.
 3. Perimeter ambient air monitoring will be performed with HCN electrochemical sensors i.e., MultiRAE Plus. In addition, at least one site employee in the hot-zone shall don a monotox gas meter for HCN gas to alarm at 10 ppm which is the OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) time weighted average (skin). Upon alarm, site personnel in the hot-zone shall exit the work area immediately, following appropriate, prescribed decontamination procedures.
 4. If HCN gas levels are detected in the work zone at concentrations >50 ppm additional engineering controls will be used i.e., fans, scrubbers, negative pressure systems under the direction of the site RM and U.S. EPA OSC to reduce HCN gas concentrations to below 50 ppm in areas where work is to be performed.
-



**ENVIRONMENTAL
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**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT	
Amendment No.:	
Site Name:	
Date of Issue:	
Type of Amendment:	
Reason for Amendment:	
Alternate Safeguard Procedures:	
Required Changes in PPE:	

On-Scene Coordinator (Date)

ER Response Manager (Date)

ER Safety Manager (Date)



**ENVIRONMENTAL
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**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

ATTACHMENT B

SITE MAPS

MAPQUEST.








St Joseph Hospital

773-665-3000



Total Travel Estimates: 9 minutes / 3.09 miles

A: 2348 N Elston Ave, Chicago, IL 60614-2929

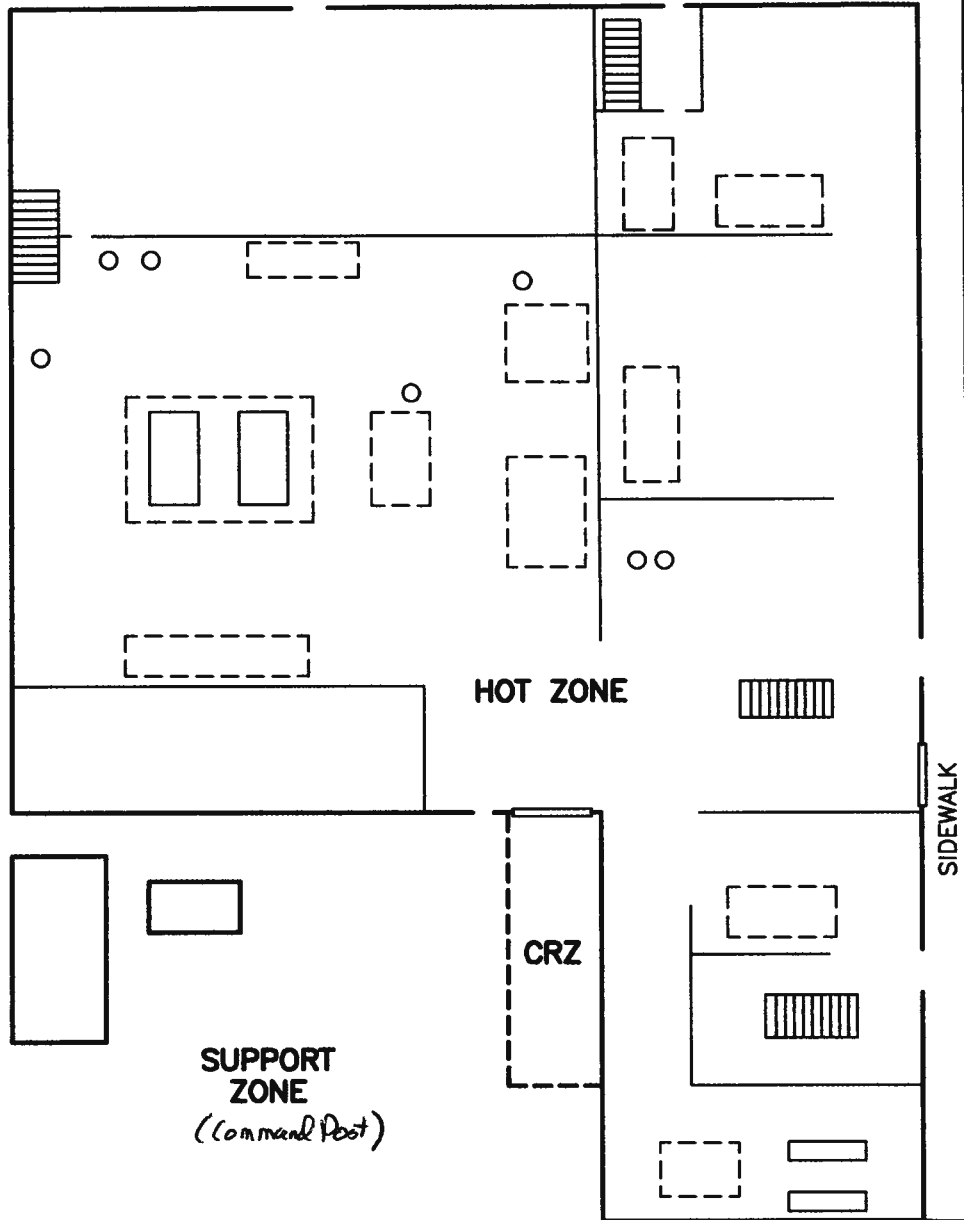
- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
|  | 1: Start out going NORTHWEST on N ELSTON AVE toward W FULLERTON AVE. | 0.1 mi |
|  | 2: Turn SLIGHT RIGHT onto N DAMEN AVE. | 0.5 mi |
|  | 3: Turn RIGHT onto W DIVERSEY PKWY. | 2.0 mi |
|  | 4: Turn LEFT onto N SHERIDAN RD. | 0.3 mi |
|  | 5: Turn RIGHT onto W WELLINGTON AVE. | 0.1 mi |
|  | 6: Turn RIGHT onto N LAKE SHORE DR W/N LAKE SHORE DR. | 0.1 mi |
|  | 7: 2900 N LAKE SHORE DR is on the RIGHT. | 0.0 mi |

B: 2900 N Lake Shore Dr, Chicago, IL 60657-5640

Total Travel Estimates: 9 minutes / 3.09 miles

N. ELSTON AVE.

SIDEWALK



SIDEWALK

N. WINCHESTER AVE.

• Interior of Building is the Exclusion Zone (EZ)

NOT TO SCALE

Figure 1-2



Prepared for:
U.S. EPA. REGION V
Contract No: EP-S5-06-04
TDD NO: S05-0001-0906-012
DCN: 667-2A-AEOV



Prepared by:
WESTON SOLUTIONS, INC.
20 North Wacker Dr.
Chicago, IL 60606

Work Zone Map

Economy Plating Removal Site
2348-2350 N Elston Ave
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois




**ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC**

**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

ATTACHMENT C

CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION

MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 908-450-2151 CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
		National Response in Canada CANUTEC: 613-996-6666
From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. 222 Red School Lane Phillipsburg, NJ 08865		Outside U.S. and Canada Chemtrec: 783-637-0887
		NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.
All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-2537) for assistance.		

HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 33 - 40%

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Muriatic acid; hydrogen chloride, aqueous

CAS No.: 7647-01-0

Molecular Weight: 36.46

Chemical Formula: HCl

Product Codes:

J.T. Baker: 5367, 5537, 5575, 5800, 5814, 5821, 5839, 5861, 5862, 5894, 5962, 5963, 5972, 5994, 6900, 7831, 9529, 9530, 9534, 9535, 9536, 9538, 9539, 9540, 9544, 9548, 9551

Mallinckrodt: 2062, 2515, 2612, 2624, 2626, 3861, 5583, 5587, H611, H613, H616, H987, H992, H999, V078, V628

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Hydrogen Chloride	7647-01-0	33 - 40%	Yes
Water	7732-18-5	60 - 67%	No

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. INHALATION MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE.

SAF-T-DATA^(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Corrosive! Inhalation of vapors can cause coughing, choking, inflammation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, circulatory failure, and death.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing hydrochloric acid can cause immediate pain and burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Swallowing may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Can cause redness, pain, and severe skin burns. Concentrated solutions cause deep ulcers and discolor skin.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Vapors are irritating and may cause damage to the eyes. Contact may cause severe burns and permanent eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Long-term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of teeth. Long term exposures seldom occur due to the corrosive properties of the acid.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk if available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Extreme heat or contact with metals can release flammable hydrogen gas.

Explosion:

Not considered to be an explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

If involved in a fire, use water spray. Neutralize with soda ash or slaked lime.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Structural firefighter's protective clothing is ineffective for fires involving hydrochloric acid. Stay away from ends of tanks. Cool tanks with water spray until well after fire is out.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Neutralize with alkaline material (soda ash, lime), then absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

J. T. Baker NEUTRASORB® acid neutralizers are recommended for spills of this product.

7. Handling and Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Protect from physical damage. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water, and incompatible materials. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. When diluting, the acid should always be added slowly to water and in small amounts. Never use hot water and never add water to the acid. Water added to acid can cause uncontrolled boiling and splashing. When opening metal containers, use non-sparking tools because of the possibility of hydrogen gas being present. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

For Hydrochloric acid:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

5 ppm (Ceiling)

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

2 ppm (Ceiling), A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Rubber or neoprene gloves and additional protection including impervious boots, apron, or coveralls, as needed in areas of unusual exposure to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Colorless, fuming liquid.

Odor:
Pungent odor of hydrogen chloride.
Solubility:
Infinite in water with slight evolution of heat.
Density:
1.18
pH:
For HCL solutions: 0.1 (1.0 N), 1.1 (0.1 N), 2.02 (0.01 N)
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):
100
Boiling Point:
53C (127F) Azeotrope (20.2%) boils at 109C (228F)
Melting Point:
-74C (-101F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):
No information found.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
190 @ 25C (77F)
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):
No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Containers may burst when heated.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
When heated to decomposition, emits toxic hydrogen chloride fumes and will react with water or steam to produce heat and toxic and corrosive fumes. Thermal oxidative decomposition produces toxic chlorine fumes and explosive hydrogen gas.
Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.
Incompatibilities:
A strong mineral acid, concentrated hydrochloric acid is incompatible with many substances and highly reactive with strong bases, metals, metal oxides, hydroxides, amines, carbonates and other alkaline materials. Incompatible with materials such as cyanides, sulfides, sulfites, and formaldehyde.
Conditions to Avoid:
Heat, direct sunlight.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation rat LC50: 3124 ppm/1H; oral rabbit LD50: 900 mg/kg (Hydrochloric acid concentrated); investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Hydrogen Chloride (7647-01-0)	No	No	3
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:
When released into the soil, this material is not expected to biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater.
Environmental Toxicity:
This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN1789
Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 475LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN1789
Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 475LB

15. Regulatory Information

Risk and Safety Phrases:
Symbol: C
Risk: 34-37
Safety: (1/2-)26-45

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Hydrogen Chloride (7647-01-0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Hydrogen Chloride (7647-01-0)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Water (7732-18-5)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	-SARA 302-		-SARA 313-	
	RQ	TPQ	List	Chemical Catg.
Hydrogen Chloride (7647-01-0)	5000	500*	Yes	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No	No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----			
Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA-	-TSCA-
		261.33	8(d)
Hydrogen Chloride (7647-01-0)	5000	No	No
Water (7732-18-5)	No	No	No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: Yes
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: No (Mixture / Liquid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2R
Poison Schedule: None allocated.

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1

Label Hazard Warning:

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. INHALATION MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapor or mist.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Store in a tightly closed container.
Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly.

Label First Aid:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases get medical attention immediately.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

No Changes.

Disclaimer:

Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. MALLINCKRODT BAKER, INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS. ACCORDINGLY, MALLINCKRODT BAKER, INC. WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THIS INFORMATION.

Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety
Phone Number: (314) 654-1600 (U.S.A.)

MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc.
222 Red School Lane
Phillipsburg, NJ 08865



24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 800-458-2151
CHEMTREC: 1-800-426-9300

National Response in Canada
CANUTEC: 613-996-6444

Outside U.S. and Canada
Chemtrec: 703-527-8887

NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National Response Center emergency numbers to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals.

All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-2537) for assistance.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Caustic soda; lye; sodium hydroxide solid; sodium hydrate
CAS No.: 1310-73-2
Molecular Weight: 40.00
Chemical Formula: NaOH
Product Codes:
J.T. Baker: 1508, 3717, 3718, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3728, 3734, 3736, 5045, 5565
Mallinckrodt: 7001, 7680, 7708, 7712, 7772, 7798

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	99 - 100%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. REACTS WITH WATER, ACIDS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

SAF-T-DATA^(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 4 - Extreme (Poison)
Flammability Rating: 0 - None
Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate
Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES
Storage Color Code: White Stripe (Store Separately)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of dust or mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting, diarrhea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust has a destructive effect upon tissue.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk if available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician:

Perform endoscopy in all cases of suspected sodium hydroxide ingestion. In cases of severe esophageal corrosion, the use of therapeutic doses of steroids should be considered. General supportive measures with continual monitoring of gas exchange, acid-base balance, electrolytes, and fluid intake are also required.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not considered to be a fire hazard. Hot or molten material can react violently with water.

Can react with certain metals, such as aluminum, to generate flammable hydrogen gas.

Explosion:

Not considered to be an explosion hazard.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Adding water to caustic solution generates large amounts of heat.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away from area of spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Spills: Pick up and place in a suitable container for reclamation or disposal, using a method that does not generate dust. Do not flush caustic residues to the sewer. Residues from spills can be diluted with water, neutralized with dilute acid such as acetic, hydrochloric or sulfuric. Absorb neutralized caustic residue on clay, vermiculite or other inert substance and package in a suitable container for disposal.

US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container. Protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture and incompatibilities. Always add the caustic to water while stirring; never the reverse. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not store with aluminum or magnesium. Do not mix with acids or organic materials.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

2 mg/m³ Ceiling

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half facepiece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N95 or better filters) may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece particulate respirator (NIOSH type N100 filters) may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency, or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. If oil particles (e.g. lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerine, etc.) are present, use a NIOSH type R or P filter. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

White, deliquescent pellets or flakes.
Odor:
Odorless.
Solubility:
111 g/100 g of water.
Specific Gravity:
2.13
pH:
13 - 14 (0.5% soln.)
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):
0
Boiling Point:
1390C (2534F)
Melting Point:
318C (604F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):
> 1.0
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
Negligible.
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):
No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Very hygroscopic. Can slowly pick up moisture from air and react with carbon dioxide from air to form sodium carbonate.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Sodium oxide. Decomposition by reaction with certain metals releases flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.
Incompatibilities:
Sodium hydroxide in contact with acids and organic halogen compounds, especially trichloroethylene, may causes violent reactions. Contact with nitromethane and other similar nitro compounds causes formation of shock-sensitive salts. Contact with metals such as aluminum, magnesium, tin, and zinc cause formation of flammable hydrogen gas. Sodium hydroxide, even in fairly dilute solution, reacts readily with various sugars to produce carbon monoxide. Precautions should be taken including monitoring the tank atmosphere for carbon monoxide to ensure safety of personnel before vessel entry.
Conditions to Avoid:
Moisture, dusting and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Irritation data: skin, rabbit: 500 mg/24H severe; eye rabbit: 50 ug/24H severe; investigated as a mutagen.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:
No information found.
Environmental Toxicity:
No information found.

13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN1823
Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 300LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class: 8
UN/NA: UN1823
Packing Group: II
Information reported for product/size: 300LB

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----
Ingredient TSCA EC Japan Australia

Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) Yes Yes Yes Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----
Ingredient Korea DSL NDSL Phil.

Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) Yes Yes No Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----
Ingredient -SARA 302- -SARA 313-
RQ TPQ List Chemical Catg.

Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) No No No No

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----
Ingredient CERCLA 261.33 8 (d)

Sodium Hydroxide (1310-73-2) 1000 No No

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: No Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes (Pure / Solid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 2R

Poison Schedule: S6

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1

Label Hazard Warning:

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES BURNS TO ANY AREA OF CONTACT. REACTS WITH WATER, ACIDS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe dust.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In all cases get medical attention immediately.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

No Changes.

Disclaimer:

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Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety
Phone Number: (314) 654-1600 (U.S.A.)



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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Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Chromium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Chromium

Catalog Codes: SLC4711, SLC3709

CAS#: 7440-47-3

RTECS: GB4200000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Chromium

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Chromium metal; Chrome; Chromium Metal Chips 2" and finer

Chemical Name: Chromium

Chemical Formula: Cr

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.
14025 Smith Rd.
Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**
International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:
1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Chromium	7440-47-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Chromium LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

The substance may be toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact:

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

Inhalation:

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

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

Ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: May be combustible at high temperature.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 580°C (1076°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available.

Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:

SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder.

LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Moderate fire hazard when it is in the form of a dust (powder) and burns rapidly when heated in flame.

Chromium is attacked vigorously by fused potassium chlorate producing vivid incandescence.

Pyrophoric chromium unites with nitric oxide with incandescence.

Incandescent reaction with nitrogen oxide or sulfur dioxide.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

Powdered Chromium metal +fused ammonium nitrate may react violently or explosively.

Powdered Chromium will explode spontaneously in air.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.

Personal Protection:

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

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Dust respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits:

TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]

TWA: 1 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]

TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) from NIOSH [United States]

TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)]

TWA: 0.5 (mg/m³) [Canada] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 52 g/mole

Color: Silver-white to Grey.

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

Boiling Point: 2642°C (4787.6°F)

Melting Point: 1900°C (3452°F) +/- 10 deg. C

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 7.14 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility:

Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Soluble in acids (except Nitric), and strong alkalies.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, incompatible materials

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

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with molten Lithium at 180 deg. C, hydrogen peroxide, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, most caustic alkalies and alkali carbonates, potassium chlorate, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, bromine pentafluoride.

It may react violently or ignite with bromine pentafluoride.

Chromium is rapidly attacked by fused sodium hydroxide + potassium nitrate.

Potentially hazardous incompatibility with strong oxidizers.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

LD50: Not available.

LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH, 3 (Not classifiable for

human.) by IARC.

May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation.

Slightly hazardous in case of ingestion.

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause cancer based on animal data. There is no evidence that exposure to trivalent chromium causes cancer in man.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects:

May cause skin irritation.

Eyes: May cause mechanical eye irritation.

Inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes of the respiratory tract.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

Chronic Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation: The effects of chronic exposure include irritation, sneezing, redness of the throat, bronchospasm, asthma, cough, polyps, chronic inflammation, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, pharyngitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumoconiosis. Effects on the nose from chronic chromium exposure include irritation, ulceration, and perforation of the nasal septum. Inflammation and ulceration of the larynx may also occur.

Ingestion or Inhalation: Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States).

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Chromium
Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Chromium
Illinois chemical safety act: Chromium
New York release reporting list: Chromium
Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Chromium
Pennsylvania RTK: Chromium
Minnesota: Chromium
Michigan critical material: Chromium
Massachusetts RTK: Chromium
Massachusetts spill list: Chromium
New Jersey: Chromium
New Jersey spill list: Chromium
Louisiana spill reporting: Chromium
California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Chromium
TSCA 8(b) inventory: Chromium
SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Chromium
CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Chromium: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

Other Regulations:

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada).

DSCL (EEC):

R40- Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 2

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:16 PM

Last Updated: 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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Health	3
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet Cadmium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Cadmium

Catalog Codes: SLC3484, SLC5272, SLC2482

CAS#: 7440-43-9

RTECS: EU9800000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cadmium

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Cadmium

Chemical Formula: Cd

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
Cadmium	7440-43-9	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Cadmium: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2330 mg/kg [Rat.]. 890 mg/kg [Mouse]. DUST (LC50): Acute: 50 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer), of eye contact (irritant). Severe over-exposure can result in death.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2 (Reasonably anticipated.) by NTP.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

The substance is toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver.

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: No known effect on eye contact, rinse with water for a few minutes.

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: May be combustible at high temperature.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 570°C (1058°F)

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 heat, of oxidizing materials, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of moisture.

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 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.

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. Highly toxic or infectious materials should be stored in a separate locked safety storage cabinet or room.

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 (ppm)

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: 112.4 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

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

Boiling Point: 765°C (1409°F)

Melting Point: 320.9°C (609.6°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 8.64 (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, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol.

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.

Corrosivity: Not considered to be corrosive for metals and glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Reacts violently with potassium.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE.

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 890 mg/kg [Mouse].

Acute toxicity of the dust (LC50): 229.9 mg/m³ 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH, 2 (Reasonably anticipated.) by NTP.

The substance is toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation.

Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: An allergen. 0047 Animal: embryotoxic, passes through the placental barrier.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: May cause allergic reactions, exzema and/or dehydration of the skin.

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:

Identification:

Special Provisions for Transport:

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:

Cadmium

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: Cadmium

Pennsylvania RTK: Cadmium

Massachusetts RTK: Cadmium

TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cadmium

SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Cadmium

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cadmium

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):

R26- Very toxic by inhalation.

R45- May cause cancer.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):****Health:** 3**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.

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, cancérigènes. 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.**Created:** 10/09/2005 04:29 PM**Last Updated:** 11/06/2008 12:00 PM

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MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

From: Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc.
222 Red School Lane
Phillipsburg, NJ 08855

Mallinckrodt
CHEMICALS



24 Hour Emergency Telephone: 800-950-2151
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

National Response in Canada
CANUTEC: 613-996-6666

Outside U.S. and Canada
Chemtrec: 763-577-9887

NOTE: CHEMTREC, CANUTEC and National
Response Center emergency numbers to be
used only in the event of chemical emergencies
involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident
involving chemicals.

All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-2537) for assistance.

SODIUM CYANIDE

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Hydrocyanic acid, sodium salt; Cyanogran
CAS No.: 143-33-9
Molecular Weight: 49.01
Chemical Formula: NaCN
Product Codes:
J.T. Baker: 3662, 3663
Mallinckrodt: 7616

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Sodium Cyanide	143-33-9	90 - 100%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CONTACT WITH ACIDS LIBERATES POISONOUS GAS. CAUSES BURNS TO SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS BLOOD, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THYROID.

SAF-T-DATA^(tm) Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)
Flammability Rating: 0 - None
Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate
Contact Rating: 3 - Severe (Life)
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES
Storage Color Code: Blue (Health)

Potential Health Effects

In most cases, cyanide poisoning causes a deceptively healthy pink to red skin color. However, if a physical injury or lack of oxygen is involved, the skin color may be bluish. Reddening of the eyes and pupil dilation are symptoms of cyanide poisoning. Cyanosis (blue discoloration of the skin) tends to be associated with severe cyanide poisonings.

Inhalation:

Corrosive to the respiratory tract. The substance inhibits cellular respiration and may cause blood, central nervous system, and thyroid changes. May cause headache, weakness, dizziness, labored breathing nausea and vomiting, which can be followed by weak and irregular heart beat, unconsciousness, convulsions, coma and death.

Ingestion:

Highly Toxic! Corrosive to the gastro-intestinal tract with burning in the mouth and esophagus, and abdominal pain. Larger doses may produce sudden loss of consciousness and prompt death from respiratory arrest. Smaller but still lethal doses may prolong the illness for one or more hours. Bitter almonds odor may be noted on the breath or vomitus. Other symptoms may be similar to those noted for inhalation exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. May cause severe pain and skin burns. Solutions are corrosive to the skin and eyes, and may cause deep ulcers which heal slowly. May be absorbed through the skin, with symptoms similar to those noted for inhalation.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms may include redness, pain, blurred vision, and eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause a "cyanide" rash and nasal sores.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Workers using cyanides should have a preplacement and periodic medical exam. Those with history of central nervous system, thyroid, skin, heart or lung diseases may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

4. First Aid Measures

IN CASE OF CYANIDE POISONING, start first aid treatment immediately, then get medical attention. A cyanide antidote kit (amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate) should be available in any cyanide work area. Actions to be taken in case of cyanide poisoning should be planned and practiced before beginning work with cyanides. Oxygen and amyl nitrite can be given by a first responder before medical help arrives. Allow victim to inhale amyl nitrite for 15-30 seconds per minute until sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate can be administered intravenously (see Note to Physician). A new amyl nitrite ampule should be used every 3 minutes. If conscious but symptoms (nausea, difficult breathing, dizziness, etc.) are evident, give oxygen. If consciousness is impaired (non-responsiveness, slurred speech, confusion, drowsiness) or the patient is unconscious but breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite by means of a respirator. If not breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite immediately by means of a positive pressure respirator (artificial respiration).

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Administer antidote kit and oxygen per pre-planned instructions if symptoms occur. Keep patient warm and at rest. Do not give mouth to mouth resuscitation.

Ingestion:

If ingested, antidote kit and oxygen should be administered per above. If the patient is conscious, immediately give the patient activated charcoal slurry. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting as it could interfere with resuscitator use.

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Administer antidote kit and oxygen per preplanned instructions if symptoms occur.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician:

If patient does not respond to amyl nitrite, inject intravenously with 10mL of a 3% solution of sodium nitrite at a rate of not more than 2.5 to 5 mL per minute. Once nitrite administration is complete, follow directly with 50 mL of a 25% solution of sodium thiosulfate at the same rate by the same route. Give victim oxygen and keep under observation. If exposure was severe, watch victim for 24-48 hours. If signs of cyanide poisoning persist or reappear, repeat nitrite and thiosulfate injections 1 hour later in 1/2 the original doses. Cyanocobalamin (B12), 1 mg intramuscularly, may speed recovery. Moderate cyanide exposures need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:

Not combustible, but upon decomposition or contact with acids, this material releases highly flammable and toxic hydrogen cyanide gas.

Explosion:

Not considered an explosion hazard, but upon heating with chlorates or nitrites to 450C (842F) may cause an explosion. Violent explosion occurs if melted with nitrite salt. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Do Not use carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide can react with this material in the presence of moisture to produce hydrogen cyanide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Reacts slowly with water to form hydrogen cyanide.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spills: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Allow only qualified personnel to handle spill. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from vapors. Collect material and place in a closed container for recovery or disposal. Do not flush to sewer! Decontaminate liquid or solid residues in spill area with sodium or calcium hypochlorite solution.

US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibles. Workers must carefully follow good hygienic practices, including no eating, drinking, or smoking in workplace. Proper use and maintenance of protective equipment is essential. Workers using cyanide need preplacement and annual medical exams. Special training should be given to workers using cyanide. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not store near combustibles or flammables because subsequent fire fighting with water could lead to cyanide solution runoff. Do not store under sprinkler systems. All persons with the potential for cyanide poisoning should be trained to provide immediate First Aid using oxygen and amyl nitrite. A cyanide antidote kit (amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite, and sodium thiosulfate) should be readily available in cyanide workplaces. The antidotes should be checked annually to ensure they are still within their shelf-lives. Identification of community hospital resources and emergency medical squads in order to equip and train them on handling cyanide emergencies is essential.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

5 mg/m³ skin (TWA) (as CN)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

5 mg/m³ (STEL) Ceiling, skin, as CN

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. Breathing air quality must meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29CFR1910.134).

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

White deliquescent granular solid.

Odor:

Almond odor. Bitter almonds.

Solubility:

48 g/100 cc @ 10C (50F)

Specific Gravity:

1.60 @ 25C/4C

pH:

Aqueous solutions are strongly alkaline.

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

0

Boiling Point:

1496C (2725F)

Melting Point:

564C (1047F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

No information found.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

1 @ 817C (1503F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Very stable when dry. Moisture will cause slow decomposition, releasing poisonous hydrogen cyanide gas.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Emits toxic fumes of cyanide and oxides of nitrogen when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Acid, nitrates, nitrites, chlorates, fluorine, magnesium, and strong oxidizers. Reacts with acids to liberate toxic and flammable hydrogen cyanide gas. Water or weak alkaline solutions can produce dangerous amounts of hydrogen cyanide in confined areas. Reacts with carbon dioxide in air to form hydrogen cyanide gas.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, moisture, incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 6440 ug/kg. Investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----			
Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	

Sodium Cyanide (143-33-9)	No	No	None

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:

No information found.

Environmental Toxicity:

This material is expected to be very toxic to aquatic life. This material is expected to be very toxic to terrestrial life.

13. Disposal Considerations

Cyanides must be oxidized to harmless waste before disposal. An alkaline solution (pH about 10) is treated with chlorine or commercial bleach in excess to decompose cyanide. When cyanide-free, it can be neutralized. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1689
Packing Group: I

Information reported for product/size: International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1689
Packing Group: I

Information reported for product/size: International (Air, I.C.A.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1689
Packing Group: I

Information reported for product/size:

15. Regulatory Information

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Sodium Cyanide (143-33-9)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

-----\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\-----				
Ingredient	Korea	DSL	NDL	Phil.
Sodium Cyanide (143-33-9)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\-----				
Ingredient	-SARA 302-	TPQ	-SARA 313-	Chemical Catg.
Sodium Cyanide (143-33-9)	10	100	No	Cyanide comp

-----\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\-----			
Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA-	-TSCA-
Sodium Cyanide (143-33-9)	10	261.33	8 (d)

Chemical Weapons Convention: Yes TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: Yes
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: No Pressure: No
Reactivity: No (Pure / Solid)

Australian Hazchem Code: 4X

Poison Schedule: S7

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CONTACT WITH ACIDS LIBERATES POISONOUS GAS. CAUSES BURNS TO SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS BLOOD, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THYROID.

Label Precautions:

Do not breathe dust.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Label First Aid:

IN ALL CASES, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. KEEP A CYANIDE ANTIDOTE KIT (amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate) in area of product use or storage. First-aiders must take precautions to avoid contact with cyanide substance. If ingested, administer antidote kit and oxygen per pre-planned instructions. If the patient is conscious, immediately give the patient activated charcoal slurry. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting as it could interfere with resuscitator use. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Administer antidote kit and oxygen per pre-planned instructions if symptoms occur. Keep patient warm and at rest. Do not give mouth to mouth resuscitation. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Administer antidote kit and oxygen per preplanned instructions if symptoms occur.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Revision Information:

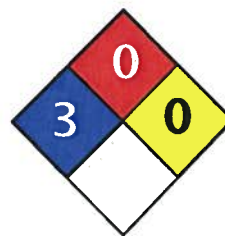
No Changes.

Disclaimer:

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Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety

Phone Number: (314) 654-1600 (U.S.A.)



Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	

Material Safety Data Sheet

Chromic Acid, 10% MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Chromic Acid, 10%

Catalog Codes: SLC3346

CAS#: Mixture.

RTECS: Not applicable.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Chromium Trioxide

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Not applicable.

Chemical Formula: Not applicable.

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
Water	7732-18-5	90
Chromium Trioxide	1333-82-0	10

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Chromium Trioxide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 80 mg/kg [Rat]. 127 mg/kg [Mouse].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for lungs. 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. 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: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC [Chromium Trioxide].

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Chromium Trioxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria

and/or yeast. [Chromium Trioxide].

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.

The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

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.

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. 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. Cold water may be used. 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. 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: 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:

Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of organic materials.

Non-explosive in presence of shocks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:

Arsenic reacts with Chromium trioxide with incandescence.

A violent reaction or flaming is likely in the reaction of chromium oxide and aluminum powder.

Benzene ignites on contact with chromium trioxide.

Reacts with Sodium or Potassium with incandescence.

A mixture of chromium trioxide, and sulfur ignites on warming.

Ignites on contact with alcohols, acetic anhydride + tetrahydronaphthalene, acetone, butanol, chromium (II) sulfide, cyclohexanol, dimethyl formamide, ethanol, ethylene glycol, methanol, 2-propanol, pyridine.

Contact with combustible or organic materials may cause fire.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:

An explosion can occur when Chromium trioxide is mixed with potassium ferricyanide when dust is ignited by a spark.

Chromium trioxide + potassium permanganate will explode.

Can react explosively with acetic anhydride + heat, acetic acid + heat, ethyl acetate, isoamyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, benzene, benzylthylaniline, butraldehyde, 1,3-dimethylhexahydropyrimidone, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, methyl dioxane, pelargonic acid, pentyl acetate, phosphorus + heat, propionaldehyde, and other organic materials or solvents.

(Chromium Trioxide)

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. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate.

Large Spill:

Corrosive 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. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. 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. 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.

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:

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:

Chromium Trioxide

TWA: 0.05 (mg(Cr)/m) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation

CEIL: 0.1 (mg(Cr)/m) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation

TWA: 0.001 (mg(Cr)/m

) from NIOSH [United States] Inhalation 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: Not applicable.

Color: Clear Red.

pH (1% soln/water): Acidic.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water).

Melting Point: Not available.

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 1.07 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water).

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 0.62 (Air = 1) (Water).

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether.

Solubility:

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water.

Soluble in diethyl ether.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Slightly reactive to reactive with combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Hygroscopic.

Incompatible with alcohol, spirit nitrous ether, almost every organic substance, bromides, chlorides, iodides, hypophosphites, sulfites, sulfides, methanol, furfuryl, ethylene glycol, glycerol, bromine pentafluoride, hydrogen sulfide, butanol, isobutanol, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, butylaldehyde, benzaldehyde, benzene, perlargonic acid, isopropyl acetate, pentyl acetate, methyldioxane, dimethyldioxane, acetone, benzylethylaniline, oils, greases or any easily oxidizable material.

Acetylene is oxidized violently.

Reacts violently with diethyl ether.

It will react violently with naphthalene, camphor, glycerol, or turpentine.

It will ignite ethy alcohol.

Selenium reacts violently with Chromium Trioxide.

Can react violently with most metal powders, ammonia, ammonium salts, phosphorus, sulfur, acids, finely divided organic compounds, flammable liquids.

(Chromium Trioxide)

Special Remarks on Corrosivity:

Corrosive because of oxidizing potency.

Corrosive to some metals (Chromium Trioxide)

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): 800 mg/kg (Rat) (Calculated value for the mixture).

Chronic Effects on Humans:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC [Chromium Trioxide].

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Chromium Trioxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Chromium Trioxide].

Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

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

Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:

Lowest Published Lethal Dose

LDL [Rat] - Route: Skin; Dose: 55 mg/kg (Chromium Trioxide)

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:

May cause adverse reproductive effects (effects on fertility: fetotoxicity or post-implantation mortality) and birth defects.

May affect genetic material (mutagenic).

May cause cancer (tumorigenic). Epidemiological studies indicate long term exposure to dusts and mists at levels above the current PEL in chrome processing is associated with increases in respiratory tract cancer in man.

(Chromium Trioxide)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects:

Skin: Causes skin irritation and possible burns. Contact with broken skin may lead to formation of firmly margined "chrome sores." May cause allergic contact dermatitis. Dermal absorption of large amounts may affect behavior and may result in kidney failure

Eyes: Causes eye irritation. May cause severe damage including burns and blindness.

Inhalation: Causes irritation of the respiratory tract. May cause severe burns of the nasal septum and respiratory tract, perforation of the nasal septum, congestion, and pulmonary edema.

Ingestion: Causes digestive/gastrointestinal tract (mouth, throat, and stomach) irritation or burns with violent

epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting and severe diarrhea. May cause tissue destruction resulting in hemorrhaging, circulatory collapse, unconsciousness and possible death. May affect respiration (cyanosis), blood (anemia, thrombocytopenia) May cause kidney failure and liver damage.

Chronic Potential Health Effects:

Skin: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause "chrome sores" on skin (especially broken skin).

Eyes: Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause conjunctivitis.

Inhalation: Repeated or prolonged inhalation may cause chronic respiratory tract irritation with chronic rhinitis, hyperemia, chronic catarrh, congestion of the larynx, inflammation of the larynx, polyps of the upper respiratory tract, chronic inflammation of the lungs, emphysema, tracheitis, chronic bronchitis, chronic pharyngitis, bronchopneumonia, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum.

Ingestion: Repeated or prolonged ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, kidney damage, inflammation of the liver or even hepatitis with jaundice, leukocytosis, leukopenia, monocytosis, and eosinophilia.
(Chromium Trioxide)

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: : Chromic acid, solution UNNA: UN1755 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:

Chromium Trioxide

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: Chromium Trioxide

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Chromium Trioxide

Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Chromium Trioxide

Pennsylvania RTK: Chromium Trioxide

Massachusetts RTK: Chromium Trioxide

Massachusetts spill list: Chromium Trioxide

New Jersey: Chromium Trioxide

New Jersey spill list: Chromium Trioxide

TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Chromium Trioxide
TSCA 6 final risk management: Chromium Trioxide
TSCA 8(a) IUR: Chromium Trioxide
TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Chromium Trioxide

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

DSCL (EEC):

R34- Causes burns.

S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S28- After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 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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Last Updated: 10/10/2005 12:59 AM

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AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

DANGER!

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE - EYE AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITANT
- EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM - HARMFUL OR FATAL IF
SWALLOWED - ASPIRATION HAZARD**



NFPA 704 (Section 16)

High fire hazard. Keep away from heat, spark, open flame, and other ignition sources.

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs). Contact may cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Inhalation may cause irritation, anesthetic effects (dizziness, nausea, headache, intoxication), and respiratory system effects.

Long-term exposure may cause effects to specific organs, such as to the liver, kidneys, blood, nervous system, and skin. Contains benzene, which can cause blood disease, including anemia and leukemia.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and COMPANY INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

Amerada Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs):
COMPANY CONTACT (business hours):
MSDS Internet Website

CHEMTREC (800)424-9300
Corporate Safety (732)750-6000
www.hess.com/about/envIRON.html

SYNONYMS: Hess Conventional (Oxygenated and Non-oxygenated) Gasoline; Reformulated Gasoline (RFG); Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB); Unleaded Motor or Automotive Gasoline

See Section 16 for abbreviations and acronyms.

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS * (rev. Jan-04)

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS No.)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	100
Benzene (71-43-2)	0.1 - 4.9 (0.1 - 1.3 reformulated gasoline)
n-Butane (106-97-8)	< 10
Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol) (64-17-5)	0 - 10
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	< 3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	0.5 to 4
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (1634-04-4)	0 to 15.0
Tertiary-amyl methyl ether (TAME) (994-05-8)	0 to 17.2
Toluene (108-88-3)	1 - 25
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	< 6
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	1 - 15

A complex blend of petroleum-derived normal and branched-chain alkane, cycloalkane, alkene, and aromatic hydrocarbons. May contain antioxidant and multifunctional additives. Non-oxygenated Conventional Gasoline and RBOB do not have oxygenates (Ethanol or MTBE and/or TAME). Oxygenated Conventional and Reformulated Gasoline will have oxygenates for octane enhancement or as legally required.

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (rev. Dec-97)

EYES

Moderate irritant. Contact with liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

SKIN

Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly.

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.

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

Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash). Chronic respiratory disease, liver or kidney dysfunction, or pre-existing central nervous system disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES (rev. Dec-97)

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. 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, ensure an open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (rev. Dec-97)

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: -45 °F (-43°C)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: highly variable; > 530 °F (>280 °C)
OSHA/NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: 1A (flammable liquid)
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 1.4%
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 7.6%

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. 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.

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.

During certain times of the year and/or in certain geographical locations, gasoline may contain MTBE and/or TAME. Firefighting foam suitable for polar solvents is recommended for fuel with greater than 10% oxygenate concentration - refer to NFPA 11 "Low Expansion Foam - 1994 Edition."

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 (rev. Dec-97)

ACTIVATE FACILITY SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY 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

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

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 (rev. Dec-97)

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

*****USE ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL*****

*****DO NOT SIPHON BY MOUTH*****

Handle as a flammable 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.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.

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 (rev. Jan-04)

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Component (CAS No.)	Source	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	Exposure Limits	Note
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	ACGIH	300	500	A3	
Benzene (71-43-2)	OSHA	1	5	Carcinogen	
	ACGIH	0.5	2.5	A1, skin	
	USCG	1	5		
n-Butane (106-97-8)	ACGIH	800	--	2003 NOIC: 1000 ppm (TWA) Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases Alkane (C1-C4)	
Ethyl Alcohol (ethanol) (64-17-5)	OSHA	1000	--		
	ACGIH	1000	--	A4	
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	OSHA	100	--		
	ACGIH	100	125	A3	

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

Component (CAS No.)	Source	TWA (ppm)	STEL (ppm)	Exposure Limits	Note
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	OSHA	500	—		
	ACGIH	50	—	skin	
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether [MTBE] (1634-04-4)	ACGIH	50	—	A3	
Tertiary-amyyl methyl ether [TAME] (994-05-8)				None established	
Toluene (108-88-3)	OSHA	200	—	Ceiling: 300 ppm; Peak: 500 ppm (10 min.)	
	ACGIH	50	—	A4 (skin)	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	ACGIH	25	—		
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	OSHA	100	—		
	ACGIH	100	150	A4	

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 or neoprene are recommended. Chemical protective clothing such as that made of of E.I. DuPont Tychem®, products or equivalent is 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.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

A NIOSH-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 and limitations.

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 (rev. Jan-04)

APPEARANCE

A translucent, straw-colored or light yellow liquid

ODOR

A strong, characteristic aromatic hydrocarbon odor. Oxygenated gasoline with MTBE and/or TAME may have a sweet, ether-like odor and is detectable at a lower concentration than non-oxygenated gasoline.

ODOR THRESHOLD

	Odor Detection	Odor Recognition
Non-oxygenated gasoline:	0.5 - 0.6 ppm	0.8 - 1.1 ppm
Gasoline with 15% MTBE:	0.2 - 0.3 ppm	0.4 - 0.7 ppm
Gasoline with 15% TAME:	0.1 ppm	0.2 ppm

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE:	85 to 437 °F (39 to 200 °C)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	6.4 - 15 RVP @ 100 °F (38 °C) (275-475 mm Hg @ 68 °F (20 °C)
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):	AP 3 to 4
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1):	0.70 - 0.78
EVAPORATION RATE:	10-11 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
PERCENT VOLATILES:	100 %

AMERADAHESSE CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

SOLUBILITY (H₂O):

Non-oxygenated gasoline - negligible (< 0.1% @ 77 °F). Gasoline with 15% MTBE - slight (0.1 - 3% @ 77 °F); ethanol is readily soluble in water

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (rev. Dec-94)

STABILITY: Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke). Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES (rev. Dec-97)

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute Dermal LD50 (rabbits): > 5 ml/kg

Acute Oral LD50 (rat): 18.75 ml/kg

Primary dermal irritation (rabbits): slightly irritating

Draize eye irritation (rabbits): non-irritating

Guinea pig sensitization: negative

CHRONIC EFFECTS AND CARCINOGENICITY

Carcinogenicity: OSHA: NO

IARC: YES - 2B

NTP: NO

ACGIH: YES (A3)

IARC has determined that gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic in humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain.

This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

This product may contain methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE): animal and human health effects studies indicate that MTBE may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression and neurotoxicity. MTBE is classified as an animal carcinogen (A3) by the ACGIH.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations. If released, oxygenates such as ethers and alcohols will be expected to exhibit fairly high mobility in soil, and therefore may leach into groundwater. The API (www.api.org) provides a number of useful references addressing petroleum and oxygenate contamination of groundwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (rev. Dec-97)

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Gasoline
DOT HAZARD CLASS and PACKING GROUP: 3, PG II
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1203
DOT SHIPPING LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

PLACARD:



15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

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 federal, state, or local regulations; 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) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, 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 contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION WT. PERCENT
Benzene (71-43-2)	0.1 to 4.9 (0.1 to 1.3 for reformulated gasoline)
Ethyl benzene (100-41-4)	< 3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	0.5 to 4
Methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (1634-04-4)	0 to 15.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	1 to 15
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	< 6
Xylene, mixed isomers (1330-20-7)	1 to 15

US EPA guidance documents (www.epa.gov/tri) for reporting Persistent Bioaccumulating Toxics (PBTs) indicate this product may contain the following de minimis levels of toxic chemicals subject to Section 313 reporting:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION - Parts per million (ppm) by weight
Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)	17
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene (191-24-2)	2.55
Lead (7439-92-1)	0.079

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gasoline, All Grades

MSDS No. 9950

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS)

Class B, Division 2 (Flammable Liquid)

Class D, Division 2A (Very toxic by other means) and Class D, Division 2B (Toxic by other means)

16. OTHER INFORMATION (rev. Jan-04)

NFPA® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH:	1	Slight
FIRE:	3	Serious
REACTIVITY:	0	Minimal

HMIS® HAZARD RATING

HEALTH:	1 *	Slight
FIRE:	3	Serious
REACTIVITY:	0	Minimal

* CHRONIC

SUPERSEDES MSDS DATED: 12/30/97

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	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.



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



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types)

MSDS No. 9909

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 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.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Fuel (All Types)

MSDS No. 9909

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
Primary dermal irritation: extremely irritating (rabbits)
Guinea pig sensitization: negative
Acute oral LD50 (rats): 9 ml/kg
Draize eye irritation: non-irritating (rabbits)

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 PROPOSITION 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)

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET****Diesel Fuel (All Types)****MSDS No. 9909****16. OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA® HAZARD RATING HEALTH: 0
FIRE: 2
REACTIVITY: 0

Refer to NFPA 704 "Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials" for further information

HMIS® HAZARD RATING HEALTH: 1 * * Chronic
FIRE: 2
PHYSICAL: 0

SUPERSEDES MSDS DATED: 02/28/2001

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

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Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MATHESON TRI-GAS, INC.
150 Allen Road Suite 302
Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920
Information: 1-800-416-2505

Emergency Contact:
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
Calls Originating Outside the US:
703-527-3887 (Collect Calls Accepted)

SUBSTANCE: HYDROGEN CYANIDE, ANHYDROUS, STABILIZED

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:

MTG MSDS 119; HYDROCYANIC ACID; PRUSSIC ACID; FORMONITRILE; CARBON HYDRIDE NITRIDE; HYDROCYANIC ACID, LIQUEFIED; HYDROGEN CYANIDE; RCRA P063; UN 1051; CHN; MAT11160; RTECS MW6825000

CHEMICAL FAMILY: inorganic, gas

CREATION DATE: Jan 24 1989
REVISION DATE: Dec 11 2008

2. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT: HYDROGEN CYANIDE, ANHYDROUS, STABILIZED
CAS NUMBER: 74-90-8
PERCENTAGE: 100.0

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH=4 FIRE=4 REACTIVITY=2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

COLOR: colorless

PHYSICAL FORM: liquid

ODOR: almond odor

MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: potentially fatal if inhaled or swallowed, respiratory tract irritation, eye irritation

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. May polymerize. Containers may rupture or explode. May react on contact with air, heat, light or water.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:



INHALATION:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE: irritation, rash, nausea, chest pain, irregular heartbeat, headache, blindness, bluish skin color, suffocation, lung congestion, paralysis, convulsions, coma, death

LONG TERM EXPOSURE: vomiting, digestive disorders, dizziness

SKIN CONTACT:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE: suffocation

LONG TERM EXPOSURE: same as effects reported in long term inhalation, rash, itching

EYE CONTACT:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE: irritation, suffocation, death

LONG TERM EXPOSURE: same as effects reported in short term exposure

INGESTION:

SHORT TERM EXPOSURE: suffocation, death

LONG TERM EXPOSURE: no information is available

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: When safe to enter area, remove from exposure. Use a bag valve mask or similar device to perform artificial respiration (rescue breathing) if needed. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention, if needed. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Contact local poison control center or physician immediately. Never make an unconscious person vomit or drink fluids. When vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. If person is unconscious, turn head to side. Get medical attention immediately.

ANTIDOTE: amyl nitrite, inhalation; sodium nitrite, intravenous; sodium thiosulfate, infusion; oxygen.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Consider amyl nitrite inhalation, 1 ampoule (0.2 mL) every 5 minutes, and oxygen. For ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Consider oxygen.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Severe fire hazard. Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat. Vapor/air mixtures are explosive. Gas or vapor is lighter than air. Vapors or gases may ignite at distant ignition sources and flash back.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Let burn unless leak can be stopped immediately. Large fires: Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.



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Page 3 of 7

FIRE FIGHTING: Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. For tank, rail car or tank truck, evacuation radius: 800 meters (1/2 mile). Do not attempt to extinguish fire unless flow of material can be stopped first. Flood with fine water spray. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Cool containers with water. Apply water from a protected location or from a safe distance. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

FLASH POINT: 0 F (-18 C) (CC)

LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 5.6%

UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: 40%

AUTOIGNITION: 1000 F (538 C)

FLAMMABILITY CLASS (OSHA): IA

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

OCCUPATIONAL RELEASE:

Do not touch spilled material. Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Remove sources of ignition. Reduce vapors with water spray. Do not get water directly on material. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Evacuation radius: 150 feet. For tank, rail car or tank truck: 800 meters (1/2 mile). Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.101. Protect from physical damage. Store outside or in a detached building. Store with flammable liquids. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Shelf life is 90 days. Keep separated from incompatible substances. Notify State Emergency Response Commission for storage or use at amounts greater than or equal to the TPQ (U.S. EPA SARA Section 302). SARA Section 303 requires facilities storing a material with a TPQ to participate in local emergency response planning (U.S. EPA 40 CFR 355 Part B).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

HYDROGEN CYANIDE, ANHYDROUS, STABILIZED:

HYDROGEN CYANIDE:

10 ppm (11 mg/m³) OSHA TWA (skin)



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Page 4 of 7

4.7 ppm (5 mg/m³) OSHA STEL (skin) (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993)

4.7 ppm(CN) ACGIH ceiling (skin)

4.7 ppm (5 mg/m³) NIOSH recommended STEL (skin)

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust or process enclosure ventilation system. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a faceshield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

CLOTHING: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

GLOVES: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

RESPIRATOR: The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are drawn from NIOSH and/or OSHA.

47 ppm

Any supplied-air respirator.

50 ppm

Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode.

Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions -

Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape -

Any air-purifying full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front-mounted or back-mounted canister providing protection against the compound of concern.

Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: liquid

COLOR: colorless

ODOR: almond odor

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 27.03

MOLECULAR FORMULA: H-C-N

BOILING POINT: 79 F (26 C)

FREEZING POINT: 7 F (-14 C)

VAPOR PRESSURE: 620 mmHg @ 20 C

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): 0.941

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water=1): 0.699 @ 22 C

WATER SOLUBILITY: soluble



PH: weakly acidic

VOLATILITY: Not available

ODOR THRESHOLD: 2-5 ppm

EVAPORATION RATE: Not available

COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not available

SOLVENT SOLUBILITY:

Soluble: alcohol

Slightly Soluble: ether

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: May react with evolution of heat on contact with water.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Minimize contact with material. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: combustible materials, bases, amines, oxidizing materials, acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

Thermal decomposition products: cyanides

POLYMERIZATION: Polymerizes with evolution of heat. Avoid contact with air, light, water, incompatible material or storage and use above room temperature.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HYDROGEN CYANIDE, ANHYDROUS, STABILIZED:

TOXICITY DATA: 150 ppm/30 minute(s) inhalation-rat LC50; 3700 ug/kg oral-mouse LD50

LOCAL EFFECTS:

Irritant: inhalation, eye

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL:

Highly Toxic: inhalation, ingestion

TARGET ORGANS: blood

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: blood system disorders, heart or cardiovascular disorders, nervous system disorders

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

FISH TOXICITY: 5 ug/L 12 week(s) (Physiological) Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)



INVERTEBRATE TOXICITY: 21 ug/L 83 hour(s) NOEC (Reproduction) Scud (Gammarus pseudolimnaeus)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): P063.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Hydrogen cyanide, stabilized
ID NUMBER: UN1051
HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION: 6.1
PACKING GROUP: I
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 6.1; 3
QUANTITY LIMITATIONS:
PASSENGER AIRCRAFT OR RAILCAR: Forbidden
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY: Forbidden
MARINE POLLUTANT: HYDROGEN CYANIDE, ANHYDROUS, STABILIZED



CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS:
SHIPPING NAME: Hydrogen cyanide, stabilized
UN NUMBER: UN1051
CLASS: 6.1; 3
PACKING GROUP/CATEGORY: I

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS:
CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):
HYDROGEN CYANIDE: 10 LBS RQ

SARA TITLE III SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 355 Subpart B):
HYDROGEN CYANIDE: 100 LBS TPQ

SARA TITLE III SECTION 304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 355 Subpart C):
HYDROGEN CYANIDE: 10 LBS RQ

SARA TITLE III SARA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARDOUS CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C):

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

**SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):
HYDROGEN CYANIDE**

**OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (29 CFR 1910.119):
HYDROGEN CYANIDE: 1000 LBS TQ**

STATE REGULATIONS:
California Proposition 65: Not regulated.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: ABD1F

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS:
U.S. INVENTORY (TSCA): Listed on inventory.

TSCA 12(b) EXPORT NOTIFICATION: Not listed.

CANADA INVENTORY (DSL/NDL): Not determined.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE**Containing the Following Component in a Nitrogen Balance Gas:****Hydrogen Cyanide: 0.0001- 0.02%****SYNONYMS:** Not Applicable**CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME:** Not Applicable**FORMULA:** Not Applicable**Document Number:** 50024

Note: The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

PRODUCT USE: Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CALGAZ
ADDRESS: 821 Chesapeake Drive
Cambridge, MD 21613
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-410-228-6400
General MSDS Information: 1-713/868-0440
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA		NIOSH	OTHER
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	
Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8	0.0001- 0.020%	NE	4.7 (ceiling) [skin]	10 (skin)	4.7 (skin)	50	NIOSH REL: STEL = 4.7 (skin) DFG MAKs: TWA = 11.9 (skin) PEAK = 5*MAK 30 min., average value
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which is odorless. Hydrogen Cyanide (a component of this gas mixture) is an extremely toxic gas; even brief over-exposures to relatively low doses may have significant health consequences. Acute low-level exposure can cause symptoms such as cyanosis, headache, dizziness, unsteadiness of gait, a feeling of suffocation and nausea. Additionally, releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this gas mixture is by inhalation, as well as eye and skin absorption.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The health hazards associated with this gas mixture are the potential for over-exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide (a component of this gas mixture) and oxygen displacement if this gas mixture is released in small, poorly-ventilated areas (i.e. enclosed or confined spaces). Hydrogen Cyanide is an extremely toxic gas. It is anticipated that, due to the low concentration (1-200 ppm) of Hydrogen Cyanide and the fact this gas mixture is quickly dissipated, employees will not be exposed to levels above those listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). However, because Hydrogen Cyanide can produce significant health effects at relatively low levels, individuals using this gas mixture must be aware of the symptoms of over-exposure. Hydrogen Cyanide is a protoplasmic poison, combining in tissues with the enzymes associated with oxidation, thereby rendering oxygen unavailable to these tissues, and causing death by chemical asphyxiation. Exposure to low concentrations of this gas can cause headache, vertigo, irritation of the throat, difficulty breathing, reddening of eyes, salivation, nausea and vomiting. Chronic, low level exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide over long periods of time may lead to fatigue and weakness. Exposures to high concentrations of Hydrogen Cyanide gas produces symptoms including tachypnea (causing increased intake of cyanide), then dyspnea, weakness of arms and legs, paralysis, unconsciousness, convulsions and respiratory arrest. Exposure to 150 ppm for one-half to one hour may endanger life. In cases where the victim recovers, there is rarely any residual injury or disability. The action of Hydrogen Cyanide in cases of high concentration exposure is extremely rapid. Specific effects, based on the concentration of Hydrogen Cyanide, are presented below:

CONCENTRATION OF HYDROGEN CYANIDE

2-5 ppm
18-36 ppm
45-54 ppm
110-135 ppm
133 ppm
180 ppm
270 ppm

NOTE:

OBSERVED EFFECT

Detectable odor threshold.
Slight symptoms after several hours.
Tolerated for 0.5-1 hour without immediate or delayed effects.
Dangerous to life or fatal after 0.5-1 hour.
Fatal after 30 minutes.
Fatal after 10 minutes.
Immediately fatal.

This gas mixture contains 1-200 ppm Hydrogen Cyanide. Data pertinent to higher concentrations of Hydrogen Cyanide are provided to give complete information on effects observed in humans after over-exposures have occurred.

Additionally, under some circumstances, an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are listed on the following page.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE) 3**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD** (RED) 0**PHYSICAL HAZARD** (YELLOW) 0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES RESPIRATORY HANDS BODY

See Section 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

INHALATION (continued):

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

OBSERVED EFFECT

Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.

Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

CONTACT WITH THE EYES AND SKIN: Contact with the skin is not irritating, however, Hydrogen Cyanide (a component of this gas mixture) can be absorbed through intact skin and may be absorbed through eyes. The symptoms of such absorption are the same as by inhalation. Contact of the gas mixture with the eyes may be slightly irritating.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation In Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. Hydrogen Cyanide (a component of this gas mixture) is an extremely toxic gas; even brief over-exposures to relatively low doses may have significant health consequences. Acute low-level exposure can cause symptoms such as cyanosis, headache, dizziness, unsteadiness of gait, a feeling of suffocation and nausea. Contact with the eyes with Hydrogen Cyanide can cause irritation.

CHRONIC: There are a wide range of chronic symptoms that are thought to occur with chronic, low-level cyanide compound exposure. These include persistent runny nose, weakness, dizziness, giddiness, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, throat irritation, changes in the perception of taste and smell, muscle cramps, weight loss, flushing of the face and enlargement of the thyroid gland. As these symptoms are not exclusive to cyanide exposure, the symptoms of chronic cyanide toxicity are not conclusive. Some evidence exists that low-level, long-term exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide on the eyes will result in damage to the nerves of the eyes. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, skin, eyes, enzymes associated with oxidation.

CHRONIC: Skin, respiratory system, eyes, thyroid, heart, central nervous system.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, **Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.** Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary.

A complete Cyanide Antidote Kit should be available near all areas of use. Personnel should be trained in the use of the kit to administer first-aid in advance of medical assistance. The kit should contain at least the following:

- Two boxes (2 dozen) of amyl nitrite pearls.
- Two ampoules of sterile sodium nitrite solution (10 mL of a 3% solution in each).
- Two ampoules of sterile sodium thiosulfate solution (50 mL of a 25% solution of each).
- Two 10 mL sterile syringes.
- Two 50 mL sterile syringes.
- Two sterile intravenous needles.
- One tourniquet.
- Twelve gauze pads.
- One bottle of 70% alcohol.
- One ampoule file.

Because of the special hazard of Cyanide compounds, special treatment procedures are administered to victims of exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide. Personnel should be trained to administer initial first-aid treatment to victims of Hydrogen Cyanide poisoning prior to response from medical professionals. If victim has difficulty breathing, is becoming confused and/or is losing consciousness, administer amyl nitrite. Crush one pearl of amyl nitrite onto a cloth and hold to the victim's nose 15 to 30 seconds of each minute. Use a new pearl every 5 minutes (0.3 mg size), or every 3 minutes (0.18 mg size). While amyl nitrite is being administered, if possible, monitor blood pressure. If blood pressure of the victim drops below 80/60, stop amyl nitrite treatment and obtain advice of professional medical personnel immediately. Administration of oxygen should only be done by trained personnel. If cardiac arrest occurs, begin CPR, again by trained personnel. While waiting for response by professional medical personnel, provide general supportive measures to victim such as keeping them warm and quiet. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s). **Physicians should refer below for specific recommendations to physicians.**

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Any respiratory disorder may be aggravated by over-exposure to gas mixtures containing. Additionally, skin and eye conditions may be aggravated by Hydrogen Cyanide exposures.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen. Victims of exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide must be monitored closely. **IN CASES OF SEVERE HYDROGEN CYANIDE EXPOSURE:** Administer amyl nitrate inhalations. If victim does not respond, inject, intravenously, 0.3 grams sodium nitrite (10 mL of a 3% solution at a rate of 2.5-5.0 mL/minute), followed at once by 12.5 grams of sodium thiosulfate intravenously (50 mL of a 25% solution injected at about the same rate as the sodium nitrite solution). The same needle and vein can be used for both injections. Watch victim continuously for 24-48 hours. If symptoms recur or persist, repeat the sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate therapy at one-half the original dose.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

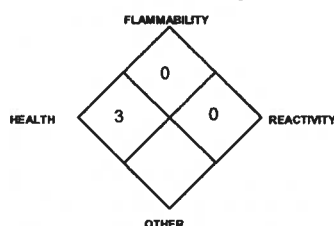
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Hydrogen Cyanide is toxic to humans in relatively low concentrations, and in the concentrations present in this gas mixture, poses a potential hazard to fire-fighters. This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of over-exposure to Hydrogen Cyanide, an oxygen-deficient environment, and other safety hazards than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for oxygen. A colorimetric tube is available for Hydrogen Cyanide. The level of Hydrogen Cyanide must be at acceptable levels (less than 50% of the TLV; TLV = 4.7 ppm) and Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area.

If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to harmful or fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to Hydrogen Cyanide over-exposure and oxygen deficiency. If necessary, areas in which this gas mixture is used should be monitored with very sensitive gas detection instruments. Detection of Hydrogen Cyanide concentrations below 50% of the TLV level of 4.7 ppm should trigger immediate response and corrective action. Detection of higher levels should initiate an alarm calling for evacuation of all personnel with the potential to be exposed.

7. HANDLING and USE (Continued)

Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing this gas mixture. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. **STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C [70°F]). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage.

Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING!** Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: WARNING! Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Hydrogen Cyanide and Oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Maintain Hydrogen Cyanide levels below 50% of the TLV (TLV = 4.7 ppm) and oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection when Hydrogen Cyanide levels exceed 50% of the TLV (TLV = 4.7 ppm), oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. During an emergency situation, before entering the area, check the concentration of Hydrogen Cyanide and Oxygen. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.16.33% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following NIOSH respirator recommendations are in place for the Hydrogen Cyanide component of this gas mixture.

HYDROGEN CYANIDE CONCENTRATION

Up to 47 ppm:

Up to 50 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR)

Any SAR operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

FOOT PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, the main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: .072 lbs/ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -345.8°F (-210°C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) (psig): Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

BOILING POINT: -320.4°F (-195.8°C)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

The following information is for this gas mixture.

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR: This gas mixture is a colorless gas mixture which is odorless.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state. Pure Hydrogen Cyanide is very unstable as it is sensitive to heat, light and moisture; however, due to the low concentration of this component in the gas mixture, this is not a potential hazard.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When heated to combustion, Hydrogen Cyanide emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen does not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in Nitrogen (the main component of this gas mixture). Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. Hydrogen Cyanide will attack some forms of plastics and rubber. Hydrogen Cyanide can react with many other compounds, but not usually violently unless the other chemical is also highly reactive.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur. Hydrogen Cyanide may polymerize explosively; however, due to the low concentration of this component in the gas mixture, this is not a potential hazard.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

HYDROGEN CYANIDE:

TCLo (Inhalation-Man) 500 mg/m³/3 minutes-continuous: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): mydriasis (pupillary dilation); Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression

LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 120 mg/m³/1hour

LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 200 mg/m³/10 minutes: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting

LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 400 mg/m³/2 minutes

LDLo (Oral-Human) 570 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Human) 1 mg/kg

LDLo (Unreported-Man) 1471 µg/kg

TDLo (Intravenous-Man) 55 µg/kg: Lungs,

Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory stimulation

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 160 ppm/30 minutes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 323 ppm/5 minutes

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rabbit) 208 mg/m³/35 minutes:

Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Cardiac: other changes; Blood:

other changes

HYDROGEN CYANIDE (continued):

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 810 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 3700 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 2990 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rabbit) 1570 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 990 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Dog) 1340 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Cat) 810 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rabbit) 660 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Guinea Pig) 1430 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mammal-domestic) 660

µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intramuscular-Mouse) 2700 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intramuscular-Rabbit) 486 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Monkey) 1300 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 2500 µg/kg

LD₅₀ (Ocular-Rabbit) 1040 µg/kg: Sense

Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not

otherwise specified; Behavioral: ataxia;

Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory

stimulation

LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified)

200 ppm/5 minutes

LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified)

36 ppm/2 hours

HYDROGEN CYANIDE (continued):

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 3 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Dog) 1700 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Cat) 1100 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Guinea Pig) 100 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Frog) 60 mg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Pigeon) 2150 µg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 4 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Dog) 4 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Pig) 2 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Pigeon) 14 mg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Duck) 3280 µg/kg

LDLo (Intramuscular-Pigeon) 1500 µg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Bird-Domestic) 600 µg/kg

LDLo (Oral-Bird-wild bird species) 7500 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Bird-wild bird species)

100 µg/kg

LDLo (Subcutaneous-Bird-domestic) 100 µg/kg

NITROGEN: There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Hydrogen Cyanide (a component of this gas mixture) may be irritating to contaminated eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to cause sensitization in humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Embryotoxicity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for this gas mixture.

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for gas mixture.

A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

HYDROGEN CYANIDE:

Terrestrial Fate: By analogy to the fate of cyanides in water, it is predicted that the fate in soil would be pH dependent. Cyanide may occur in the form of hydrogen cyanide, alkali metal salts, or immobile metallo-cyanide complexes. At soil surfaces with pH < 9.2, it is expected that volatilization of Hydrogen Cyanide would be an important loss mechanism for cyanides. In subsurface soil, cyanide present at low concentrations would probably biodegrade. In soil with pH > 9.2, Hydrogen Cyanide is expected to be highly mobile, and in cases where cyanide levels are toxic to microorganisms (i.e., landfills, spills), this compound may leach into groundwater.

Atmospheric Fate: The reaction of Hydrogen Cyanide with photochemically generated hydroxyl radicals proceeds fairly slowly. Based on a reaction rate constant of 3×10^{-14} cu m/(molecules-sec) at 25°C, and assuming an ambient hydroxyl radical concentration of 8×10^{-5} molecules/cu m, the half-life for the reaction of hydrogen cyanide vapor with hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere has been approximately 334 days. Hydrogen Cyanide is expected to be resistant to direct photolysis. The relatively slow rate of degradation of Hydrogen Cyanide suggests that this compound has the potential to be transported over long distances before being removed by physical or chemical processes. Since hydrogen cyanide is miscible in water, it appears that wet deposition may be an important fate process. Metal cyanide particles are expected to be removed from air by both wet and dry deposition.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrogen cyanide is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 1.33×10^{-4} atm-cu m/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 3 days, respectively. According to a classification scheme(4), an estimated BCF of 3, from its log Kow of -0.25 and a regression-derived equation, suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Hydrogen Cyanide can be biodegraded by acclimated microbial cultures and sludges, but is usually toxic at high concentrations to un-acclimated microbial systems.

Bioconcentration: Cyanide compounds are not accumulated or stored in any mammalian species that have been studied. An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for Hydrogen Cyanide, using a log Kow of -0.25 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C. 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: Due to the presence of Hydrogen Cyanide, this gas mixture may be harmful to over-exposed plant or animal life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: The Hydrogen Cyanide component of this gas mixture is soluble in water and highly toxic; therefore, this gas mixture may be harmful or fatal to aquatic life in contaminated bodies of water. The following are aquatic toxicity data for the Hydrogen Cyanide component of this gas mixture:

HYDROGEN CYANIDE:

LTC (*Asellus communis*) 10-12 days = 1.90 mg/L
LTC (*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*) 10-12 days = 0.07 mg/L

Toxic (trout) 0.10 to 0.15 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Daphnia) 48 hours = 1.8 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Asellus communis*) 96 hours = 2.29 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*) 96 hours = 0.17 mg/L

LC₅₀ (pinperch) 24 hours = 0.069 mg/L

LC₅₀ (sunfish) 24 hours = 0.18 mg/L

LC₅₀ (pinperch in seawater) 24 hours = 0.05 mg/L

LTC/F (bluegill, eggs) 96 hours = 535-693 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (bluegill swim-up fry) 96 hours = 232-365 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (bluegill juvenile) 96 hours = 75-125 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Perca flavescens* yellow perch eggs) 96 hours = > 276-> 389 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Perca flavescens* yellow perch swim-up fry) 96 hours = 295-> 395 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Perca flavescens* yellow perch juvenile) 96 hours = 76-108 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (brook trout, eggs) 96 hours = > 212-> 242 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (brook trout, sac fry) 96 hours = 108-518 mg/L

HYDROGEN CYANIDE (continued):

LC₅₀/F (brook trout, swim-up fry) 96 hours = 56-106 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (brook trout, juvenile) 96 hours = 53-143 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow, eggs) 96 hours = 121-352 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow, juvenile) 96 hours = 82-137 mg/L

LC₅₀/F (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow, juvenile wild stock) 96 hours = 157-191 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Goniobasis livescens* snail) 48 hours = 760,000 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Lymnaea emarginata* snail) 48 hours = 3,300 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Lymnaea* sp. snail, embryo) 96 hours = 51,900 µg/L

LC₅₀ (*Physa integra* snail) 48 hours = 1,350 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Stemonema rubrum* mayfly) 48 hours = 500 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Hydropsyche* sp caddis fly) 48 hours = 2,000 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

HYDROGEN CYANIDE (continued):

LC₅₀ (*Salmo gairdneri* rainbow trout) 48 hours = 68 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow) 48 hours = 240 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow, juvenile) 5 days = 20 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Pimephales promelas* fathead minnow, juvenile) 96 hours = 123 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill, juvenile) 48 hours = 134 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill, juvenile) 72 hours = 154 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* bluegill) 48 hours = 160 µg/L/Conditions of bioassay not specified

LC₅₀ (*Perca flavescens* yellow perch, embryo) 96 hours = 281 µg/L. Conditions of bioassay not specified

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Hydrogen Cyanide, Nitrogen)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION:

2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

UN 1956

PACKING GROUP:

Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED:

Non-Flammable Gas

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:

Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Hydrogen Cyanide, Nitrogen)

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION:

2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

UN 1956

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERAP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: 75
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 121
NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This gas mixture is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Hydrogen Cyanide	YES	YES	YES

U.S. SARA SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Hydrogen Cyanide = 100 lb (45.4 kg)

U.S. SARA SECTION 304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE REPORTABLE QUANTITY: Hydrogen Cyanide = 10 lb (4.54 kg)

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Hydrogen Cyanide = 10 lb (4.54 kg)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Hydrogen Cyanide is subject to the requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000 (under the 1989 PELs). Hydrogen Cyanide is listed on Table Z.1.
- Hydrogen Cyanide is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 2,500 lb (1135 kg).
- Depending on specific operations involving the use of Hydrogen Cyanide, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Hydrogen Cyanide is listed in Appendix A of this regulation. The threshold quantity for Hydrogen Cyanide under this regulation is 1,000 pounds.; therefore, the requirements of this regulation are not applicable to one cylinder of this gas mixture.
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR Part 82).
- Nitrogen is not listed as a Regulated Substance, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Hydrogen Cyanide is listed under Table 1 as a Regulated Toxic Substance; the threshold quantity for Hydrogen Cyanide under this regulation is 2,500 pounds.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Hydrogen Cyanide.	Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen, Hydrogen Cyanide.	Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Cyanide.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Nitrogen, Hydrogen Cyanide.	Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.	Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Cyanide.
Florida - Substance List: Oxygen, Hydrogen Cyanide.	Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Hydrogen Cyanide.	Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Cyanide.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Hydrogen Cyanide.	Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Hydrogen Cyanide.	West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Cyanide.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.	New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Cyanide.	Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Hydrogen Cyanide.
	North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.	

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A and D2B, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death. Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"
AV-1 "Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"
"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



AIR LIQUIDE

This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

For the following RAE Part Numbers:

600-0050-000, 600-0050-001, 600-0050-003

600-0050-004, 600-0050-007, 600-0050-008

600-0050-070, 600-0050-080, 600-0060-000 Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NON-FLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE

Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas: Oxygen, 0.0015-23.5%; Methane, 0.0005-2.5%; Carbon Monoxide, 0.0005-1.0%; Hydrogen Sulfide, 0.001-0.025%

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable

CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable

FORMULA: Not Applicable

Document Number: 50018

Note: The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

PRODUCT USE: Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CALGAZ
ADDRESS: 821 Chesapeake Drive
Cambridge, MD 21613
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-410-228-6400
General MSDS Information 1-713/868-0440
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER ppm
			TLV ppm	STEL ppm	PEL ppm	STEL ppm		
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0.0015 - 23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen. Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Methane	74-82-8	0.0005 - 2.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0.001-0.025 %	10 (NIC = 5)	15	10 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	20 (ceiling); 50 (ceiling, 10 min. peak once per 8-hour shift 15 (vacated 1989 PEL)	100	NIOSH REL: STEL = 10 (ceiling) 10 minutes DFG-MAKs: TWA = 10 PEAK = 2xMAK, 10 min., momentary value
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	0.0005 - 1.0%	25	NE	50 35 (Vacated 1989 PEL)	200 (ceiling) (Vacated 1989 PEL)	1200	NIOSH RELS: TWA = 35 STEL = 200 (ceiling) DFG MAKs: TWA = 30 PEAK = 2xMAK, 15 min., average value DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: B
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established.

NIC = Notice of Intended Change

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has a rotten-egg odor (due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide). The odor cannot be relied on as an adequate warning of the presence of this gas mixture, because olfactory fatigue occurs after over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide (another component of this gas mixture) are toxic to humans in relatively low concentrations. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause skin or eye irritation, nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Additionally, releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in small confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this gas mixture is by inhalation.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. A potential health hazard associated with this gas mixture is the potential of inhalation of Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture. Such over-exposures may occur if this gas mixture is used in a confined space or other poorly-ventilated area. Over-exposures to Hydrogen Sulfide can cause dizziness, headache, and nausea. Over-exposure to this gas could result in respiratory arrest, coma, or unconsciousness, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of Hydrogen Sulfide may cause olfactory fatigue, so that the odor is no longer an effective warning of the presence of this gas. A summary of exposure concentrations and observed effects are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE

0.3-30 ppm
50 ppm
Slightly higher than 50 ppm
100-150 ppm
200-250 ppm

300-500
500 ppm

> 600 ppm
> 1000 ppm

NOTE:

here are presented to delineate the complete health effects which have been observed for humans after exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide.

OBSERVED EFFECT

Odor is unpleasant.
Eye irritation. Dryness and irritation of nose, throat.
Irritation of the respiratory system.
Temporary loss of smell.
Headache, vomiting, nausea. Prolonged exposure may lead to lung damage. Exposures of 4-8 hours can be fatal.
Swifter onset of symptoms. Death occurs in 1-4 hours.
Headache, excitement, staggering, and stomach ache after brief exposure. Death occurs within 0.5 - 1 hour of exposure.
Rapid onset of unconsciousness, coma, death.
Immediate respiratory arrest.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD (BLUE) 3

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (RED) 0

PHYSICAL HAZARD (YELLOW) 0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES RESPIRATORY HANDS BODY

See Section 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (continued)

Inhalation over-exposures to atmospheres containing more than the Threshold Limit Value of Carbon Monoxide (25 ppm), another component of this gas mixture, can result in serious health consequences. Carbon Monoxide is classified as a chemical asphyxiant, producing a toxic action by combining with the hemoglobin of the blood and replacing the available oxygen. Through this replacement, the body is deprived of the required oxygen, and asphyxiation occurs. Since the affinity of Carbon Monoxide for hemoglobin is about 200-300 times that of oxygen, only a small amount of Carbon Monoxide will cause a toxic reaction to occur. Carbon Monoxide exposures in excess of 50 ppm will produce symptoms of poisoning if breathed for a sufficiently long time. If this gas mixture is released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), symptoms which may develop include the following:

CONCENTRATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE

All exposure levels:

200 ppm:
400 ppm:
1,000 -2000 ppm:

200-2500 ppm:

>2500 ppm:

Additionally, if mixtures of this gas mixture contain less than 19.5% Oxygen and are released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The following effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

SKIN and EYE CONTACT: Hydrogen Sulfide, a component of this gas mixture, may be irritating to the skin. Inflammation and irritation of the eyes can occur at very low airborne concentration of Hydrogen Sulfide (less than 10 ppm). Exposure over several hours may result in "gas eyes" or "sore eyes" with symptoms of scratchiness, irritation, tearing and burning. Above 50 ppm of Hydrogen Sulfide, there is an intense tearing, blurring of vision, and pain when looking at light. Over-exposed individuals may see rings around bright lights. Most symptoms disappear when exposure ceases. However, in serious cases, the eye can be permanently damaged.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation In Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. However the Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide components of this gas mixture are toxic to humans. Over-exposure to this gas mixture can cause nausea, dizziness, headaches, collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death. Due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, over-exposures to this gas mixture can also irritate the skin and eyes; severe eye contamination can result in blindness.

CHRONIC: Severe over-exposures to the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture, which do not result in death, may cause long-term symptoms such as memory loss, paralysis of facial muscles, or nerve tissue damage. In serious cases of over-exposure, the eyes can be permanently damaged. Skin disorders and respiratory conditions may be aggravated by repeated over-exposures to this gas product. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicology Information) for additional information on the components of this gas mixture. Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, blood system, central nervous system effects, cardiovascular system, skin, eyes. CHRONIC: Neurological system, reproductive system, eyes.

OBSERVED EFFECT

Over-exposure to Carbon Monoxide can be indicated by the lips and fingernails turning bright red.

Slight symptoms (i.e. headache) after several hours of exposure.

Headache and discomfort experienced within 2-3 hours of exposure.

Within 30 minutes, slight palpitations of the heart occurs. Within 1.5 hours, there is a tendency to stagger.

Within 2 hours, there is mental confusion, headaches, and nausea. Unconsciousness within 30 minutes.

Potential for collapse and death before warning symptoms.

OBSERVED EFFECT

Breathing and pulse rate increased, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.

Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn. Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If irritation of the skin develops after exposure to this gas mixture, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If irritation of the eye develops after exposure to this gas mixture, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture. Carbon Monoxide, a component of this gas mixture, can aggravate some diseases of the cardiovascular system, such as coronary artery disease and angina pectoris. Because of the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, eye disorders or skin problems may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure. Hyperbaric oxygen is the most efficient antidote to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, the optimum range being 2-2.5 atm. A special mask, or, preferably, a compression chamber to utilize oxygen at these pressures is required. Avoid administering stimulant drugs. Be observant for initial signs of pulmonary edema in the event of severe inhalation over-exposures.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

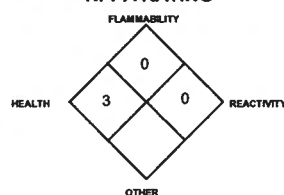
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture contains toxic gases, Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, and presents an health hazard to firefighters. This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not Sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not Sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of over-exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, the toxic components of this gas mixture, and other safety hazards related to the remaining components of this gas mixture, than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. For emergency disposal,

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (continued)

secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for Hydrogen Sulfide, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide level must be below exposure level listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients) and Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area. If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify cylinders containing a gas mixture with Hydrogen Sulfide or Carbon Monoxide. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately. Eye wash stations/safety showers should be near areas where this gas mixture is used or stored. All work operations should be monitored in such a way that emergency personnel can be immediately contacted in the event of a release. All work practices should minimize releases of Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide-containing gas mixtures.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C (70°F)). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING! Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.**

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: **WARNING!** Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Oxygen, Hydrogen Sulfide, and Carbon Monoxide.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Use supplied air respiratory protection if the levels of components exceeds exposure limits presented in Section 2 (Composition and Information of Ingredients) and Oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or unknown, during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.16.33% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following NIOSH respiratory protection recommendations for Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are provided for further information.

NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

Up to 100 ppm:

Powered air-purifying respirator with cartridge(s) to protect against hydrogen sulfide; gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or SAR; or full-facepiece SCBA.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or escape-type SCBA

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Hydrogen Sulfide is 100 ppm.

NIOSH/OSHA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

Up to 350 ppm

Supplied Air Respirator (SAR)

Up to 875 ppm

Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous flow mode.

Up to 1200 ppm

Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or full-facepiece SCBA; or full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR).

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentration or IDLH Conditions: Positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA.

Escape: Gas mask with canister to protect against carbon monoxide; or escape-type SCBA.

NOTE: End of Service Life Indicator (ESLI) required for gas masks.

NOTE: The IDLH concentration for Carbon Monoxide is 1200 ppm.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, the main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: .072 lbs/ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -345.8°F (-210°C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) (psig): Not applicable.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

BOILING POINT: -320.4°F (-195.8°C)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

The following information is for this gas mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: 0.13 ppm (Hydrogen Sulfide)

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This gas mixture is a colorless gas which has an rotten egg-like odor, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): Continuous inhalation of low concentrations of this gas mixture may cause olfactory fatigue, due to the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide, so the odor is not a good warning property of a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation. Wet lead acetate paper can be used for leak detection. The paper turns black in the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide. Cadmium chloride solutions can also be used. Cadmium solutions will turn yellow upon contact with Hydrogen Sulfide.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Methane include carbon oxides. The decomposition products of Hydrogen Sulfide include water and sulfur oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in Nitrogen (the main component of this gas mixture). Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. Components of this gas mixture (Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane) are also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride). Carbon Monoxide is mildly corrosive to nickel and iron (especially at high temperatures and pressures). Hydrogen Sulfide is corrosive to most metals, because it reacts with these substances to form metal sulfides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

NITROGEN:

There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

METHANE:

There are no specific toxicology data for Methane. Methane is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

CARBON MONOXIDE:

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 1807 ppm/4 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 2444 ppm/4 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 5718 ppm/4 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-wild bird species) 1334 ppm
LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 4 mg/m³/12 hours:

Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Blood: methemoglobinemia-carboxyhemoglobin
LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 4000 ppm/30 minutes
LCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 5000 ppm/5 minutes
LCLo (Inhalation-Dog) 4000 ppm/46 minutes
LCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 4000 ppm
LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified) 5000 ppm/5 minutes

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 600 mg/m³/10 minutes:

Behavioral: headache
TCLo (Inhalation-Man) 650 ppm/45 minutes: Blood: methemoglobinemia-carboxyhemoglobin;

Behavioral: changes in psychophysiological tests
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1800 ppm/1 hour/14 days-Intermittent: Cardiac: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 mg/m³/8 hours/10 weeks-Intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Behavioral: muscle contraction or spasticity

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 96 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 ppm/5 hours/20 days-Intermittent: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, changes in other cell count (unspecified), changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count

TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 5983 mg/kg/18 weeks-Intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g., TP, bilirubin, cholesterol)

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 200 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 200 mg/m³/3 hours/13 weeks-Intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Cardiac: other changes; Blood: hemorrhage

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 mg/m³/5 hours/30 weeks-continuous: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction), EKG changes not diagnostic of specified effects, pulse rate increase, without fall in BP

CARBON MONOXIDE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 50 ppm/30 days-Intermittent: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: structural or functional change in trachea or bronchi

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 mg/m³/5 hours/4 weeks-Intermittent: Endocrine: hyperglycemia

TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 200 ppm/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells, other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 75 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects; Effects on Newborn: behavioral

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 1-22 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: cardiovascular (circulatory) system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 1-22 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain), behavioral

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1 mg/m³/24 hours: female 72 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: menstrual cycle changes or disorders, parturition; Fertility: female fertility index (e.g., # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 150 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 75 ppm/24 hours: female 0-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: immune and reticuloendothelial system

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 65 ppm/24 hours: female 7-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 250 ppm/7 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 125 ppm/24 hours: female 7-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 8 pph/1 hour: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g., # fetuses per litter; measured before birth); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus), fetal death

CARBON MONOXIDE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 50 ppm/24 hours/8 weeks-continuous: Blood: changes in platelet count

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 8 pph/1 hour: female 8 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central Nervous System

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 180 ppm/24 hours: female 1-30 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: stillbirth, viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive)

Micronucleus Test (Inhalation-Mouse) 1500 ppm/10 minutes

Sister Chromatid Exchange (Inhalation-Mouse) 2500 ppm/10 minutes

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 444 ppm: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Gastrointestinal: hypermotility, diarrhea; Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: urine volume increased

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 634 ppm/1 hour

LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 600 ppm/30 minutes

LCLo (Inhalation-Man) 5700 µg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema

LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 800 ppm/5 minutes

LCLo (Inhalation-Mammal-species unspecified) 800 ppm/5 minutes

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 30 ppm/6 hours/10 weeks-Intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): olfactory nerve change, effect, not otherwise specified

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1200 mg/m³/2 hours/5 days-Intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 100 ppm/8 hours/5 weeks-Intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: cytochrome oxidases (including oxidative phosphorylation)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 80 ppm/6 hours/90 days-Intermittent: Brain and Coverings: changes in brain weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 20 ppm: female 6-22 day(s) after conception lactating female 21 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: physical

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 80 ppm/6 hours/90 days-Intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 40 mg/m³/5 hours/30 weeks-Intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITATION OF PRODUCT: This gas mixture is irritating to the eyes, and may be irritating to the skin.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to be skin or respiratory sensitizers.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity: This gas mixture contains components that may cause embryotoxic effects in humans; however, due to the small total amount of the components, embryotoxic effects are not expected to occur.

Teratogenicity: This gas mixture is not expected to cause teratogenic effects in humans due to the small cylinder size and small total amount of all components. The Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture which exists up to 1%, can cause teratogenic effects in humans. Severe exposure to Carbon Monoxide during pregnancy has caused adverse effects and the death of the fetus. In general, maternal symptoms are an indicator of the potential risk to the fetus since Carbon Monoxide is toxic to the mother before it is toxic to the fetus.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this gas mixture are not reported to cause adverse reproductive effects in humans.

A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have been determined for components of this gas mixture, as follows:

CHEMICAL DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
CARBON MONOXIDE • Carboxyhemoglobin in blood • Carbon monoxide in end-exhaled air	• End of shift • End of shift	• 3.5% of hemoglobin • 20 ppm

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

CARBON MONOXIDE:

Atmospheric Fate: A photochemical model was used to quantify the sensitivity of the tropospheric oxidants ozone (O₃) and OH to changes in methane (CH₄), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and NO emissions and to perturbations in climate and stratospheric chemistry. In most cases, increased CH₄ and CO emissions will suppress OH (negative coefficients) in increased O₃ (positive coefficients) except in areas where NO and O₃ influenced by pollution are sufficient to increased OH. In most regions, NO, CO, and CH₄ emission increased will suppress OH and increased O₃, but these trends may be opposed by stratospheric O₃ depletion and climate change.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

Water Solubility = 1 g/242 mL at 20°C.

Plant toxicity: Continuous fumigation of plants with 300 or 3000 ppb Hydrogen Sulfide caused leaf lesions, defoliation, and reduced growth with severity of injury correlated to dose. At higher (3.25 and 5.03 ppm) Hydrogen Sulfide, significant reductions in leaf CO₂ and water vapor exchanges occurred, and stomatal openings were depressed. When Hydrogen Sulfide gas was applied to 29 species of green plants for 5 hours, young, rapidly elongating tissues were more sensitive to injury than older tissues. Symptoms included scorching of young shoots and

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION(continued)

leaves, basal and marginal scorching of older leaves. Mature leaves were unaffected. Seeds exposed to Hydrogen Sulfide gas showed delay in germination.

Persistence: Converts to elemental sulfur upon standing in water.

Major Species Threatened: Aquatic and animal life plants may be injured if exposed to 5 ppm in air over 24 hours.

Biodegradation: Microorganisms in soil and water are involved in oxidation-reduction reactions that oxidize hydrogen sulfide to elemental sulfur.

Members of the genera Beggiatoa, Thioploca, and Thiotrix function in transition zones between aerobic and anaerobic conditions where both molecular oxygen and hydrogen sulfide are found. Also, some photosynthetic bacteria oxidize hydrogen sulfide to elemental sulfur. Members of the families Chlorobiaceae and Chromatiaceae (purple sulfur bacteria) are obligate aerobes and are phototrophic, and are found in waters with high H₂S concentrations. The interactions of these organisms form part of the global sulfur cycle.

Bioconcentration: Does not have bioaccumulation or food chain contamination potential.

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C; 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on plant and animal life. Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide, components of this gas mixture, can be deadly to exposed animal life, producing symptoms similar to those experienced by humans. This gas mixture may also be harmful to plant life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on this gas mixture's effects on aquatic life. The presence of more than a trace of the Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is a hazard to fish. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for the Hydrogen Sulfide component of this gas mixture:

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

LC₅₀ (Asellus arthropods) 96 hours = 0.111 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Crangon arthropods) 96 hours = 1.07 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Gammarus arthropods) 96 hours = 0.84 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Ephemera) 96 hours = 0.316 mg/L

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Flies) > 960 minutes = 380 mg/m³

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Flies) 7 minutes = 1,500 mg/m³

LC₅₀,F (bluegill, eggs) 72 hours = 0.0190 mg/L

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (continued):

LC₅₀,F (bluegill, 35-day-old fry) 96 hours = 0.0131 mg/L

LC₅₀,F (bluegill, juveniles) 96 hours = 0.0478 mg/L

LC₅₀,F (bluegill, adults) 96 hours = 0.0448 mg/L

LC₅₀,F (fathead minnows) 96 hours = 0.0071-0.55 mg/L

LC₅₀,F (bluegill) 96 hours = 0.0090-0.0140 mg/L

LC₅₀,F (brook trout) 96 hours = 0.0216-0.0308 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) = 100 mg/L

HYDROGEN SULFIDE (continued):

Lethal (goldfish) 96 hours = 10 mg/L

Toxic (carp) 24 hours = 3.3 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 24 hours = 4.3 mg/L

Toxic (sunfish) 1 hour = 4.9 to 5.3 mg/L

Toxic (goldfish) 200 hours = 5 mg/L

Toxic (minnows) 24 hours = 5-6 mg/L

Toxic (carp) 24 hours = 6-25 mg/L
Toxic (trout) 15 minutes = 10 mg/L
Toxic (goldfish) 24 hours = 25 mg/L
Toxic (tench) 3 hours = 100 mg/L
MATC,F (fathead minnows) 0.0037 mg/L
MATC,F (bluegill) 0.0004 mg/L
MATC,F (brook trout) 0.055 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Non-Flammable Gas

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (continued):

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12

ERAP INDEX: 3000

PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: Forbidden

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: Forbidden

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: This gas mixture is subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, as follows:

CHEMICAL NAME	SARA 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SARA 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Hydrogen Sulfide	YES	YES	YES

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: Hydrogen Sulfide = 500 lb (227 kg)

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Hydrogen Sulfide = 100 lb (45 kg)

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- Hydrogen Sulfide and Carbon Monoxide are subject to the reporting requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000.
- Hydrogen Sulfide and Methane are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for each of these gases is 10,000 pounds and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.
- Depending on specific operations involving the use of this gas mixture, the regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals may be applicable (29 CFR 1910.119). Hydrogen Sulfide is listed in Appendix A of this regulation. The Threshold Quantity for Hydrogen Sulfide under this regulation is 1500 lbs (and so one cylinder of this gas mixture will not be affected by this regulation).
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR part 82).
- Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Hydrogen Sulfide is listed under this regulation in Table 1 as a Regulated Substance (Toxic Substance), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION(continued)

Carbon Monoxide and Methane are listed under this regulation in Table 3, as Regulated Substances (Flammable), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,553 kg) or greater, and so this mixture will not be affected by the regulation.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Florida - Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide

Illinois - Toxic Substance List: Carbon Monoxide, Methane, Hydrogen Sulfide.

Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.

Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.

Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Methane.

North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: Hydrogen Sulfide.

Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen, Hydrogen Sulfide, Methane.

Texas - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Sulfide.

West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: Hydrogen Sulfide.

Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Hydrogen Sulfide

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): The Carbon Monoxide component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists. **WARNING!** This gas mixture contains a compound known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Classes A and D2A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"

AV-1 "Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"

"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609

Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

For the following RAE Part Numbers:

600-0001-000, 600-0002-000

600-0002-001, 600-0026-000

600-0027-000, 600-0069-000



AIR LIQUIDE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NONFLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE

Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas:

Oxygen 0-23.5%; Isobutylene, 0.0005-0.9%

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable

CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable

FORMULA: Not Applicable

Document Number: 50054

Note: The Material Safety Data Sheet is for this gas mixture supplied in cylinders with 33 cubic feet (935 liters) or less gas capacity (DOT - 39 cylinders). This MSDS has been developed for various gas mixtures with the composition of components within the ranges listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Refer to the product label for information on the actual composition of the product.

PRODUCT USE: Calibration of Monitoring and Research Equipment
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CALGAZ
ADDRESS: 821 Chesapeake Drive
Cambridge, MD 21613
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BUSINESS PHONE: 1-410-228-6400
General MSDS Information: 1-713/868-0440
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH IDLH ppm	OTHER ppm
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm		
Isobutylene	115-11-7	0.0005-0.9%	There are no specific exposure limits for Isobutylene.					
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0-23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen.					
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established.

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This gas mixture has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture. Releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated. Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness and other central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The most significant route of over-exposure for this gas mixture is by inhalation.

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The chief health hazard associated with this gas mixture is when this gas mixture contains less than 19.5% Oxygen and is released in a small, poorly-ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space). Under this circumstance, an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN

12-16% Oxygen:

10-14% Oxygen:

6-10% Oxygen:

Below 6%:

OBSERVED EFFECT

Breathing and pulse rate increase, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.

Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.

Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness. Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Over-exposure to this gas mixture may cause the following health effects:

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The most significant hazard associated with this gas mixture when it contains less than 19.5% oxygen is the potential for exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Symptoms of oxygen deficiency include respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, unconsciousness, and death. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color. Additionally, Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness or central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, eyes. CHRONIC: Heart, cardiovascular system, central nervous system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD

(BLUE)

1

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD

(RED)

0

PHYSICAL HAZARD

(YELLOW)

0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES RESPIRATORY HANDS BODY

See Section 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen, if necessary; treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (In air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

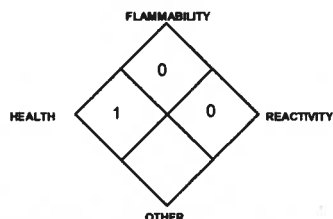
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment.

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LEAK RESPONSE: Due to the small size and content of the cylinder, an accidental release of this gas mixture presents significantly less risk of an oxygen deficient environment and other safety hazards than a similar release from a larger cylinder. However, as with any chemical release, extreme caution must be used during emergency response procedures. In the event of a release in which the atmosphere is unknown, and in which other chemicals are potentially involved, evacuate immediate area. Such releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a leak, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for oxygen. Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area.

If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify the cylinders containing this gas mixture. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: Cylinders should be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked-over. Cylinders must be protected from the environment, and preferably kept at room temperature (approximately 21°C [70°F]). Cylinders should be stored in dry, well-ventilated areas, away from sources of heat, ignition, and direct sunlight. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent full containers from being stored for long periods of time. These cylinders are not refillable. **WARNING! Do not refill DOT 39 cylinders. To do so may cause personal injury or property damage.**

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING GAS CYLINDERS: **WARNING!** Compressed gases can present significant safety hazards. During cylinder use, use equipment designed for these specific cylinders. Ensure all lines and equipment are rated for proper service pressure.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No special ventilation systems or engineering controls are needed under normal circumstances of use. As with all chemicals, use this gas mixture in well-ventilated areas. If this gas mixture is used in a poorly-ventilated area, install automatic monitoring equipment to detect the levels of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special respiratory protection is required under normal circumstances of use. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% in the workplace. Use supplied air respiratory protection when oxygen levels are below 19.5%, or during emergency response to a release of this gas mixture. During an emergency situation, before entering the area, check the concentration of Methane and Oxygen. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or appropriate Canadian Standards.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear leather gloves when handling cylinders. Chemically resistant gloves should be worn when using this gas mixture. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION: No special protection is needed under normal circumstances of use. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The following information is for Nitrogen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.072 lbs/ft³ (1.153 kg/m³)

BOILING POINT: -195.8°C (-320.4°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.023

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.

The following information is for Oxygen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.083 lb/cu ft (1.326 kg/m³)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -218.8°C (-361.8°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 1.105

SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol at 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.04.91

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.

VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.

The following information is for the gas mixture.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): There are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -210°C (-345.8°F)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft³/lb): 13.8

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

BOILING POINT: -183.0°C (-297.4°F)

pH: Not applicable.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 32.00

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

VOLUME (ft³/lb): 12.1

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of isobutylene include carbon oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in the Nitrogen component of this gas mixture. Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. The isobutylene component of this gas mixture is also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for the components of this gas mixture:

ISOBUTYLENE:

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat) = 620,000 mg/kg/4 hours

LC₅₀ (inhalation, mouse) = 415,000 mg/kg

NITROGEN:

There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with rapidly expanding gases can be irritating to exposed skin and eyes.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to cause human skin or respiratory sensitization.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Embryotoxicity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.

Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for the components in gas mixture.

A **mutagen** is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of this gas mixture occur naturally in the atmosphere. The gas will be dissipated rapidly in well-ventilated areas. The following environmental data are applicable to the components of this gas mixture.

OXYGEN: Water Solubility = 1 volume Oxygen/32 volumes water at 20°C. Log K_{ow} = -0.65

NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0°C. 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20°C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on plant and animal life.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. Cylinders with undesired residual product may be safely vented outdoors with the proper regulator. For further information, refer to Section 16 (Other Information).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS GAS MIXTURE IS HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.

Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This gas is considered as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. ("Oxygen, Nitrogen") or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12

ERAP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None

PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: 75

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126

NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this gas mixture. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- No component of this gas mixture is subject to the requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000 (under the 1989 PELs).
- Isobutylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 10,000 pounds.
- The regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals are not applicable (29 CFR 1910.119).
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR Part 82).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

- Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Isobutylene is listed under this regulation in Table 3 as Regulated Substances (Flammable Substances), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,554 kg) or greater.

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: The components of this gas mixture are covered under the following specific State regulations:

Alaska - Designated Toxic and Hazardous Substances: No.
California - Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants: Nitrogen.
Florida - Substance List: Oxygen, Isobutylene.
Illinois - Toxic Substance List: No.
Kansas - Section 302/313 List: No.
Massachusetts - Substance List: Oxygen, Isobutylene.
Michigan - Critical Materials Register: No.
Minnesota - List of Hazardous Substances: No.
Missouri - Employer Information/Toxic Substance List: No.
New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Isobutylene.
North Dakota - List of Hazardous Chemicals, Reportable Quantities: No.
Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen, Isobutylene.
Rhode Island - Hazardous Substance List: Oxygen, Nitrogen.
Texas - Hazardous Substance List: No.
West Virginia - Hazardous Substance List: No.
Wisconsin - Toxic and Hazardous Substances: : No.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this gas mixture is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT DOT-39 NRC (Non-Refillable Cylinder) PRODUCTS

DOT 39 cylinders ship as hazardous materials when full. Once the cylinders are relieved of pressure (empty) they are not considered hazardous material or waste. Residual gas in this type of cylinder is not an issue because toxic gas mixtures are prohibited. Calibration gas mixtures typically packaged in these cylinders are Nonflammable n.o.s., UN 1956. A small percentage of calibration gases packaged in DOT 39 cylinders are flammable or oxidizing gas mixtures.

For disposal of used DOT-39 cylinders, it is acceptable to place them in a landfill if local laws permit. Their disposal is no different than that employed with other DOT containers such as spray paint cans, household aerosols, or disposable cylinders of propane (for camping, torch etc.). When feasible, we recommended recycling for scrap metal content. CALGAZ will do this for any customer that wishes to return cylinders to us prepaid. All that is required is a phone call to make arrangements so we may anticipate arrival. Scrapping cylinders involves some preparation before the metal dealer may accept them. We perform this operation as a service to valued customers who want to participate.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"
AV-1 "Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"
"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519
619/670-0609
Fax on Demand: 1-800/231-1366



This Material Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR, 1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this gas mixture. To the best of CALGAZ knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.



**ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC**

**ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009**

ATTACHMENT Z

SITE SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD



ENVIRONMENTAL
RESTORATION, LLC

ERRS REGION 5, CONTRACT EP-S5-09-05
SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
ECONOMY PLATING
AUGUST 12, 2009

SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that N. K. H. W. E. conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)

course for _____ at the
(Company Name)

EP5:09 Economy Plating project on 8-31-09
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 1/2 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☒
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological) ☒
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants ☒
- Safe work practices ☒
- Training requirements ☒
- Medical Surveillance ☒
- Control Zones ☒
- Monitoring ☒
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☒
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☒
- Emergency response procedures ☒
- Hazard communication ☒
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☒

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Lauren Cook
Name (Print)

Lauren S. Cook
Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that N. H. W. E. conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for ER at the
(Company Name)
EPS-09 Economy Plating project on 8-31-09.
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 1/2 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☒
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological) ☒
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants ☒
- Safe work practices ☒
- Training requirements ☒
- Medical Surveillance ☒
- Control Zones ☒
- Monitoring ☒
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☒
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☒
- Emergency response procedures ☒
- Hazard communication ☒
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☒

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Mandrell Davis
Name (Print)

Mandrell Davis
Signature



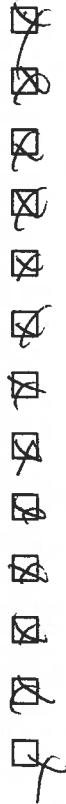
SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that N. H. W. G. conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for ER at the
(Company Name)
EDS-09 Economy Platina project on 8-31-09
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 4.5 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological)
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants
- Safe work practices
- Training requirements
- Medical Surveillance
- Control Zones
- Monitoring
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment
- Personnel and equipment decontamination
- Emergency response procedures
- Hazard communication
- Blood borne pathogen briefing



The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Jamie Robinson
Name (Print)

Jamie Robinson
Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that IVK HWE conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for _____ at the
(Company Name)
EP5-09 Economy Plating project on 8-31-09
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 1/2 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological)
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants
- Safe work practices
- Training requirements
- Medical Surveillance
- Control Zones
- Monitoring
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment
- Personnel and equipment decontamination
- Emergency response procedures
- Hazard communication
- Blood borne pathogen briefing



The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Keith Lesvink
Name (Print)

Keith Lesvink
Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that VIEHWEG conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for _____ at the
(Company Name)
EP5-09 - Economy Platform project on 8-31-09
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 1/2 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological)
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants
- Safe work practices
- Training requirements
- Medical Surveillance
- Control Zones
- Monitoring
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment
- Personnel and equipment decontamination
- Emergency response procedures
- Hazard communication
- Blood borne pathogen briefing



The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Ramon Mendoza
Name (Print)

[Signature]
Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that TViehweg conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for ER at the
(Company Name)
EP5-09 Economy Platform project on 8-31-09
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was 4 1/2 hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological)
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants
- Safe work practices
- Training requirements
- Medical Surveillance
- Control Zones
- Monitoring
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment
- Personnel and equipment decontamination
- Emergency response procedures
- Hazard communication
- Blood borne pathogen briefing



The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

TViehweg
Name (Print)

TViehweg
Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that _____ conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for _____ at the
(Company Name)
_____ project on _____.
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was _____ hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☐
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological) ☐
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants ☐
- Safe work practices ☐
- Training requirements ☐
- Medical Surveillance ☐
- Control Zones ☐
- Monitoring ☐
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☐
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☐
- Emergency response procedures ☐
- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Name (Print)

Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that _____ conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)
course for _____ at the
(Company Name)
_____ project on _____.
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was _____ hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☐
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- Safe work practices ☐
- Training requirements ☐
- Medical Surveillance ☐
- Control Zones ☐
- Monitoring ☐
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☐
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☐
- Emergency response procedures ☐
- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Name (Print)

Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that _____ conducted a Site-Specific Training
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course for _____ at the
(Company Name)
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(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

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Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

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- Medical Surveillance ☐
- Control Zones ☐
- Monitoring ☐
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☐
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☐
- Emergency response procedures ☐
- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Name (Print)

Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that _____ conducted a Site-Specific Training
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course for _____ at the
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(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

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- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

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Name (Print)

Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

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(Instructor's name)

course for _____ at the
(Company Name)

_____ project on _____
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was _____ hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☐
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological) ☐
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants ☐
- Safe work practices ☐
- Training requirements ☐
- Medical Surveillance ☐
- Control Zones ☐
- Monitoring ☐
- Selection, use, and limitation, of personal protective equipment ☐
- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☐
- Emergency response procedures ☐
- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Name (Print)

Signature



SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING RECORD

This is to advise that _____ conducted a Site-Specific Training
(Instructor's name)

course for _____ at the
(Company Name)

_____ project on _____
(TO #, Project Name) (Date)

The total duration of the instructions was _____ hours.

Instruction covered the topics checked off below:

- Site Location, Description and History ☐
- Potential site hazards (chemical, physical, and biological) ☐
- Chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of site contaminants ☐
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- Personnel and equipment decontamination ☐
- Emergency response procedures ☐
- Hazard communication ☐
- Blood borne pathogen briefing ☐

The following participant attended the training course for the full duration indicated above.

Name (Print)

Signature