HEARTLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES INC.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

USEPA Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant for Assessment of

Gary Gang Response Investigative Team (GRIT) Building /

Former Gary National Bank Building

Asbestos Building Inspection

Prepared by

HEARTLAND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
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July 2024

HEA No. 5113-24-14

Revision 0

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Prepared for:

Indiana Finance Authority
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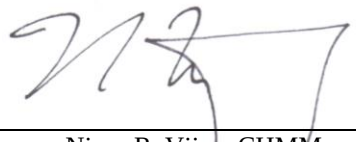
For the Site:

Gary GRIT Building / Former Gary National Bank Building
527 - 543 Washington Street
Gary, Indiana 46402
Heartland Project #5113-24-14
Indiana Brownfields Program Site #4240406

Report prepared by:



07/01/2024

Nivas R. Vijay, CHMM
Senior Project Manager / Principal
Heartland Environmental Associates, Inc.

Date

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Within the scope of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant provided to the City of Gary (City), this Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) is being prepared to cover the asbestos building inspection of the Gary Gang Response Initiation Team (GRIT) Building / former Gary National Bank commercial building addressed 527 - 543 Washington Street in Gary, Indiana.

The City has leveraged its USEPA Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant (Grant #4B00E03203) to facilitate pre-demolition asbestos building inspection activities to be completed at this facility. The purpose of this grant is to conduct a site assessment to evaluate for the presence and/or absence of both regulated and non-regulated asbestos containing materials (ACMs) which may require planning and proper abatement prior to any future planned renovation and/or demolition of the existing site building.

Heartland Environmental Associates, Inc. (Heartland) is pleased to provide the City and the USEPA with this SAP for asbestos building inspection activities to be completed at the Gary GRIT Building / former Gary National Bank commercial building addressed 527 - 543 Washington Street in Gary, Indiana. This SAP has been developed for site activities to be completed under the USEPA Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant. The purpose of this SAP is to document, and report proposed sampling activities and rationale, outline data quality objectives, data generation methodologies and quality assurance measures associated with this building inspection. All sampling procedures and analytical methods will be conducted in accordance with the approved, grant-wide Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) submitted for this grant.

The subject property is located on one (1) parcel of land (Parcel ID #45-08-04-429-002.000-004) situated on an area of approximately 0.34-acres. The site building encompasses the majority of property parcel. The subject property was accessible via Washington Street to the west and the adjoining alleyway to the east. A site location map is provided as Figure 1. A site location map depicting the site and parcel boundaries is provided as Figure 2.

The site building consisted of one (1) two-story vacant former commercial building. The building was constructed on a basement with a concrete foundation. The building was constructed of a mix of steel and concrete frame and finished with a brick façade. The interior of the building was generally segmented with plaster and brick walls, with portions of the interior of the building segregated with plaster and/or sheetrock walls over wood or concrete frame. The building consisted of concrete floors, with areas of resilient vinyl flooring material and carpeting overtop concrete in select areas of the building. Roofing was concrete with asphalt roofing materials overtop concrete decking.

Based on a review of historical documentation, the northern portion of the subject property was

initially developed circa 1915 as a garage. The subject property was redeveloped circa 1918 for commercial purposes, with the present-day site building erected around this time period. The building was initially occupied by a department store (Montgomery Ward) from this time through the mid-1950s, when the site building began operation as Gary National Bank. The southern portion of the site building began operation as Burke Printing (addressed at 543 Washington Street) around this time period as well. The facility operated in this capacity until the mid-1980s, when the site building, minus the southern portion of the site building, was vacated. The southern portion of the site building was vacated in the early to mid-2000s.

The building was later occupied by the Gary Police Department and Gary GRIT from the mid to late-2000s through the early to mid-2010s, when the building was vacated. The site building has been vacant and not in use since this time frame.

Heartland, as part of environmental evaluation and due diligence site activities, conducted a Phase I ESA for the project site. Based on the findings of Heartland's Phase I ESA dated June 3, 2024, the following Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified:

- *During the time of the site reconnaissance, the site building was observed as having an older boiler system, located in the eastern basement portion of the site building. A fill port was observed directly outside the building in the direct vicinity of this boiler system, which likely indicates that a heating oil and/or fuel oil underground storage tank (UST) is present at this location, potentially utilized as part of historical onsite boiler operations. Furthermore, historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps reviewed identified a potential gasoline UST located near the southeastern corner of the site building.*

  No documentation was available for review pertaining to this potential UST, including any registration and/or sampling documentation. The potential exists that previously unknown and/or unquantified releases and/or spills may have occurred associated with historical operation of this UST that may have adversely impacted the subject property parcel; therefore, historical operation of this UST located on subject property is considered an REC.

  The potential for adverse chemical impact to subsurface media resulting from historical onsite UST operations further constitutes a Vapor Encroachment Condition (VEC) for the subject property.

- *The subject property is located in an historically commercially developed area in downtown Gary, Indiana. Several commercial businesses were identified in historical city directories as neighboring the subject property to the north, south, east and west. Of particular note are several historical dry cleaners and laundry facilities, including dry cleaners located directly west and southwest of the site across Washington Street (addressed during various time frames at 502 Washington Street, 510 Washington Street, 516 Washington Street, 522 Washington Street, 532 Washington Street, 538 Washington Street and 544 Washington Street). Listings for dry cleaners at these locations are shown in city directories dating as far back as 1922 and as recently as 1967. Additionally, several of these locations are listed on the State of Indiana Dry Cleaners*

database as being facilities that potentially conducted dry cleaning operations.

Due to the close proximity of several of these businesses with respect to the subject property, the potential exists that chemical impacts, if present and attributable to historical operations at these offsite properties, may have migrated towards and adversely impacted the subject property parcels. Therefore, historical nearby commercial operations are considered an REC for the subject property.

The potential for adverse chemical impact to subsurface media resulting from historical offsite neighboring property operations further constitutes a VEC for the subject property.

In addition to the above identified RECs, the following environmental concerns and/or Business Environmental Risks were noted for the subject property:

- *During the site reconnaissance, potential suspect asbestos containing materials (ACMs) in the form of acoustical ceiling tiles, plaster, sheetrock walls and ceilings, resilient vinyl flooring materials and associated mastics, boiler insulation, thermal systems insulation (TSI) pipe wrap, exterior transite soffit paneling and asphalt roofing materials were observed within and on the exterior of the site building. Based on the age of construction of the site building, the potential exists that these materials are asbestos containing. The presence of ACMs within the site building is considered a Business Environmental Risk.*

- *During the site reconnaissance, chipped and/or peeling paint was observed throughout the interior of the site building. Based on the age of construction of the site building, the potential exists that paint coated surfaces utilized lead-based paint.*

Based on the findings of this Phase I ESA, and after consultation with the City and the Indiana Brownfields Program (IBP) Project Manager, it has been determined that an asbestos building inspection is warranted to be completed for the site building in order to evaluate for the presence and/or absence of ACMs and to assist the City in planning for potential renovation and/or demolition activities. Note that a Phase II ESA has also been proposed for the subject property. A follow up SAP for future planned Phase II ESA activities will be submitted under separate cover to this building inspection SAP.

This SAP has been prepared to outline the scope of work for the recommended asbestos building inspection. Please note this site was given eligibility determination from the USEPA in April 2024. A copy of this eligibility determination letter can be provided upon request.

2.0 ASBESTOS BUILDING INSPECTION SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Sampling and Analysis

Heartland will conduct a pre-demolition asbestos building inspection for the onsite facility building. The USEPA National Emission Standard for a Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP): Asbestos (40 CFR 61, Subpart M) requires that operators of certain renovation/demolition projects give notification to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) prior to the commencement of site activities. This notification is required if friable ACMs or materials that could be made friable during demolition/renovation activities are present in the structure in certain quantities. These materials require removal prior to demolition/renovation activities if they may be disturbed. Friable ACMs are those materials that can be turned to dust by hand pressure and therefore would release asbestos fibers to the atmosphere.

Generally, when ACMs are removed, it requires proper planning and oversight, followed by sampling to confirm proper removal (termed clearance of abatement). As such, IDEM requires that an asbestos building inspection be conducted prior to any renovation/demolition project by a licensed asbestos building inspector in the State of Indiana.

Heartland will conduct a thorough asbestos building inspection of the facility building. The scope of work for the inspection will include the following tasks:

- Determination of any suspect materials;
- Determination of homogeneous areas (materials of the same color, texture and estimated age);
- Determination of presumed ACMs;
- Assessment of condition of suspect materials;
- Description of suspect material locations;
- Review of previously conducted asbestos inspections/sampling results;
- Determination of sampling locations in relation to previously collected samples;
- Sampling of suspect materials per OSHA and USEPA NESHAPs; and,
- Compilation of an asbestos survey report.

Coordination of the inspection and sampling activities will be conducted with the present-day site owner. A full site asbestos inspection, including developing a sampling and analysis plan, collection of appropriate samples and developing final reports, will be completed as part of the proposed scope of work for each of the site buildings.

Asbestos samples obtained from the same homogeneous material will be analyzed in successive order to determine the presence of asbestos. Analysis will continue until either a positive result is determined, or all samples of the homogeneous material are exhausted, whichever occurs first

(i.e., if the first sample analyzed is positive then the other homogenous samples will not be analyzed). It is anticipated at up to 100 samples will be collected for asbestos content. Final sampling numbers will be based on the results of the completed inspection and the identification of homogeneous materials. Homogeneous areas will include, but not be limited to, surfacing materials (i.e., plaster, textured paints, etc.), thermal systems insulation (TSI) pipe wrapping and fittings and miscellaneous materials.

Analysis will be performed by an accredited asbestos laboratory utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) with visual determination of the percent asbestos. PLM analysis with point counting is not within the scope of work defined here and will only be performed at the request of the site owner. Point counting is sometimes used on ACMs that contain asbestos in low amounts (less than 5 % asbestos) to determine if the actual content falls below the regulated amount. Point counting will only be conducted is determined necessary after consultation with the IBP.

Means necessary for gaining safe access to areas of infrequent traffic or difficult access (locked rooms, rooftops, ceilings, and mechanical areas) will need to be provided. Materials such as ladders, scaffolding or manlifts, lifeline and harness, or other protective gear required for safe access or entry may be brought on site.

After completion of these activities, a final asbestos building inspection report documenting our findings, conclusions and recommendations relative to asbestos will be provided. Quotes to properly abate encountered asbestos can be obtained from Heartland on behalf of the site owner as part of this project upon request.

All work completed by Heartland will be done in accordance with all federal, state and local safety and health regulations.

Estimated sampling volumes for the proposed scope of work outlined above are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1
Estimated Sampling Volume and Laboratory Analysis
Gary GRIT Building / Former Gary National Bank Building
Gary, Indiana
Asbestos Building Inspection

Sample Location	Anticipated Laboratory Analytical Parameters	Anticipated Sampling Matrix	Anticipated Number of Samples
HA – 1 up to HA - 25	Asbestos	Bulk Building Materials	Up to Seven Samples (Based on Square Footage) per HA

Table 1
Estimated Sampling Volume and Laboratory Analysis
Gary GRIT Building / Former Gary National Bank Building
Gary, Indiana
Asbestos Building Inspection

Sample Location	Anticipated Laboratory Analytical Parameters	Anticipated Sampling Matrix	Anticipated Number of Samples
FD – 1 – FD – 4	Asbestos	Bulk Building Materials	1 Bulk FD per every 20 Bulk Samples collected

HA – Homogeneous Area
FD – Field Duplicate; MS/MSD – Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate

Please note that all site activities completed will comply with USEPA *Principles for Greener Cleanups*.

3.0 SCHEDULE

Fieldwork will be scheduled within one (1) week of approval of this SAP. Fieldwork, including interior and exterior building inspection and sampling, is anticipated to take no more than two (2) business days. Laboratory analysis is anticipated to take up to seven (7) business days. The final Phase II ESA report will be submitted no later than fifteen (15) business days after the completion of field activities.

FIGURES

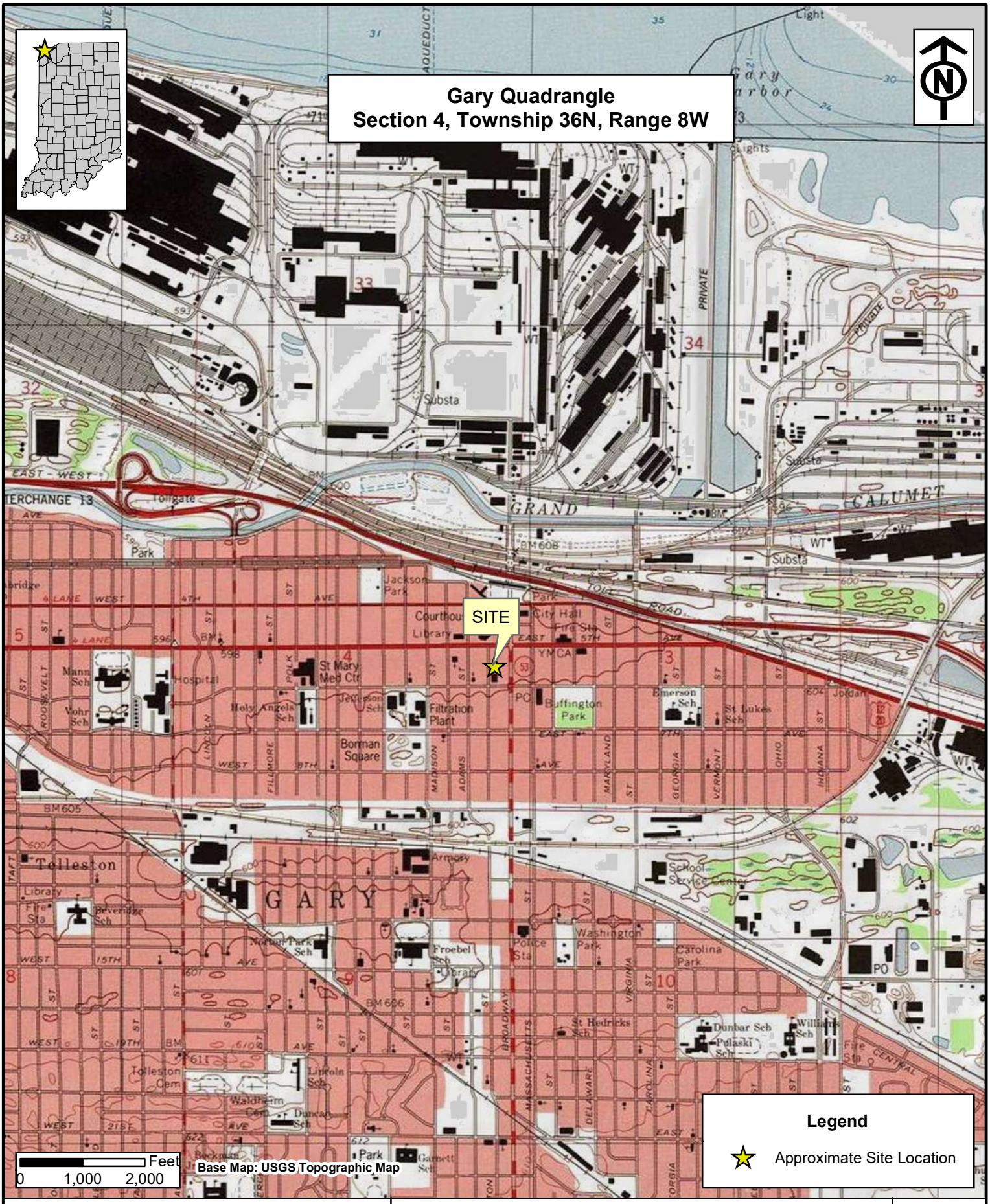

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FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP

GRIT BUILDING
527 – 543 WASHINGTON STREET
GARY, INDIANA 46402

Date: 5/13/2024
Scale: 1"=2,000'
Drawn By: NV

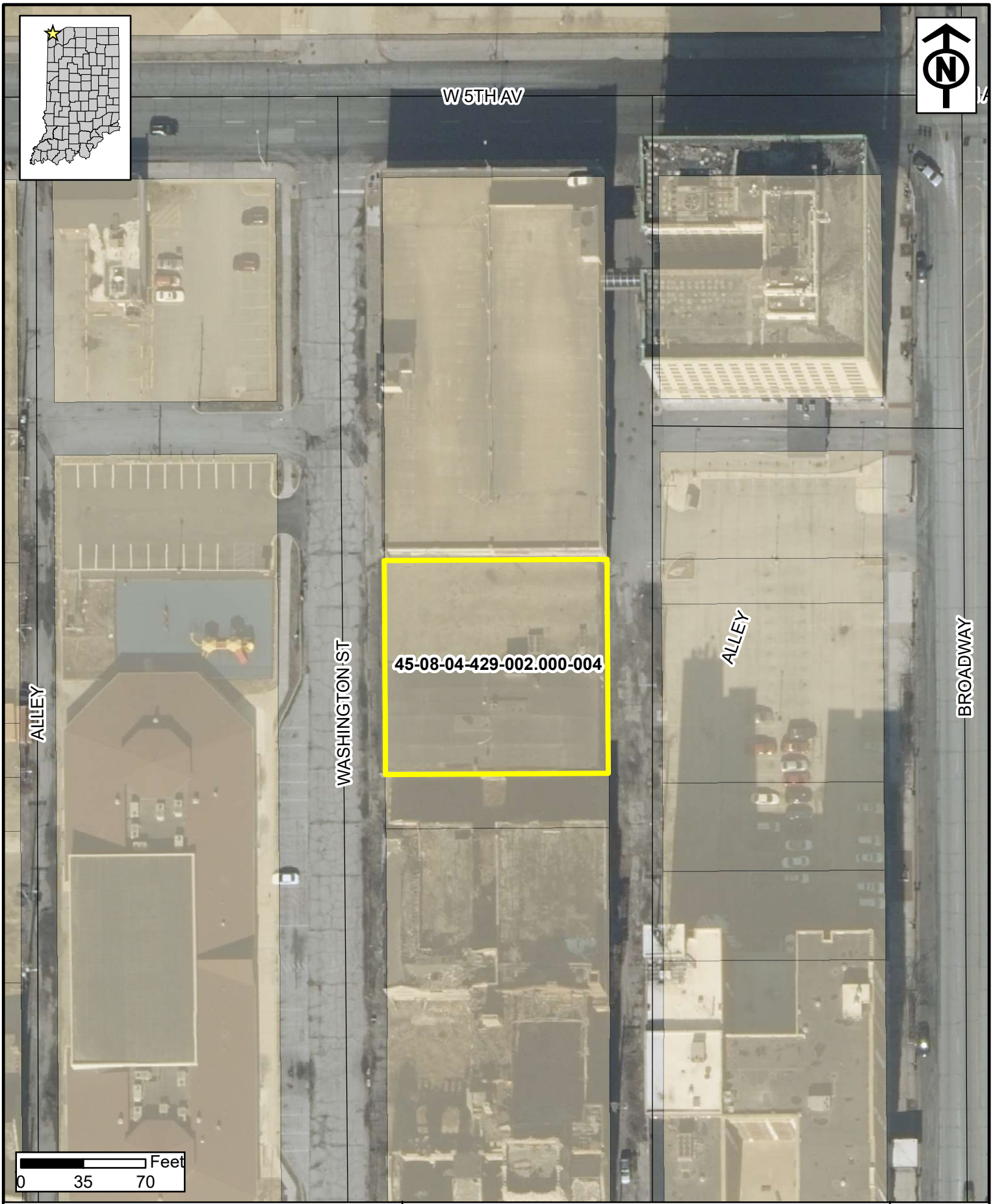

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FIGURE 2
SITE MAP W/PARCEL BOUNDARY

GRIT BUILDING
527 – 543 WASHINGTON STREET
GARY, INDIANA 46402

Date:
5/13/2024
Scale:
1"=70'
Drawn By:
NV

APPENDIX A

Heartland Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

HEARTLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES INC.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Gary Gang Response Investigative Team (GRIT) Building / Former Gary National Bank Building
527 – 543 Washington Street
Gary, Indiana 46402
Indiana Brownfields Program Site #4240406

July 2024

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Prepared for:

City of Gary Department of Redevelopment
c/o Office of Sustainability & Environmental Affairs Division
401 North Broadway Street
Gary, Indiana 46402

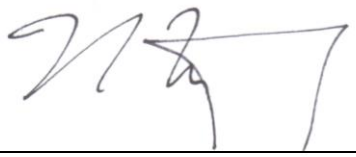
&

Indiana Finance Authority
c/o Indiana Brownfields Program
Attn: Ms. Lori Bebinger, Project Manager
100 North Senate Avenue, Suite 1275
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

For the Site:

Gary GRIT Building / Former Gary National Bank Building
527 - 543 Washington Street
Gary, Indiana 46402
Heartland Project #5113-24-14
Indiana Brownfields Program Site #4240406

Report prepared by:



Nivas R. Vijay, CHMM
Senior Project Manager / Principal
Heartland Environmental Associates, Inc.

07/01/2024
Date

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1.0 General Information

1.1. Project Name

Gary Gang Response Initiation Team (GRIT) Building / former Gary National Bank commercial building addressed 527 - 543 Washington Street in Gary, Indiana

1.2. Project Number

Heartland Project ID Number: 5113-24-14

1.3. Location

The subject property is located on one (1) parcel of land (Parcel ID #45-08-04-429-002.000-004) situated on an area of approximately 0.34-acres. The site building encompasses the majority of property parcel. The subject property is accessible via Washington Street to the west and the adjoining alleyway to the east.

The subject property is located in Section 4, Township 36 North, Range 8 West in Calumet Township, Lake County, Indiana. The site is represented on Figure 1 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Topographic Map of the Gary, Indiana Quadrangle.

1.4. Client

All work provided under the planned scope of work will be completed for the Indiana Finance Authority - Indiana Brownfields Program and the site owners, the City of Gary Department of Redevelopment. Work is being completed under Heartland's contract with the Indiana Brownfields Program to provide environmental assessment and remediation services for this specific project site and is funded through the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Community Wide Assessment Grant (CWAG) provided to the City of Gary.

1.5. Plan Prepared By

Nivas R. Vijay, CHMM - Senior Project Manager - Heartland Environmental Associates, Inc.

1.6. Plan Approved By

Sean E. Hall, LPG – Senior Project Manager - Heartland Environmental Associates, Inc.

2.0 Site Description

2.1. General Site Description

The subject property is located on one (1) parcel of land (Parcel ID #45-08-04-429-002.000-004) situated on an area of approximately 0.34-acres. The site building encompasses the majority of

property parcel. The subject property is accessible via Washington Street to the west and the adjoining alleyway to the east.

The site building consists of one (1) two-story vacant former commercial building. The building was constructed on a basement with a concrete foundation. The building was constructed of a mix of steel and concrete frame and finished with a brick façade. The interior of the building was generally segmented with plaster and brick walls, with portions of the interior of the building segregated with plaster and/or sheetrock walls over wood or concrete frame. The building consisted of concrete floors, with areas of resilient vinyl flooring material and carpeting overtop concrete in select areas of the building. Roofing was concrete with asphalt roofing materials overtop concrete decking.

3.0 Project Objectives(s)

3.1. Description of Work Area Activities Planned

The scope of work for this project involves the potential removal of an underground storage tank (UST) system, advancement of soil borings and the collection of soil and groundwater samples at the site. Potential remedial alternatives selected will be addressed as determined and include potential over-excavation and removal of impacted soils.

Further, an asbestos and lead-based paint building inspection is planned for the site structures.

4.0 Project Organization

Table 1

Team Member	Responsibility
Nivas R. Vijay, CHMM	Project Manager/Site Supervisor/Primary Point of Contact
Sean E. Hall, LPG	Health and Safety Officer
J.C. Sporleder, LPG	Project Manager/Site Personnel
Arthur McCormick	Site Personnel
Robert Raduchel	Staff Scientist / Site Personnel
All personnel allowed on site will have current Health & Safety Training as required by 29 CFR 1910.120.	

4.1. Responsibilities

4.1.1. Senior Project Manager/Site Supervisor

The Project Manager will be responsible for preparation of the site work plan, provide adequate personnel, time, and resources to conduct on-site activities. The Project Manager will also be

responsible for the project schedule and on-time completion of the project. The Project Manager is also responsible for overall site safety.

The Site Supervisor will be responsible for field team operations and safety. The Site Supervisor will manage daily site operations. The Site Supervisor will conduct daily on-site safety briefings and make sure proper safety procedures and policies are being conducted.

4.1.2. Health and Safety Officer

The Health and Safety Officer (HSO) will advise the Project Manager of all on-site health and safety issues. The HSO will develop or assist in development of this site-specific health and safety plan and is responsible for making sure that the procedures outlined in this plan are properly implemented. The safety officer shall be notified of any emergencies. The safety officer will be available to evaluate changes in site conditions or site operations that may potentially warrant changes in the site safety plan.

4.1.4. Site Personnel / Staff Scientist

Site personnel will be required to follow the safety policies and procedures outlined and set forth in this document. Each individual conducting operation at the site will be required to read and sign the safety plan.

4.1.5. Subcontractors

Drilling subcontractors and UST removal subcontractors conducted site work will be required to be trained on the health and safety plan and will be required to work within all state, federal and OSHA guidelines. Subcontractors involved with site operations dealing with hazardous materials will be required to have current 24 or 40-hour training under 29 CFR 1910.120. Heartland will inform subcontractors of potential site hazards and each subcontractor will be required to develop their own site-specific plan. Each subcontractor will be required to maintain a high level of safety while conducting operations.

4.1.6. Notes

- Any violations of the safety plan may result in disciplinary action against the individual.
- The safety plan may be changed at any time by the project manager due to changes in scope of work or site conditions. The project manager will be immediately notified of the changes.
- All on-site staff will review the safety plan with the senior project manager/project manager before entry onto the site.

5.0 Hazard Analysis

The chemical and physical hazards that may be present are discussed in the following subsections.

5.1. Chemical Hazards

The primary impacts encountered at the site are related to historic UST operations. These COCs include petroleum constituents (benzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and arsenic and lead. The chemical-specific Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limits (PELs) and chemical and physical properties are shown in the following table.

Table 2

Principal Contaminant(s)	PEL ppm	IDLH ppm	Incompatibilities & Reactivities	Symptoms/Effects of ACWE Exposure
Arsenic/Lead	0.050	100	Strong Oxidizers, acids, hydrogen peroxide	Eyes, nose and throat irritant, dizziness, headache, and nausea
VOC's/PAH's	-	-	Vary – Strong oxidizers	Eyes, nose and throat irritant, dizziness, headache, and nausea
Asbestos	0.01	-	N/A	Long term exposure risk. Not acute.
*: Represent potential on site exposures				

5.1.1. Waste Type(s)

- Free Product – Potentially, residual petroleum product in UST and collected with purged groundwater
- Liquid – Yes, water from soil borings and decontamination water, if necessary
- Solid – Yes, soil cuttings from borings, if necessary
- Sludge – Potentially, in UST
- Gas – Possible, volatile organic vapors from constituents in table above

5.1.2. Waste Characteristics

- **Corrosive** – Unlikely, metals and SVOCs if present, but will present minimal hazard.
- **Flammable –** Potentially. Flammable components not likely to be encountered, although degraded petroleum free product is present.
- **Reactive –** Unlikely.
- **Oxidizer –** No
- **Toxic –** Slightly, materials that may be present can be toxic in large quantities or high concentrations for what is expected during this phase of work. If levels of these chemicals reach the OSHA PELs, STELs, or IDLH, they could potentially be acutely toxic. This type of symptom would occur if a person inhaled a very large dose of these chemicals or ingested a large dose. Chronic or long-term exposure is most likely to occur in the human body when an exposure occurs in lower levels over an extended period of time. This may cause damage to

internal organs weeks or years after the exposure. Exposure levels for constituents listed in the table above are anticipated to be well below the OSHA PEL-Time Weighted Average (TWA). Because the materials are in a soil or water mix, the toxicity level of the material is anticipated to be very low.

5.1.3. Suspected Route of Exposure

- Ingestion – moderate; impacted soil particles from soil cuttings, but likely from improper sanitation after handling impacted soil or groundwater
- Inhalation – low; vapors from impacted soil or groundwater
- Skin Absorption – low; contact with impacted soil or groundwater.
- Is there potential for direct contact or splash? – Potentially, but unlikely with proper personal protective equipment (PPE). Employees must wear gloves when sampling soils or water.

5.1.4. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

The SDS for chemicals of concern are provided in Attachment A. Please refer to the SDS for proper first aid and other relevant hazard information. SDS for chemicals most likely to be present are included.

5.2. Physical Hazards

Physical hazards of major concern are trip hazards, heat and cold stress, equipment operations, system operations, and utilities. Each of these issues has been addressed in the following sections.

5.2.1. Heat Stress

This is a concern for this phase of the project, since operations will be conducted during the late summer months. The wearing of personal protective equipment puts a worker at considerable risks for heat stress. Results from over exposure to heat may include the following signs and symptoms.

Heat Rash results when moisture is held close to the skin when the body sweats, which prevents evaporation and clogs pores. Signs and symptoms include:

- Red rashes and
- Blotchy skin

Heat Cramps are caused by prolonged exposure to heat and sweating without adequate fluid and electrolyte replacement. Signs and symptoms include:

- Muscle spasms in the abdomen and muscled most heavily used, and
- Pain in the hands, feet and abdomen?

Heat Exhaustion occurs from increased stress on various body organs, including inadequate blood circulation due to cardiovascular insufficiency or dehydration. Signs and symptoms include:

- Pale skin
- Heavy sweating
- Dizziness, fainting, blurred vision, and
- Low blood pressure and a rapid pulse

Heat Stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Temperature regulation fails, and the body temperature rises to critical levels. Immediate action must be taken to cool the body before serious injury or death occurs. Competent medical help must be obtained immediately. Signs and symptoms include:

- Hot and unusually dry skin, red face
- Lack of or reduced perspiration
- Dizziness and confusion and
- Strong, rapid pulse, and coma?

To reduce the risk of heat exposure workers will drink 16 ounces of non-caffeinated fluid (preferably water or diluted drinks) before beginning work. Workers are urged to drink plenty of fluids throughout the work shift, as needed. A total of 1.6 gallons is recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain hydration. On-site medical monitoring will occur when ambient temperatures indicate the likelihood for heat stress to occur (i.e. Level A or B work).

Operations conducted wearing impermeable ensembles will follow the work/break schedule.

Table 3

Adjusted Temperature	Break Schedule
90 F or above	After 15 minutes of work
87.5 – 90 F	After 30 minutes of work
82.5-87.5 F	After 60 minutes of work
77.5-82.5 F	After 90 minutes of work
72.5-77.5 F	After 120 minutes of work

5.2.2. Cold Stress

Exposure to cold temperatures increases the likelihood and potential for worker disorders or conditions that could result in injury or illness. Strong wind accompanied by cold temperatures can exacerbate the occurrence of injury or illness. The two generally recognized cold disorders or conditions are frostbite and hypothermia. Contributing factors to these disorders or conditions are:

- Exposure to extremely cold air temperatures

- High winds (wind chill or equivalent chill temperature (ECT))
- Contact with liquids (groundwater)
- Inadequate clothing
- Poor worker health

Control measures to prevent cold stress include dressing in warm, layered clothing (insulated or water-impermeable clothing is best) and warming up as necessary by taking shelter or breaks. An outer shell of windproof material is essential to preventing cold stress in high wind conditions when the air temperature is below 39.2° F. Make sure to protect extremities, especially ears and hands. Skin should be kept dry to avoid additional opportunities for frostbite. Replace wet clothing immediately with warm dry clothing as needed.

5.2.3. Excessive Noise

Hearing protection must be utilized during noisy operations (i.e. when performing well installation activities) to conserve hearing. The drilling and sampling activities that will occur for this project should not require implementation of a hearing conservation program. If site operations indicate noise level TWAs above the OSHA Action Level of 85 dBA, then applicable regulations (29 CFR 1910.95, 29 CFR 1926.52 and 29 CFR 1926.101) will be followed for site operations with respect to hearing conservation.

5.2.4. Confined Space Entry

Not applicable for this project. Only Heartland personnel trained to enter areas determined to be a permit-required confined space should do so, if necessary.

5.2.5. Open Excavations

Potential based on UST removal activities. Only UST decommissioning certified personnel in the State of Indiana will be allowed to work with the open excavation areas.

5.2.6. Welding and/or Cutting

Welding is not expected for this project.

Heartland recommends that cold cutting or other similar methods be utilized in lieu of hot welding/cutting operations whenever possible. Welding operations should be performed in accordance with the general requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Q and any specific requirements of that subpart which apply (i.e. oxygen fuel gas welding on tanks and cylinders). The basic general requirements must address fire prevention and protection during welding operations (including providing fire extinguishers and training for personnel who may use them), personal protection of welders and associated personnel, and ventilation in the welding areas. Air monitoring for lower explosive limits (LELs) shall be performed before and during welding

operations. If air monitoring data indicates that a LEL exists, all welding/cutting operations should be halted immediately until the hazard is eliminated.

5.2.7. Flammable Liquids

Impacted media are noncombustible in nature; however, caution should be utilized when working with or near highly impacted medias, if found to be present on site. Flammable liquids used on site shall be handled, stored and marked properly. Flammable liquid containers will be OSHA-approved Safety Containers. Storage of flammable materials is not expected for this phase of work, but if containers will be stored at the site, they should be stored in a flammable storage cabinet or other appropriate secured location outside the exclusion zone. The area will be posted with NO SMOKING signs.

5.2.8. Equipment Operation/Tools

For the installation of soil borings and groundwater monitoring wells, Heartland will utilize a GeoProbe rig to conduct all site activities. Regular handheld tools will be utilized for all remaining aspects of the project. Heavy equipment (excavator/dozer) will be utilized for the UST removal and backfilling.

- **Equipment**

  Each piece of equipment in operation at the site will be inspected before it can be used at the site. This will be the responsibility of the subcontractor. The equipment will be inspected to make sure that all safety devices are clearly labeled and functioning properly. This will include safety lights, emergency shut-off devices, and audio warning devices. Inspections of equipment will also be completed daily. The inspections will attempt to identify any worn parts and/or damaged safety equipment. If a safety issue is discovered, the piece of equipment will be tagged, and placed out of commission. The equipment will either be replaced or repaired. Daily inspection sheets will remain in the custody of the excavator. Each piece of heavy equipment will have a working fire extinguisher and first aid kit.

- **Operators**

  Operators will be properly trained on each piece of equipment that they operate. This will be the responsibility of the subcontractor. Operators will have demonstrated competency in the operation of the equipment. Operators will inform other on-site staff of emergency shut-off switches and other safety devices that may be used during emergency situations.

- **Site Personnel**

  Employees will not be allowed on or in the proximity of equipment until they have been properly trained and have received a safety briefing. The site supervisor or site personnel will keep a record of this briefing. Staff shall stay out of the operating range of any heavy equipment onsite. Entry into the operating zone is allowed only after the operator's attention has been gained and all buckets or extensions have been grounded.

5.2.9. Slip, Trip, Fall Hazards

The site should be cleared of slip, trip, and fall hazards. Tools and equipment will be stored appropriately, so as not to cause a slip or trip hazard, after decontamination. Any liquids will be contained immediately; areas with permanent walking hazards will be identified with marking paint or caution tape. The site supervisors will complete an assessment of general housekeeping at the site.

5.2.10.Presence of Underground Utilities

In order to eliminate hazards from underground utilities such as electric lines and natural gas supply lines, an underground utility marking service will be notified 48 hours in advance of any excavation activities. The typical color markings used are shown below:

- **Electric:** Marked by red paint.
- **Gas**: Marked by yellow paint,
- **Water**: Marked by blue paint.
- **Sewer**: Marked by green paint.
- **Telephone**: Marked by orange paint.
- **Specify exact location**: Blocks of residential lots.
- **Precautions to be taken**: IUPPS will be contacted to mark all lines.

It should be noted that all underground utilities should be marked and all notifications to Indiana Underground must be made a minimum of 48-hours prior to the initiation of any drilling activities to confirm all utilities in the direct vicinity of the site have been located.

5.2.11.Presence of Overhead Utilities

Special precautions must be taken when using a drill rig or excavator onsite within the vicinity of electrical power lines and other utilities. Contact with live power lines may lead to shock, burns and even electrocution. Also, fires can potentially be started when power lines are contacted or downed.

Overhead utilities will be located, noted and emphasized in project work plans. Each overhead line must be considered dangerous and noted before mobilization of the drill rig. An inspection of the site prior to site operations will be conducted to assess overhead lines and their locations. Overhead lines that are low or sagging must be noted, and the proper utility notified. No sagging or lowered lines are to be touched by site workers.

Areas where excavators are in operation must be inspected before operations occur. The minimum distance from any point or equipment extension to the nearest power lines should be determined when the extension is raised or being raised. The extension should not be raised, or equipment

operated if the distance is less than 20 feet. This is due to the potential of arcing and the movement of lines in the wind.

5.2.12. Traffic

Traffic hazards are prevalent in this area of Indianapolis. Before leaving for a site, make sure necessary traffic control equipment, cones, caution tape, and warning flags have been loaded into the field vehicle. Warning vests suitable based on visibility must be warn when on-site. Be sure to note traffic concerns, even when wearing vests and utilizing the following demarcation systems.

- Installing a well or advancing a soil boring – Use an appropriate number of cones and flags to demarcate the work zone. Cordon off the cone boundary with caution tape. Set-up the cone system before beginning work and take away upon completion of work tasks.

5.2.13. Weather

Proper care should be taken to understand the daily seasonal weather conditions prior to working onsite. Please refer to the sections on heat and cold stress above. If rain and/or snow is found on the ground at the site, then special caution must be taken with regard to work processes and drilling. Site personnel should exercise caution while walking or carrying equipment or other items on snow. Special considerations should also be made, should excessive temperatures be present during work activities.

5.2.14. Animals/Insects

The site has vacant grass and brush covered areas. Further, the site buildings are vacant and in a state of disrepair. When entering these locations, examine the areas and create noise prior to entry to attempt to scare off any animals present. Survey the areas where work will be performed for signs of insects, such as bee's nests, and use an insect repellant if necessary. If ticks or other attaching insects are prevalent, then site personnel should inspect themselves prior to leaving the site. Be aware of any larger animals (dogs, opossums, etc.) that may be present and avoid these animals.

6.0 Site Control

6.1. Site Access

During the course of site activities, it is anticipated that sampling activities will need to be conducted under modified Level C and Level D PPE. No personnel other than Heartland staff or subcontractors who are 40-hr or 24-hr OSHA trained will be allowed onto the site to perform sampling activities outlined in the Scope of Work for this project. Otherwise, site control will be maintained by on site personnel. A sign in sheet accompanied with this health and safety plan will be utilized to keep records of the workers entering and exiting the site. Heartland will place safety cones and caution tape, if necessary, around areas where any drilling and sampling activities are being conducted. Site personnel must check in prior to the start of any onsite work.

Work will be conducted at various locations at the site. Area-specific exclusion zones should be set-up by the contractor performing the work at that location. Workers entering these areas will sign in and out to keep track of personnel. Personnel entering these areas will be required to be in level C, or modified C PPE gear, depending on the air monitoring results.

If an outside agency comes onto the site the following procedures should be followed:

- Ask to see the representatives credentials and record pertinent information (name, agency, ID #, etc.) in the field book
- Request that any persons entering the exclusion zone be outfitted in the proper PPE

- **Exclusion Zones**

  It is not anticipated that exclusion zones will be required to be set up for this project. Should exclusion zones be necessary, exclusion zones will be limited to the areas where the work pertaining to the containment area is being conducted. Personnel entering this area must be in Level D PPE and may be required to be in level C, or modified C PPE, depending on air monitoring results. Employees are not allowed to smoke, eat, drink, or apply cosmetics or sunscreen in the exclusion zone.

- **Contamination Reduction Zone**

  This area is located outside of the exclusion zone. No impacted personnel, PPE, or heavy equipment will be allowed leave the exclusion zone without being properly decontaminated. Specific decontamination procedures are outlined in Section 9.0 of this plan.

- **Support Zone**

  The support zone will be considered the remaining area of the facility not included in the exclusion zone or the contamination reduction zone. This area will not contain any contaminated material of personnel. Personnel in this area will be required to have level D PPE.

7.0 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Based on the evaluation of potential hazards, the following levels of personal protection have been designated for site activities. Each contractor must make a hazard assessment in determining the proper PPE required for the activities they will perform. The assessment should include air monitoring and possibly analytical data in order to make the proper PPE determination. Determination of the proper PPE includes decisions on the type of respirator, protective clothing (chemical resistant suits and gloves) and other protective gear, such as hard hats. Site personnel must have successfully passed a qualitative fit test in a respirator present for site use, if needed. Additionally, site personnel must be trained in the use of the equipment utilized on site.

7.1. Level A

Not applicable

7.2. Level B

Not applicable

7.3. Level C

If site air monitoring or sampling results reveal elevated levels warranting respiratory protection, site personal will use level C protection will include the following:

- Poly-coated tyvek suit;
- Inner glove;
- Nitrile outer glove;
- Inner boot;
- Hard hat;
- Outer boot; and,
- Full-face respirator.

Modified C PPE will be used when no inhalation hazards exist, but where there is a small potential for contact with contamination. Modified C PPE includes the following items:

- Poly-coated tyvek;
- Inner glove;
- Nitrile outer glove;
- Inner boot;
- Outer boot;
- Hearing protection;
- Hard hat; and,
- Safety glasses

7.4. Level D

Level D equipment will include the following equipment:

- Hard hat;
- Safety glasses;
- Steel-toed shoes; and

- Long sleeve shirt with traffic safety vest

Level C PPE will be required only if soil and groundwater data and soil vapor air monitoring suggests the upgrade in PPE. Soil and groundwater sampling will be conducted in modified level C. It is anticipated that Level D and modified Level C will be the primary PPE levels utilized for site work.

8.0 Medical Surveillance

To safeguard the health of field personnel, a medical monitoring program will be implemented. Those Heartland employees and any contractors performing hazardous waste work on-site should be included in the Medical Surveillance Program as highlighted below:

- Any employees who are exposed to hazardous substances above the published exposure limits, without the use of a respirator, for thirty days or more per year.
- Any employee who wears a respirator for 30 days or more per year.
- Any employee who develop symptoms due to overexposure to hazardous substances, become ill, or who are injured due to overexposure to hazardous substances.
- Member of HAZMAT teams.

If Heartland employees and contractors fall into any of the above categories, a baseline medical examination should include the following based on job task:

- Medical and work history
- Physical examination performed by a local licensed physician
- Eye exam
- pulmonary function test
- X-ray (chest)
- EKG
- Audiogram
- Urinalysis
- Blood chemistry
- Heavy metals
- Other tests as deemed necessary

All employees working on-site who will be working in any of the above conditions or any potential hazardous conditions will provide proof of a baseline examination. Periodic medical monitoring every 12 or at a minimum of 24 months is required. Personnel medical records will be maintained

according to 29 CFR 1910.120(f) (8). Access to the records will be consistent with 29 CFR 1910.20. Any unexpected exposures will be reported to the safety officer.

9.0 Decontamination

All decontamination procedures will follow Heartland's SOPs. All equipment, machinery, trucks, and personnel shall be properly decontaminated prior to exiting the area. Decontamination of equipment will include washing with both Isopropyl alcohol, Liquinox soap water and a de-ionized water rinse.

9.1. Personnel Decontamination Procedures

All personnel entering the exclusion zone will undergo decontamination prior to leaving the site. Personnel will proceed through the following Level C decontamination stations:

9.1.1. Station 1

- Thorough wash of all equipment (hand tools, monitoring equipment, etc.)
- Disposal of gloves and disposable coveralls
- Equipment Required: Disposal containers, liquid collection facilities

9.1.2. Station 2

- Thorough wash of boots, respirator, and other equipment that is not disposable
- Equipment Required: Alconox and water

9.1.3. Station 3

- Storage facilities for decontaminated PPE and tools.
- Equipment Required: storage shelves

9.1.4. Heavy Equipment Decontamination

Inspection of heavy equipment and vehicles for gross contamination will be conducted prior to leaving the work zone. The equipment will then be placed into a decontamination pad in a contamination reduction zone. A power washer and brushes will be used to remove contaminated material; residual material will be collected and containerized for proper disposal.

9.2. Decontamination Waste Water

Collection: Collect all wastewater on-site in a labeled 55-gallon drum pending analysis.

Disposal: Solid and liquid material will be evaluated and sent for proper waste disposal offsite.

10.0 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring will be conducted by site personnel trained in the use and calibration of the equipment utilized at the site, should chemical hazards be encountered where air monitoring is deemed necessary. Calibration of air monitoring equipment should be conducted in the field and recorded in the log book. Monitoring should be conducted at a minimum as follows: 1) prior to initiating work, 2) when work conditions change, or 3) when conditions dictate that continuous monitoring is necessary. Please note that air monitoring will only be initiated when conditions present themselves to indicate environmental hazards are present which present a threat to human health or the environment.

10.1 Personal Air Monitoring

In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120, each contractor and subcontractor, as applicable and according to their respective SOPs, will conduct personal air monitoring for their employees. Personal sampling should be performed for those workers in worst-case or high-risk situations. Documentation of sampling and results must be made available, if requested.

10.2 Perimeter/Area Monitoring

Photo-ionization detectors (PIDs) will be used to monitor for elevated levels of contaminants and determine if upgrades in the level of PPE will be necessary. Air monitoring may also be conducted for LELs and oxygen levels in the atmosphere near the drilling operation using a combustible gas indicator (CGI). If an LEL is detected, operations will be stopped to determine the reason for the reading occurring and if and how the hazardous condition will be eliminated. If oxygen levels are detected below 19.5% or above 23.5%, work will also be stopped to determine the reason for those readings.

Calibration of all equipment will be conducted in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All documentation of calibration of equipment and sampling results must be available from each contractor and subcontractor upon request.

11.0 Contingency Plan

11.1. Emergency Communication Signal(s)

Emergency communication between Heartland personnel will be direct, if possible. If visual contact cannot be maintained, hand-held radios will be used when and if necessary. Hand signals should be used when necessary as follows:

Signal	**Message**
Hand gripping throat	Can't breathe
Grip partners wrist(s)	Leave area immediately
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	I'm OK/I understand

Thumbs down	No/negative

11.2. Emergency Escape Route(s)

In case of an emergency, all site personnel will be directed north of the site. Personnel will be directed to the vacant parking area located off of East Washington Street north of the site to a safe distance away from the site as determined by the onsite H&SO. If it is found that airborne hazards are being carried to this location, then an alternate location should be selected based on weather conditions (i.e. wind direction).

11.3. Emergency Equipment on Site

Each contractor and subcontractor should supply the proper emergency equipment necessary based on the respective job tasks at the site. The Heartland H&SO will be responsible for making sure contractors and subcontractors have the necessary minimum emergency equipment and coordinate the use, if necessary, of these items between subcontractors.

- First Aid Kit: Yes, in field vehicles
- Fire Extinguisher: Yes, in field vehicles
- Telephone: Mobile phone with on site personnel
- Eye Wash/Safety Shower: Eyewash in field vehicles

11.4. Hazards on Site

The on-site safety hazards include the previously mentioned chemical hazards and physical hazards.

11.5. Re-entry to the Exclusion Zone

Re-entry to the Exclusion Zone following an on-site emergency shall not be permitted until the following conditions are satisfied:

- The conditions resulting in an emergency have been corrected.
- Appropriate personnel have received medical attention, if applicable.
- The hazards have been re-evaluated.
- The Site Safety Plan has been reviewed and determined adequate for the hazards encountered.
- All site personnel have been instructed in any new hazards and changes to the Site Safety Plan.

12.0 Emergency Response Plan

12.1. Pre-Emergency Planning

All personnel shall read the Health & Safety Plan (HASP) and sign the signature page. Emergency procedures outlined in this plan should be discussed with on site personnel and followed when appropriate. Should an emergency occur, a safety meeting must be held and documented, and relevant personnel outlined in this plan contacted. Site personnel should follow the chain-of-command outlined in this plan with the senior Heartland personnel relinquishing authority to the LEPC when on site. All small, non-life threatening operations will be controlled by site personnel. This will include small releases of less than reportable quantities, small equipment fires, or non-emergency first aid issues.

In the case of large emergencies or life-threatening situations, efforts will be focused on the removal of site workers from the hazardous situation. Emergency contact will be made immediately, including all necessary state, local, Federal, and Heartland personnel.

12.2. Lines of Authority

Heartland's Project Manager 574-360-0961

Heartland's Health & Safety Officer 574-289-1191

Heartland's Phone No.: 574-289-1191

12.3. Hazard Analysis

Refer to Section 5.0 of this Health & Safety Plan

12.4. Safe Distances & Refuge

In the event of an evacuation, personnel will meet at a pre-determined designated location upwind of the site. Information will be gathered and relayed to the first emergency responder at the scene. The location of the meeting place will be determined by the onsite supervisor, due to the fact that operations may be from various areas at the site.

12.4.1. Air Monitoring

In the event of emergency, Heartland will use real time air monitoring to determine a safe distance.

12.4.2. Refuge

Refuge may be sought in a location pre-determined by the site supervisor. If this area is not considered safe, then the company support vehicles will be used to transport site personnel to a safe distance. The support vehicle should be placed at a safe distance from site activity and upwind, if possible.

12.5. Site Control & Security

Heartland will assist emergency responders in maintaining site security.

12.6. Evacuation Procedures

Staff will be instructed to move to a safe location or meeting point to make emergency calls and further evaluate the emergency situation.

12.7. Emergency Decontamination

Emergency decontamination will consist of removal of potentially contaminated or otherwise impacted PPE, clothing, disposable gloves and boot covers by workers adequately protected in an environment where the victim will not be re-contaminated. It is not anticipated that PPE will be utilized at the site; therefore, any emergency decontamination will be conducted to take care of potential skin absorption, inhalation and ingestion personal pathways.

12.8. Emergencies

Emergencies will be made known to the property owners through the line authority. An evaluation of the situation will dictate whether additional emergency equipment/personnel are necessary to mitigate the problem. Medical treatment for minor problems may be obtained from on site first aid kits. Major medical problems may be addressed at Methodist Hospital, located at 600 Grant Street in Gary. Directions to the hospital and emergency phone numbers can be found in Attachment B. When notifying any authority or responder of a chemical emergency, also inform them of the chemical hazards involved.

13.0 Emergency Response

See Attachment A for the SDS sheets. Attachment B includes emergency phone numbers and a map with directions to the nearest hospital.

14.0 Signature Page

All personnel have read the above plan and are familiar with its provisions. All personnel have received medical surveillance and training in compliance with the health and & safety policies outlined in this plan, including all applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Heartland personnel may stop work at the site if it is not performed in accordance with this plan or OSHA regulations. In addition, subcontractors shall provide and make available a site safety plan at least as stringent as this plan. Heartland reserves the right to review any subcontractors plan and determine its authority.

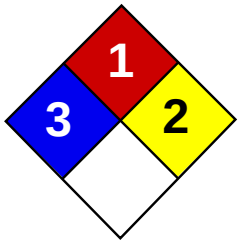
All on-site personnel, subcontractor personnel, and any visitors within the confines of the work area are required to sign the following agreement prior to conducting work at the site.

1. I have read and fully understand this Site Health and Safety Plan.
2. I agree to abide by the provisions and my responsibilities outlined in this Site Health and Safety Plan.

Name (Company)	Signature

ATTACHMENT A

SAFETY DATA SHEETS



Health	3
Fire	1
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Arsenic MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Arsenic

Catalog Codes: SLA1006

CAS#: 7440-38-2

RTECS: CG0525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Arsenic

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Arsenic

Chemical Formula: As

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Arsenic	7440-38-2	100

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

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

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

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

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

Serious Inhalation:
Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:
Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

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

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

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

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:
Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a convenient waste disposal container.

Large Spill:
Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable

protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, moisture.

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

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

Personal Protection: Safety glasses. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

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

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 74.92 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

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

Boiling Point: Not available.

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

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 5.72 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

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

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

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

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

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Very hazardous in case of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:
Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are as toxic as the original product.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Arsenic UNNA: UN1558 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Arsenic California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Arsenic Pennsylvania RTK: Arsenic Massachusetts RTK: Arsenic TSCA 8(b) inventory: Arsenic

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

Other Classifications:

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

DSCL (EEC):
R22- Harmful if swallowed. R45- May cause cancer.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 3

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 2

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:
Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Safety glasses.

Section 16: Other Information

References:
-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -Liste des produits purs tératogènes, mutagènes, cancérogènes. Répertoire toxicologique de la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -Material safety data sheet emitted by: la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Indutrial 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 dangeureuses au canada. Centre de conformité internatinal Ltée. 1986.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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Genium Publishing Corporation
1145 Catalyn Street
Schenectady, NY 12303-1836 USA
(518) 377-8854

Material Safety Data Sheets Collection:

Sheet No. 316
Benzene

Issued: 11/78 Revision: E, 8/90

Section 1. Material Identification

Benzene (C_6H_6) Description: Derived by fractional distillation of coal tar, hydrodealkylation of toluene or pyrolysis of gasoline, catalytic reforming of petroleum, and transalkylation of toluene by disproportionation reaction. Used as a fuel; a chemical reagent; a solvent for a large number of materials such as paints, plastics, rubber, inks, oils, and fats; in manufacturing phenol, ethylbenzene (for styrene monomer), nitrobenzene (for aniline), dodecylbenzene (for detergents), cyclohexane (for nylon), chlorobenzene, diphenyl, benzene hexachloride, maleic anhydride, benzene-sulfonic acid, artificial leather, linoleum, oil cloth, varnishes, and lacquers; for printing and lithography; in dry cleaning; in adhesives and coatings; for extraction and rectification; as a degreasing agent; in the tire industry; and in shoe factories. Benzene has been banned as an ingredient in products intended for household use and is no longer used in pesticides.
Other Designations: CAS No. 0071-43-2, benzol, carbon oil, coal naphtha, cyclohexatriene, mineral naphtha, nitration benzene, phene, phenyl hydride, pyrobenzol.
Manufacturer: Contact your supplier or distributor. Consult the latest *Chemicalweek Buyers' Guide*(73) for a suppliers list.

R 1
I 4
S 2*
K 4
*Skin absorption

NFPA

HMIS
H 3
F 3
R 0
PPG†
† Sec. 8

Cautions: Benzene is a confirmed *human carcinogen* by the IARC. *Chronic low-level exposure may cause cancer (leukemia) and bone marrow damage, with injury to blood-forming tissue.* It is also a dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Section 2. Ingredients and Occupational Exposure Limits

Benzene, ca 100%*

1989 OSHA PELs
(29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1-A)
8-hr TWA: 1 ppm, 3 mg/m³
15-min STEL: 5 ppm, 15 mg/m³

(29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-2)
8-hr TWA: 10 ppm
Acceptable Ceiling Concentration: 25 ppm
Acceptable Maximum Peak: 50 ppm (10 min)†

1989-90 ACGIH
TLV-TWA: 10 ppm, 32 mg/m³

1988 NIOSH RELs
TWA: 0.1 ppm, 0.3 mg/m³
Ceiling: 1 ppm, 3 mg/m³

1985-86 Toxicity Data‡
Man, oral, LD_{Lo}: 50 mg/kg; no toxic effect noted
Man, inhalation, TC_{Lo}: 150 ppm inhaled intermittently over 1 yr in a number of discrete, separate doses affects the blood (other changes) and nutritional and gross metabolism (body temperature increase)
Rabbit, eye: 2 mg administered over 24 hr produces severe irritation

* OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z, states that the final benzene standard in 29 CFR 1910.1028 applies to all occupational exposures to benzene except in some subsegments of industry where exposures are consistently under the action level (i.e., distribution and sale of fuels, sealed containers and pipelines, coke production, oil and gas drilling and production, natural gas processing, and the percentage exclusion for liquid mixtures); for the excepted subsegments, the benzene limits in Table Z-2 apply.
† Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift.
‡ See NIOSH, *RTECS* (CY1400000), for additional irritative, mutative, reproductive, tumorigenic, and toxicity data.

Section 3. Physical Data

Boiling Point: 176 °F (80 °C)
Melting Point: 42 °F (5.5 °C)
Vapor Pressure: 100 mm Hg at 79 °F (26.1 °C)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 2.7
Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1): 2.8
Molecular Weight: 78.11
Specific Gravity (15 °C/4 °C): 0.8787
Water Solubility: Slightly (0.180 g/100 g of H_2O at 25 °C)
% Volatile by Volume: 100
Viscosity: 0.6468 mPa at 20 °C

Appearance and Odor: A colorless liquid with a characteristic sweet, aromatic odor. The odor recognition threshold (100% of panel) is approximately 5 ppm (unfatigued) in air. Odor *is not* an adequate warning of hazard.

Section 4. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point: 12 °F (-11.1 °C), CC	Autoignition Temperature: 928 °F (498 °C)	LEL: 1.3% v/v	UEL: 7.1% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish benzene fires. Water may be ineffective as an extinguishing agent since it can scatter and spread the fire. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, flush spills away from exposures, disperse benzene vapor, and protect personnel attempting to stop an unignited benzene leak.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Benzene is a Class 1B flammable liquid. A concentration exceeding 3250 ppm is considered a potential fire explosion hazard. Benzene vapor is heavier than air and can collect in low lying areas or travel to an ignition source and flash back. Explosive and flammable benzene vapor-air mixtures can easily form at room temperature. Eliminate all ignition sources where benzene is used, handled, or stored.
Special Fire-fighting Procedures: Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Since fire may produce toxic fumes, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode and full protective equipment. Structural firefighter's protective clothing provides limited protection. Stay out of low areas. Be aware of runoff from fire control methods. Do not release to sewers or waterways. Runoff to sewer can create pollution, fire, and explosion hazard.

Section 5. Reactivity Data

Stability/Polymerization: Benzene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Benzene explodes on contact with diborane, permanganic acid, bromine pentafluoride, peroxodisulfuric acid, and peroxomonosulfuric acid. It ignites on contact with dioxygen difluoride, dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate, iodine heptafluoride, and sodium peroxide + water. Benzene forms sensitive, explosive mixture with iodine pentafluoride, ozone, liquid oxygen, silver perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, nitric acid, and arsenic pentafluoride + potassium methoxide (explodes above 30 °C). A vigorous or incandescent reaction occurs with bromine trifluoride, uranium hexafluoride, and hydrogen + Raney nickel [above 410 °F (210 °C)]. Benzene is incompatible with oxidizing materials.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat and ignition sources.
Hazardous Products of Decomposition: Thermal oxidative decomposition of benzene can produce toxic gases and vapors such as carbon monoxide.

Section 6. Health Hazard Data

Carcinogenicity: The ACGIH, OSHA, and IARC list benzene as, respectively, a supected human carcinogen, a cancer hazard, and, based on sufficient human and animal evidence, a human carcinogen (Group 1).
Summary of Risks: Prolonged skin contact or excessive inhalation of benzene vapor may cause headache, weakness, appetite loss, and fatigue. The most important health hazards are cancer (leukemia) and bone marrow damage with injury to blood-forming tissue from chronic low-level posure. Higher level exposures may irritate the respiratory tract and cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
edical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Exposure may worsen ailments of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, blood, and CNS.
Target Organs: Blood, central nervous system, bone marrow, eyes, upper respiratory tract, and skin.
Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin contact.
Acute Effects: Symptoms of acute overexposure include irritation of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract, breathlessness, euphoria, nausea, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, and intoxication. Severe exposure may lead to convulsions and unconsciousness. Skin contact may cause a drying rash (dermatitis).
Chronic Effects: Long-term chronic exposure may result in many blood disorders ranging from aplastic anemia (an inability to form blood cells) to leukemia.
FIRST AID
Eyes: Gently lift the eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Consult a physician immediately.
Skin: *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician. Wash affected area with soap and water.
Inhalation: Remove exposed person to fresh air. Emergency personnel should protect against inhalation exposure. Provide CPR to support breathing or circulation as necessary. Keep awake and transport to a medical facility.
Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If ingested, *do not induce vomiting* since aspiration may be fatal. Call a physician immediately.
After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.
Physician's Note: Evaluate chronic exposure with a CBC, peripheral smear, and reticulocyte count for signs of myelotoxicity. Follow up any early indicators of leukemia with a bone marrow biopsy. Urinary phenol conjugates may be used for biological monitoring of recent exposure. Acute management is primarily supportive for CNS depression.

Section 7. Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill/Leak: *Design and practice a benzene spill control and countermeasure plan (SCCP).* Notify safety personnel, evacuate all unnecessary personnel, eliminate all heat and ignition sources, and provide adequate ventilation. Cleanup personnel should protect against vapor inhalation, eye contact, and skin absorption. Absorb as much benzene as possible with an inert, noncombustible material. For large spills, dike far ahead of spill and contain liquid. Use nonsparking tools to place waste liquid or absorbent into closable containers for disposal. Keep waste out of confined spaces such as sewers, watersheds, and waterways because of explosion danger. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).
Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.
EPA Designations
Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33), Hazardous Waste No. U019
Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance* (40 CFR 302.4), Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1000 lb (454 kg) [* per Clean Water Act, Sec. 307 (a), 311 (b)(4), 112; and per RCRA, Sec. 3001]
SARA Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355): Not listed
ted as SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65)
OSHA Designations
Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Tables Z-1-A and Z-2)

Section 8. Special Protection Data

Goggles: Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133).
Respirator: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.*
Other: Wear impervious gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent skin contact.
Ventilation: Provide general and local explosion-proof ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations at least below the OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred since it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.[103]
Safety Stations: Make available in the work area emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities.
Contaminated Equipment: Never wear contact lenses in the work area: soft lenses may absorb, and all lenses concentrate, irritants. Remove this material from your shoes and equipment. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing.
Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9. Special Precautions and Comments

Storage Requirements: Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from all heat and ignition sources and incompatible materials. *Caution! Benzene vapor may form explosive mixtures in air.* To prevent static sparks, electrically ground and bond all containers and equipment used in shipping, receiving, or transferring operations in production and storage areas. When opening or closing benzene containers, use nonsparking tools. Keep fire extinguishers readily available.
Engineering Controls: Because OSHA specifically regulates benzene (29 CFR 1910.1028), educate workers about its potential hazards and dangers. Minimize all possible exposures to carcinogens. If possible, substitute less toxic solvents for benzene; use this material with extreme caution and only if absolutely essential. Avoid vapor inhalation and skin and eye contact. Use only with adequate ventilation and appropriate personal protective gear. Institute a respiratory protection program that includes regular training, maintenance, inspection, and evaluation. Designate regulated areas of benzene use (see legend in the box below) and label benzene containers with "DANGER, CONTAINS BENZENE, CANCER HAZARD."
Other Precautions: Provide preplacement and periodic medical examinations with emphasis on a history of blood disease or previous exposure.

Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101, .102)

DOT Shipping Name: Benzene (*benzol*)
DOT Hazard Class: Flammable liquid
ID No.: UN1114
T Label: Flammable liquid
OT Packaging Exceptions: 173.118
DOT Packaging Requirements: 173.119

IMO Shipping Name: Benzene
IMO Hazard Class: 3.2
ID No.: UN1114
IMO Label: Flammable liquid
IMDG Packaging Group: II

DANGER
BENZENE
CANCER HAZARD
FLAMMABLE–NO SMOKING
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

MSDS Collection **References:** 1, 2, 12, 26, 73, 84-94, 100, 101, 103, 109, 124, 126, 127, 132, 134, 136, 138, 139, 143
Prepared by: MJ Allison, BS; **Industrial Hygiene Review:** DJ Wilson, CIH; **Medical Review:** MJ Upfal, MD, MPH; **Edited by:** JR Stuart, MS

Material Safety Data Sheet
Benzo[a]pyrene, 98%

ACC# 37175

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Benzo[a]pyrene, 98%
Catalog Numbers: AC105600000, AC105600010, AC105601000, AC377200000, AC377200010, AC377201000 AC377201000
Synonyms: 3,4-Benzopyrene; 3,4-Benzpyrene; Benzo[def]chrysene.
Company Identification:

Acros Organics N.V.
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information in North America, call: 800-ACROS-01
For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	>96	200-028-5

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: yellow to brown powder.
Danger! May cause harm to the unborn child. May impair fertility. May cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Cancer hazard. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause heritable genetic damage.
Target Organs: Reproductive system, skin.

Potential Health Effects
Eye: May cause eye irritation.
Skin: May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause an allergic reaction in certain individuals.
Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. May be harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. May be harmful if inhaled.
Chronic: May cause cancer in humans. May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. Do NOT

induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.
Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.
Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.
Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.
Flash Point: Not available.
Autoignition Temperature: Not available.
Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.
Upper: Not available.
NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 0; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Spills/Leaks: Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.
Storage: Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.
Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Benzo[a]pyrene	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (as benzene soluble aerosol) (listed under Coal tar pitches).	0.1 mg/m3 TWA (cyclohexane-extractable fraction) (listed under Coal tar pitches).80 mg/m3 IDLH (listed under Coal tar pitches).	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (as benzene soluble fraction) (listed under Coal tar pitches).

OSHA Vacated PELs: Benzo[a]pyrene: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.
Personal Protective Equipment
Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Powder
Appearance: yellow to brown
Odor: faint aromatic odor
pH: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: Not available.
Vapor Density: Not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not available.
Viscosity: Not available.
Boiling Point: 495 deg C @ 760 mm Hg
Freezing/Melting Point:175 - 179 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: 1.60x10-3 mg/l @25癈
Specific Gravity/Density: Not available.
Molecular Formula:C20H12
Molecular Weight:252.31

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Dust generation.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:
CAS# 50-32-8: DJ3675000
LD50/LC50:
Not available.

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 50-32-8:

- **ACGIH:** A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen
- **California:** carcinogen, initial date 7/1/87
- **NTP:** Suspect carcinogen
- **IARC:** Group 1 carcinogen (listed as Coal tar pitches).

Epidemiology: No information found
Teratogenicity: No information found
Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

Mutagenicity: Mutagenic effects have occurred in humans.Mutagenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.
Neurotoxicity: No information found
Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series:
CAS# 50-32-8: waste number U022.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	NOT REGULATED FOR DOMESTIC TRANSPORT	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOL (Benzo{a} pyrene)
Hazard Class:		9
UN Number:		UN3077
Packing Group:		III

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA
CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
Health & Safety Reporting List
None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.
Chemical Test Rules
None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.
Section 12b
None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.
TSCA Significant New Use Rule
None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.
CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs
CAS# 50-32-8: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ
SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.
SARA Codes
CAS # 50-32-8: immediate, delayed.
Section 313
This material contains Benzo[a]pyrene (CAS# 50-32-8, >96%),which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR
Clean Air Act:
This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants.

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.
This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA.
CAS# 50-32-8 is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act.
None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 50-32-8 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water Act:

WARNING: This product contains Benzo[a]pyrene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.
California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 50-32-8: 0.06 鎊/day NSRL

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

T N

Risk Phrases:

R 43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R 45 May cause cancer.
R 46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
R 60 May impair fertility.
R 61 May cause harm to the unborn child.
R 50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases:

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S 53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions /safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 50-32-8: No information available.

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of D2A.
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 9/02/1997
Revision #7 Date: 6/30/2006

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we

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Schenectady, NY 12304-4690 USA
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Material Safety Data Sheets Collection:

Sheet No. 385
Ethylbenzene

Issued: 8/78 Revision: B, 9/92

Section 1. Material Identification

Ethylbenzene ($C_6H_5C_2H_5$) Description: Derived by heating benzene and ethylene in presence of aluminum chloride with subsequent distillation, by fractionation directly from the mixed xylene stream in petroleum refining, or dehydrogenation of naphthenes. Used as a solvent, an antiknock agent in gasoline; and as an intermediate in production of synthetic rubber, styrene, cellulose acetate, diethylbenzene, acetophenone, ethyl anthraquinone, propyl oxide, and α-methylbenzol alcohol.
Other Designations: CAS No. 100-41-4, ethylbenzol, EB, phenylethane, NCI-C56393.
Manufacturer: Contact your supplier or distributor. Consult latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*[73] for a suppliers list.

R 1
I 3
S 2*
K 4
* Skin absorption

NFPA

HMIS
H 2†
F 3
R 0
PPE - Sec. 8
† Chronic effects

Cautions: Ethylbenzene is a skin and mucous membrane irritant considered the most irritating of the benzene series. Inhalation causes acute and chronic central nervous system (CNS) effects. It is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air.

Section 2. Ingredients and Occupational Exposure Limits

Ethylbenzene, ca >99.0%. Impurities include ~ 0.1% *meta* & *para* xylene, ~ 0.1% cumene, and ~ 0.1% toluene.

1991 OSHA PELs
8-hr TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m³)
15-min STEL: 125 ppm (545 mg/m³)
Action Level: 50 ppm (217 mg/m³)

1990 IDLH Level
2000 ppm

1990 NIOSH REL
TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m³)
STEL: 125 ppm (545 mg/m³)

1992-93 ACGIH TLVs
TWA: 100 ppm (434 mg/m³)
STEL: 125 ppm (545 mg/m³)

1990 DFG (Germany) MAK
TWA: 100 ppm (440 mg/m³)
Category 1: local irritants
Peak Exposure Limit: 200 ppm, 5 min momentary value, max of 8/shift
Danger of cutaneous absorption

1985-86 Toxicity Data*
Human, inhalation, TC_{Lo}: 100 ppm/8 hr caused eye effects, sleep, and respiratory changes.
Human, lymphocyte: 1 mmol/L induced sister chromatid exchange.
Rat, oral, LD_{50}: 3500 mg/kg; toxic effects not yet reviewed
Rat (female), inhalation, TC_{Lo}: 1000 ppm/7 hr/day, 5 days/wk, for 3 wk prior to mating and daily for 19 days of gestation produced pups with high incidence of extra ribs.[179]

* See NIOSH, *RTECS* (DA0700000), for additional irritation, mutation, reproductive, and toxicity data.

Section 3. Physical Data

Boiling Point: 277 °F (136 °C)
Melting Point: -139 °F (-95 °C)
Surface Tension: 31.5 dyne/cm
Ionization Potential: 8.76 eV
Viscosity: 0.64 cP at 77 °F (25 °C)
Refraction Index: 1.4959 at 68 °F (20 °C)
Relative Evaporation Rate (ether = 1): 0.0106
Bulk Density: 7.21 lb/Gal at 77 °F (25 °C)
Critical Temperature: 651 °F (343.9 °C)
Critical Pressure: 35.6 atm
Molecular Weight: 106.16
Density: 0.863 at 77 °F (25 °C)
Water Solubility: Slightly, 14 mg/100 mL at 59 °F (15 °C)
Other Solubilities: Miscible in alcohol, ether; soluble in carbon tetrachloride, benzene, sulfur dioxide, and many organic solvents; insoluble in ammonia
Odor Threshold: 2.3 ppm
Vapor Pressure: 7.1 mm Hg at 68 °F (20 °C); 10 mmHg at 78.62 °F (25.9 °C); 100 mm Hg 165.38 °F (74.1 °C)
Saturated Vapor Density (Air = 0.075 lb/ft³ or 1.2 kg/m³): 0.0768 lb/ft³ or 1.2298 kg/m³

Appearance and Odor: Colorless, flammable liquid with a pungent odor.

Section 4. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point: 64 °F (18 °C) CC	Autoignition Temperature: 810 °F (432 °C)	LEL: 1.0% v/v	UEL: 6.7% v/v

Extinguishing Media: Class 1B Flammable liquid. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or 'alcohol-resistant' foam. For large fires, use fog or 'alcohol-resistant' foam. Use water only if other agents are unavailable; EB floats on water and may travel to an ignition source and spread fire. **Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:** Burning rate = 5.8 mm/min. Vapors may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Container may explode in heat of fire. EB poses a vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, and in sewers. **Special Fire-fighting Procedures:** Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode. Cool container sides with water until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use monitor nozzles or unmanned hose holders; if impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately if you hear rising sound from venting safety device or notice any tank discoloration due to fire. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Section 5. Reactivity Data

Stability/Polymerization: Ethylbenzene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Reacts vigorously with oxidizers.
Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to heat and oxidizers.
Hazardous Products of Decomposition: Thermal oxidative decomposition of EB can produce acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

Section 6. Health Hazard Data

Carcinogenicity: The IARC,[164] NTP,[169] and OSHA[164] do not list EB as a carcinogen. **Summary of Risks:** Occupational exposure to EB alone is rare since it is usually present together with other solvents. EB is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Vapor inhalation produces varying degrees of CNS effects depending on concentration. The liquid is absorbed through the skin but vapors are not. 56 to 64% of inhaled ethylbenzene is retained and metabolized. Urinary metabolites following exposure to 23 to 85 ppm for 8 hr are mandelic acid (64%), phenylglyoxylic acid (25%), and methylphenylcarbinol/1-phenyl ethanol (5%). Concurrent exposure to xylene and ethylbenzene causes slower excretion of EB metabolites. Based on the rat LD_{50}, one manufacturer gives 3 to 4 oz. as the lethal dose for a 100 lb person.

Continue on next page

Section 6. Health Hazard Data

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Skin and CNS diseases and impaired pulmonary function (especially obstructive airway disease). **Target Organs:** Eyes, respiratory system, skin, CNS, blood. **Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation, skin and eye contact. **Acute Effects:** Vapor inhalation of 200 ppm caused transient eye irritation; 1000 ppm caused eye irritation with profuse watering (tolerance developed rapidly); 2000 ppm caused severe and immediate eye irritation and watering, nasal irritation, chest constriction, and vertigo; 5000 ppm was intolerable and caused eye and nose irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause narcosis, cramps, and death due to respiratory paralysis. Skin exposed to pure ethylbenzene for 10 to 15 min absorbed 22 to 33 mg/cm^2/hr. Immersion of hand in solutions of 112 & 156 mg/L for 1 hr absorbed 118 & 215.7 µg/cm^2/hr, respectively. **Chronic Effects:** Repeated skin contact may cause dryness, scaling, and fissuring. Workers chronically exposed to > 100 ppm complained of fatigue, sleepiness, headache, and mild irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Repeated vapor inhalation may result in blood disorders, particularly leukopenia (abnormally low level of white blood cells) and lymphocytosis.

FIRST AID

Eyes: *Do not* allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Consult a physician immediately. **Skin:** *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician. **Inhalation:** Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed. **Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center and unless otherwise advised, have that *conscious and alert* person drink 1 to 2 glasses of water to dilute. *Do not* induce vomiting! Aspiration of even a small amount of EB in vomitus can cause severe damage since its low viscosity and surface tension will cause it to spread over a large area of the lung tissue.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: BEI = mandelic acid in urine (1.5 g/g of creatinine), sample at end of shift at workweeks end. Since this test is not specific, test for EB in expired air for confirmation.

Section 7. Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill/Leak: Notify safety personnel. Isolate and ventilate area, deny entry and stay upwind. Shut off all ignition sources. Cleanup personnel should protect against vapor inhalation and skin/eye contact. Take up small spills with earth, sand, vermiculite, or other absorbent, noncombustible material and place in suitable container. Dike far ahead of large spill for later reclamation or disposal. Report any release >1000 lb. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120). **Environmental Transport:** If released to soil, EB partially evaporates into the atmosphere, with a half-life of hrs to wks, and some leaches into groundwater, especially in soil with low organic carbon content. Biodegradation occurs with a half-life of 2 days. Some EB may absorb to sediment or bioconcentrate in fish. Evidence points to slow biodegradation in groundwater. In air, it reacts with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with a half-life of hrs to 2 days. Additional amounts may be removed by rain. **Ecotoxicity Values:** Shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*), LC_{50} = 87.6 mg/L/96 hr; sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) LC_{50} = 275 mg/L/96 hr; fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) LC_{50} = 42.3 mg/L/96 hr in hard water & 48.5 mg/L/96 hr in softwater. **Disposal:** A candidate for rotary kiln incineration at 1508 to 2912°F (820 to 1600°C), liquid injection incineration at 1202 to 2912°F (650 to 1600°C), and fluidized bed incineration at 842 to 1796°F (450 to 980°C). Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

EPA Designations

Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.21): No. D001
Listed as a SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65)
A Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355), TPQ: Not listed
Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance* (40 CFR 302.4): Final Reportable Quantity (RQ), 1000 lb (454 kg) [* per CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4) & CWA, Sec. 307 (a)]

OSHA Designations

Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1-A)

Section 8. Special Protection Data

Goggles: Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Because contact lens use in industry is controversial, establish your own policy. **Respirator:** Seek professional advice prior to selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. For < 1000 ppm, use a powered air-purifying respirator with an appropriate organic vapor cartridge, a supplied-air respirator (SAR), SCBA, or chemical cartridge respirator with appropriate organic vapor cartridge. For < 2000 ppm, use a SAR or SCBA with a full facepiece. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas. **Other:** Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets made of Viton or polyvinylchloride to prevent skin contact. **Ventilation:** Provide general and local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below the OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.[103] **Safety Stations:** Make available in the work area emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities. **Contaminated Equipment:** Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes and launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean PPE. **Comments:** Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9. Special Precautions and Comments

Storage Requirements: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from ignition sources and oxidizers. Outside or detatched storage is preferred. If inside, store in a standard flammable liquids cabinet. Containers should have flame-arrester or pressure-vacuum venting. To prevent static sparks, electrically ground and bond all equipment used with ethylbenzene. Install Class 1, Group D electrical equipment. **Engineering Controls:** To reduce potential health hazards, use sufficient dilution or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne contaminants and to maintain levels as low as possible. Purge and ventilate reaction vessels before workers are allowed to enter for maintenance or cleanup. **Administrative Controls:** Consider preplacement and periodic medical exams of exposed workers that emphasize the CNS, skin, blood, and respiratory system.

Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101)

DOT Shipping Name: Ethylbenzene
DOT Hazard Class: 3
ID No.: UN1175
Packing Group: II
DOT Label: Flammable liquid
Special Provisions (172.102): T1

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions: 173.150
b) Non-bulk Packaging: 173.202
c) Bulk Packaging: 173.242

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger Aircraft or Railcar: 5L
b) Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L

Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage: B
b) Other: —

MSDS Collection References: 26, 73, 100, 101, 103, 124, 126, 127, 132, 133, 136, 139, 140, 148, 153, 159, 162, 163, 164, 167, 168, 171, 176, 179
Prepared by: M Gannon, BA; Industrial Hygiene Review: D Wilson, CIH; Medical Review: W Silverman, MD

Material Safety Data Sheet

From Genium's Reference Collection
Genium Publishing Corporation
1145 Catalyn Street
Schenectady, NY 12303-1836 USA
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GENIUM PUBLISHING CORP.

No. 624

NAPHTHALENE

Issued: November 1987

SECTION 1. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: NAPHTHALENE

Description (Origin/Uses): Used as a moth repellant and in many industrial processes.

Other Designations: Naphthalin; Naphthene; Tar Camphor; $C_{10}H_8$;
NIOSH *RTECS* No. QJ0525000; CAS No. 0091-20-3

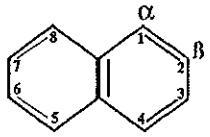
Manufacturer: Contact your supplier or distributor. Consult the latest edition of the *Chemicalweek Buyer's Guide* (Genium ref. 73) for a list of suppliers.

HMIS

H	2		
F	2	R	1
R	0	I	4
PPG*		S	1
*See sect. 8		K	2

SECTION 2. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

Naphthalene, CAS No. 0091-20-3



*Immediately dangerous to life and health
**See NIOSH *RTECS* for additional data with references to irritative, mutagenic, reproductive, and tumorigenic effects.

%	EXPOSURE LIMITS
ca 100	IDLH* Level: 500 ppm **ACGIH TLVs, 1987-88** TLV-TWA: 10 ppm, 50 mg/m³ **OSHA PEL** 8-Hr TWA: 10 ppm, 50 mg/m³ **Toxicity Data**** Child, Oral, LD_{Lo}: 100 mg/kg Man, Unknown, LD_{Lo}: 74 mg/kg Rat, Oral, LD_{50}: 1250 mg/kg

SECTION 3. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 424°F (218°C)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 4.4
Vapor Pressure: 0.087 Torr at 77°F (25°C)
Water Solubility: Insoluble

Specific Gravity (H_20 = 1): 1.162 at 68°F (20°C)
Melting Point: 176°F (80°C)
Molecular Weight: 128 Grams/Mole
% Volatile by Volume: ca 100

Appearance and Odor: White crystalline flakes; strong coal tar odor.

SECTION 4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point and Method	Autoignition Temperature	Flammability Limits in Air	LOWER	UPPER
174°F (79°C) OC; 190°F (88°C) CC	979°F (526°C)	% by Volume	0.9	5.9

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide to fight fires involving naphthalene. **Caution:** Foam or direct water spray applied to molten naphthalene may cause extensive foaming.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Naphthalene is a volatile solid that gives off flammable vapor when heated (as in fire situations). This vapor is much denser than air and will collect in enclosed or low-lying areas like sumps. In these areas an explosive air-vapor mixture may form, and extra caution is required to prevent any ignition sources from starting an explosion or fire.

Special Fire-fighting Procedures: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

SECTION 5. REACTIVITY DATA

Naphthalene is stable in closed containers at room temperature under normal storage and handling conditions. It does not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Naphthalene is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, chromic anhydride, and mixtures of aluminum trichloride and benzoyl chloride.

Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources like open flame, unprotected heaters, excessive heat, lighted tobacco products, and electric sparks must not occur in work areas where naphthalene vapor may become concentrated.

Hazardous Products of Decomposition: Toxic gases like carbon monoxide are produced during fire conditions. Irritating, flammable vapor forms below the melting point because even solid naphthalene has a significant vapor pressure.

SECTION 6. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Naphthalene is not listed as a carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Summary of Risks: Renal shutdown (kidney failure), hemolytic effects (breakdown of red blood cells), hematuria (blood in the urine), oliguria (low volume of urine), jaundice, eye damage, and depression of the central nervous system (CNS) are the primary health concerns associated with exposure to naphthalene. The ACGIH TLVs in section 2 are set to prevent eye damage. These recommended exposure limits may not be low enough to prevent blood changes in genetically hypersensitive individuals.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys. Administer medical exams emphasizing these organs. **Target Organs:** Eyes, skin, kidneys, liver, blood (red blood cell effects), and CNS.
Primary Entry: Inhalation, skin contact. **Acute Effects:** Inhalation of naphthalene vapor causes excitement, confusion, headache, nausea, and loss of appetite. **Chronic Effects:** Increased incidence of cataracts.
FIRST AID
Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes, including under the eyelids, gently but thoroughly with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes to remove particles.
Skin Contact: Immediately wash the affected area with soap and water.
Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air; restore and/or support his breathing as needed.
Ingestion: Call a poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to someone who is unconscious or convulsing. Administer a gastric lavage followed by saline catharsis. Monitor blood and electrolytic balance. Other sources recommend giving the victim several glasses of water to drink.

GET MEDICAL HELP (IN PLANT, PARAMEDIC, COMMUNITY) FOR ALL EXPOSURES. Seek prompt medical assistance for further treatment, observation, and support after first aid.

SECTION 7. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill/Leak: Notify safety personnel, provide ventilation, and eliminate all ignition sources immediately. Cleanup personnel need protection against contact and inhalation of vapor (see sect. 8). Contain large spills and collect waste. Use nonsparking tools to place naphthalene into closable containers for disposal. Keep waste out of sewers, watersheds, and waterways.
Waste Disposal: Consider reclamation, recycling, or destruction rather than disposal in a landfill. Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow Federal, state, and local regulations.

OSHA Designations
Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Subpart Z)
EPA Designations (40 CFR 302.4)
RCRA Hazardous Waste, No. U165
CERCLA Hazardous Substance, Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs (45.4 kg)

SECTION 8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Goggles: Always wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles. Follow the eye- and face-protection guidelines of 29 CFR 1910.133. **Respirator:** Use a NIOSH-approved respirator per the *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* (Genium ref. 88) for the maximum-use concentrations and/or the exposure limits cited in section 2. Respirator usage must be in accordance with the OSHA regulations of 29 CFR 1910.134. IDLH or unknown concentrations require an SCBA with a full facepiece operated in the pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode. **Warning:** Air-purifying respirators will *not* protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
Other Equipment: Wear impervious gloves, boots, aprons, gauntlets, etc., as required by the specific work environment to prevent skin contact. **Ventilation:** Install and operate general and local maximum explosion-proof ventilation systems of sufficient power to maintain airborne levels of naphthalene below the OSHA PEL standard cited in section 2. **Safety Stations:** Make eyewash stations, washing facilities, and safety showers available in areas of use and handling. **Contaminated Equipment:** Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants, and all lenses concentrate them. Do *not* wear contact lenses in any work area. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before wearing it again; clean this material from shoes and equipment.
Comments: Practice good personal hygiene; always wash thoroughly after using this material. Keep this material off of your clothing and equipment. Avoid transferring this material from hands to mouth while eating, drinking, or smoking. Do *not* smoke, eat, or drink in any immediate work area. Avoid inhalation of vapor!

SECTION 9. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

Storage Segregation: Store naphthalene in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from chemical incompatibles (see sect. 5).
Special Handling/Storage: Protect containers from physical damage. All bulk storage facilities must be built with an explosion-proof design. All containers used in shipping/transferring operations must be electrically grounded to prevent static sparks. Use monitoring equipment to measure the extent of vapor present in any storage facility containing naphthalene because of potential fire and explosion hazards.
Comments: All operations with naphthalene must be done carefully to prevent accidental ignition of its flammable/explosive vapor. If the weather is warm, more naphthalene vapor forms and the potential for explosion increases. Do *not* smoke in any use or storage area!
Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101-2)
DOT Shipping Name: Naphthalene
DOT Hazard Class: ORM-A
IMO Class: 4.1
DOT ID No. UN1334
IMO Label: Flammable Solid
DOT Label: None

References: 1, 2, 12, 73, 84-94, 103. PJI

Approvals
Indust. Hygiene/Safety
Medical Review

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Material Safety Data Sheets Collection:

Sheet No. 318
Xylene *(Mixed Isomers)*

Issued: 11/80 Revision: E, 9/92

Section 1. Material Identification

Xylene (Mixed Isomers) (C_8H_{10}) Description: The commercial product is a blend of the three isomers [*ortho*-(*o*-), *meta*-(*m*-), *para*-(*p*-)] with the largest proportion being *m*- xylene. Xylene is obtained from coal tar, toluene by transalkylation, and pseudocumene. Used in the manufacture of dyes, resins, paints, varnishes, and other organics; as a general solvent for adhesives, a cleaning agent in microscope technique; as a solvent for Canada balsam microscopy; as a fuel component; in aviation gasoline, protective coatings, sterilizing catgut, hydrogen peroxide, perfumes, insect repellants, pharmaceuticals, and the leather industry; in the production of phthalic anhydride, isophthalic, and terephthalic acids and their dimethyl esters which are used in the manufacture of polyester fibers; and as an indirect food additive as a component of adhesives. Around the home, xylene is found as vehicles in paints, paint removers, degreasing cleaners, lacquers, glues and cements and as solvent/vehicles for pesticides.

R	1
I	2
S	2
K	3

NFPA

HMIS
H 2†
F 3
R 0
PPE ‡
† Chronic Effects
‡ Sec. 8

Other Designations: CAS No. 1330-20-7 [95-47-6; 108-38-3; 106-42-3 (*o*-, *m*-, *p*-isomers)], dimethylbenzene, methyltoluene, NCI-C55232, Violet 3, xylol.

Manufacturer: Contact your supplier or distributor. Consult latest *Chemical Week Buyers' Guide*(73) for a suppliers list.

Cautions: Xylene is an eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritant and may be narcotic in high concentrations. It is a dangerous fire hazard.

Section 2. Ingredients and Occupational Exposure Limits

Xylene (mixed isomers): the commercial product generally contains ~ 40% *m*-xylene; 20% each of *o*-xylene, *p*-xylene, and ethylbenzene; and small quantities of toluene. Unpurified xylene may contain pseudocumene.

1991 OSHA PELs
8-hr TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)
15-min STEL: 150 ppm (655 mg/m^3)

1990 IDLH Level
1000 ppm

1990 NIOSH RELs
TWA: 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)
STEL: 150 ppm (655 mg/m^3)

1992-93 ACGIH TLVs
TWA: 100 ppm (434 mg/m^3)
STEL: 150 ppm (651 mg/m^3)
BEI (Biological Exposure Index): Methylhippuric acids in urine at end of shift: 1.5 g/g creatinine

1990 DFG (Germany) MAK
TWA: 100 ppm (440 mg/m^3)
Category II: Substances with systemic effects
Half-life: < 2 hr
Peak Exposure: 200 ppm, 30 min, average value, 4 peaks per shift

1985-86 Toxicity Data*
Human, inhalation, TC_{Lo}: 200 ppm produced olfaction effects, conjunctiva irritation, and other changes involving the lungs, thorax, or respiration.
Man, inhalation, LC_{Lo}: 10000 ppm/6 hr; toxic effects not yet reviewed.
Human, oral, LD_{Lo}: 50 mg/kg; no toxic effect noted.
Rat, oral, LD_{50}: 4300 mg/kg; toxic effect not yet reviewed.
Rat, inhalation, LC_{50}: 5000 ppm/4 hr; toxic effects not yet reviewed.

* See NIOSH, *RTECS* (XE2100000), for additional toxicity data.

Section 3. Physical Data

Boiling Point Range: 279 to 284 °F (137 to 140 °C)*
Boiling Point: *ortho:* 291 °F (144 °C); *meta:* 281.8 °F (138.8 °C); *para:* 281.3 °F (138.5 °C)
Freezing Point/Melting Point: *ortho:* -13 °F (-25 °C); *meta:* -53.3 °F (- 47.4 °C); *para:* 55 to 57 °F (13 to 14 °C)
Vapor Pressure: 6.72 mm Hg at 70 °F (21 °C)
Saturated Vapor Density (Air = 1.2 kg/m^3): 1.23 kg/m^3, 0.077 lbs/ft^3

Appearance and Odor: Clear, sweet-smelling liquid.

* Materials with wider and narrower boiling ranges are commercially available.

Molecular Weight: 106.16
Specific Gravity: 0.864 at 20 °C/4 °C
Water Solubility: Practically insoluble
Other Solubilities: Miscible with absolute alcohol, ether, and many other organic liquids.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: logKow = 3.12-3.20
Odor Threshold: 1 ppm
Viscosity: <32.6 SUS

Section 4. Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point: 63 to 77 °F (17 to 25 °C) CC	Autoignition Temperature: 982 °F (527 °C) (*m*-)	LEL: 1.1 (*m*-, *p*-); 0.9 (*o*-)	UEL: 7.0 (*m*-, *p*-); 6.7 (*o*-)

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO_2), water spray or regular foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam. Water may be ineffective. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. **Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:** Xylene vapors or liquid (which floats on water) may travel to an ignition source and flash back. The heat of fire may cause containers to explode and/or produce irritating or poisonous decomposition products. Xylene may present a vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, or in sewers. Accumulated static electricity may occur from vapor or liquid flow sufficient to cause ignition. **Special Fire-fighting Procedures:** Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode. Structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide limited protection. If feasible and without risk, move containers from fire area. Otherwise, cool fire-exposed containers until well after fire is extinguished. Stay clear of tank ends. Use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles for massive cargo fires. If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of any tank discoloration or rising sound from venting safety device. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Section 5. Reactivity Data

Stability/Polymerization: Xylene is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Hazardous polymerization cannot occur. Xylene is easily chlorinated, sulfonated, or nitrated. **Chemical Incompatibilities:** Incompatibilities include strong acids and oxidizers and 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin). Xylene attacks some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. **Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid heat and ignition sources and incompatibles. **Hazardous Products of Decomposition:** Thermal oxidative decomposition of xylene can produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and various hydrocarbon products.

Section 6. Health Hazard Data

Carcinogenicity: The IARC,(164) NTP,(169) and OSHA(164) do not list xylene as a carcinogen. **Summary of Risks:** Xylene is an eye, mucous membrane, and respiratory tract irritant. Irritation starts at 200 ppm; severe breathing difficulties which may be delayed in onset can occur at high concentrations. It is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant and at high concentrations can cause coma. Kidney and liver damage can occur with xylene exposure. With prolonged or repeated cutaneous exposure, xylene produces a defatting dermatitis. Chronic toxicity is not well defined, but it is less toxic than benzene. Prior to the 1950s, benzene was often found as a contaminant of xylene and the effects attributed to xylene such as blood dyscrasias are questionable. Since the late 1950s, xylenes have been virtually benzene-free and blood dyscrasias have not been associated with xylenes. Chronic exposure to high concentrations of xylene in animal studies have demonstrated milk reversible decrease in red and white cell counts as well as increases in platelet counts.

Continue on next page

Section 6. Health Hazard Data, *continued*

irregularity was reported in association with workplace exposure to xylene perhaps due to effects on liver metabolism. Xylene crosses the human placenta, but does not appear to be teratogenic under conditions tested to date. **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure:** CNS, respiratory, eye, skin, gastrointestinal (GI) , liver and kidney disorders. **Target Organs:** CNS, eyes, GI tract, liver, kidneys, and skin. **Primary Entry Routes:** Inhalation, skin absorption (slight), eye contact, ingestion. **Acute Effects:** Inhalation of high xylene concentrations may cause dizziness; nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain; eye, nose, and throat irritation; respiratory tract irritation leading to pulmonary edema (fluid in lung); drowsiness; and unconsciousness. Direct eye contact can result in conjunctivitis and corneal burns. Ingestion may cause a burning sensation in the oropharynx and stomach and transient CNS depression. **Chronic Effects:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying and defatting of the skin leading to dermatitis. Repeated eye exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause reversible eye damage, peripheral and central neuropathy, and liver damage. Other symptoms of chronic exposure include headache, fatigue, irritability, chronic bronchitis, and GI disturbances such as nausea, loss of appetite, and gas.

FIRST AID *Emergency personnel should protect against exposure.* **Eyes:** *Do not* allow victim to rub or keep eyes tightly shut. Gently lift eyelids and flush immediately and continuously with flooding amounts of water until transported to an emergency medical facility. Consult a physician immediately. **Skin:** *Quickly* remove contaminated clothing. Rinse with flooding amounts of water for at least 15 min. Wash exposed area with soap and water. For reddened or blistered skin, consult a physician. Carefully dispose of contaminated clothing as it may pose a fire hazard. **Inhalation:** Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed. Monitor exposed person for respiratory distress. **Ingestion:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Contact a poison control center and unless otherwise advised, *do not induce vomiting!* If spontaneous vomiting should occur, keep exposed person's head below the hips to prevent aspiration (breathing liquid xylene into the lungs). *Aspiration of a few millimeters of xylene can cause chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and hemorrhage.* **Note to Physicians:** Hippuric acid or the ether glucuronide of *ortho*-toluic acid may be useful in diagnosis of *meta-, para-* and *ortho*-xylene exposure, respectively. Consider gastric lavage if a large quantity of xylene was ingested. Proceed gastric lavage with protection of the airway from aspiration; consider endotracheal intubation with inflated cuff.

Section 7. Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill/Leak: Notify safety personnel, evacuate all unnecessary personnel, remove all heat and ignition sources, and ventilate spill area. Cleanup personnel should protect against vapor inhalation and skin or eye contact. If feasible and without undue risk, stop leak. Use appropriate foam to blanket release and suppress vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor, but does not prevent ignition in closed spaces. For small spills, absorb on paper and evaporate in appropriate exhaust hood or absorb with sand or some non-combustible absorbent and place in containers for later disposal. For large spills dike far ahead of liquid to contain. Do not allow xylene to enter a confined space such as sewers or drains. On land, dike to contain or divert to impermeable holding area. Apply water spray to control flammable vapor and remove material with pumps or vacuum equipment. On water, contain material with natural barriers, booms, or weirs; apply universal gelling agent; and use suction hoses to remove spilled material. Report any release in excess of 1000 lb. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120). **Environmental Transport:** Little bioconcentration is expected. Biological oxygen demand 5 (after 5 days at 20 °C): 0.64 (no stated isomer). **Ecotoxicity values:** LD_{50}, Goldfish, 13 mg/L/24 hr, conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer. **Environmental Degradation:** In the atmosphere, xylenes degrade by reacting with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with a half-life ranging from 1-1.7 hr. in the summer to 10-18 hr in winter or a typical loss of 67-86% per day. Xylenes are resistant to hydrolysis. **Soil Absorption/Mobility:** Xylenes have low to moderate adsorption to soil and when spilled on land, will volatilize and leach into groundwater. **Disposal:** As a hydrocarbon, xylene is a good candidate for controlled incineration. Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

EPA Designations

RA Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355): Not listed
Listed as a SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65)
Listed as a RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 261.33): No. U239, F003 (spent solvent)
Listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance* (40 CFR 302.4): Final Reportable Quantity (RQ), 1000 lb (454 kg) [* per Clean Water Act, Sec. 311(b)(4); per RCRA, Sec. 3001]

OSHA Designations

Listed as an Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1-A)

Section 8. Special Protection Data

Goggles: Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Because contact lens use in industry is controversial, establish your own policy. **Respirator:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. For concentrations >1000 ppm, use any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridges; any powered, air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges; any supplied-air respirator; or any self-contained breathing apparatus. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.*Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, **Other:** Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent all skin contact. With breakthrough times > 8 hr, consider polyvinyl alcohol and fluorocarbon rubber (Viton) as materials for PPE. **Ventilation:** Provide general and local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below the OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.[103] **Safety Stations:** Make available in the work area emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities. **Contaminated Equipment:** Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder contaminated work clothing before wearing. Remove this material from your shoes and clean PPE. **Comments:** Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9. Special Precautions and Comments

Storage Requirements: Store in clearly labelled, tightly closed, containers in a cool, well-ventilated place, away from strong oxidizing materials and heat and ignition sources. During transferring operations, electrically ground and bond metal containers. **Engineering Controls:** To reduce potential health hazards, use sufficient dilution or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne contaminants and to maintain concentrations at the lowest practical level. Use hermetically sealed equipment, transfer xylene in enclosed systems, avoid processes associated with open evaporating surfaces, and provide sources of gas release with enclosures and local exhaust ventilation. Use Class I, Group D electrical equipment. **Administrative Controls:** Establish air and biological monitoring programs and evaluate regularly. Consider preplacement and periodic medical examinations including a complete blood count, a routine urinalysis, and liver function tests. Consider hematologic studies if there is any significant contamination of the solvent with benzene. If feasible, consider the replacement of xylene by less toxic solvents such as petrol (motor fuel) or white spirit. Before carrying out maintenance and repair work, steam and flush all equipment to remove any xylene residues.

Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101)

DOT Shipping Name: Xylenes
DOT Hazard Class: 3
No.: UN1307
Packing Group: II
DOT Label: Flammable Liquid
Special Provisions (172.102): T1

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions: 173.150
b) Nonbulk Packaging : 173.202
c) Bulk Packaging: 173.242

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: 5L
b) Cargo Aircraft Only: 60L

Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage: B
b) Other: –

MSDS Collection **References:** 26, 73, 89, 100, 101, 103, 124, 126, 127, 132, 133, 136, 139, 140, 148, 149, 153, 159, 163, 164, 167, 171, 174, 176, 180.
Prepared by: MJ Wurth, BS; **Industrial Hygiene Review:** PA Roy, MPH, CIH; **Medical Review:** W Silverman, MD

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.2
Revision Date 11/21/2012
Print Date 03/14/2013

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Product Number	:	T73601
Brand	:	Aldrich
Supplier	:	Sigma-Aldrich 3050 Spruce Street SAINT LOUIS MO 63103 USA
Telephone	:	+1 800-325-5832
Fax	:	+1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer)	:	(314) 776-6555
Preparation Information	:	Sigma-Aldrich Corporation Product Safety - Americas Region 1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid

Target Organs

Central nervous system

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

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s)

P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard:	1
Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	2
Physical hazards:	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire:	2
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula : C9H12
Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

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

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability
Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface. No smoking.

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

Special protective equipment for firefighters
Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Remarks	hemimellitene is a mixture of the 1,2,3-isomer with up to 10% of related aromatics such as the 1,2,4-isomer.			

Personal protective equipment

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

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

Full contact
Material: Fluorinated rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm
Break through time: > 480 min
Material tested:Vitoject® (Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash protection
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: > 30 min

Material tested:Camatril® (Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

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

Skin and body protection
Complete suit protecting against chemicals, Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, clear
Colour	light blue colourless

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	-43.7 °C (-46.7 °F)
Boiling point	168.0 - 169.0 °C (334.4 - 336.2 °F)
Flash point	48.0 °C (118.4 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	515 °C (959 °F)
Autoignition temperature	515.0 °C (959.0 °F)
Lower explosion limit	0.9 %(V)
Upper explosion limit	6.4 %(V)
Vapour pressure	2.3 hPa (1.7 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F) 6.0 hPa (4.5 mmHg) at 37.7 °C (99.9 °F) 9.3 hPa (7.0 mmHg) at 44.4 °C (111.9 °F)
Density	0.88 g/cm3
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
no data available

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid
Strong oxidizing agents

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50
LD50 Oral - rat - 5,000 mg/kg

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

Dermal LD50
no data available

Other information on acute toxicity
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

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

Carcinogenicity

no data available

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
no data available

Aspiration hazard
no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
prolonged or repeated exposure can cause:, narcosis, Bronchitis., Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects
no data available

Additional Information
RTECS: DC3325000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 7.72 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 3.6 mg/l - 48 h

Persistence and degradability
no data available

Bioaccumulative potential
no data available

Mobility in soil
no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment
no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid

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

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

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

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

New Jersey Right To Know Components

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

California Prop. 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 3.4
Revision Date 12/19/2012
Print Date 03/14/2013

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Product Number	:	442236
Brand	:	Supelco
Supplier	:	Sigma-Aldrich 3050 Spruce Street SAINT LOUIS MO 63103 USA
Telephone	:	+1 800-325-5832
Fax	:	+1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer)	:	(314) 776-6555
Preparation Information	:	Sigma-Aldrich Corporation Product Safety - Americas Region 1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

Target Organs

Peripheral nervous system., Central nervous system, Blood

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

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s)

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

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire:	2
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : Mesitylene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Formula : C_9H_{12}

Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

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

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability
Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surface. No smoking.

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

Special protective equipment for firefighters
Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Mesitylene	108-67-8	TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

Personal protective equipment

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

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

Full contact
Material: Fluorinated rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash protection
Material: Fluorinated rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm

Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374
If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an Industrial Hygienist familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

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

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

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, clear
Colour	colourless

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -45 °C (-49 °F) - lit.
Boiling point	163 - 166 °C (325 - 331 °F) - lit.
Flash point	53.0 °C (127.4 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	550 °C (1,022 °F)
Auto-ignition temperature	550.0 °C (1,022.0 °F)
Lower explosion limit	0.88 %(V)
Vapour pressure	18.7 hPa (14.0 mmHg) at 55.0 °C (131.0 °F) 3.3 hPa (2.5 mmHg) at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)
Density	0.864 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapor density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
no data available

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid
Strong oxidizing agents

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50
LD50 Oral - mouse - 7,000 mg/kg

LD50 Oral - rat - 5,000 mg/kg

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

Dermal LD50
no data available

Other information on acute toxicity
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eyes - rabbit - Mild eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
May cause respiratory irritation.

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard
no data available

Potential health effects

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

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

Synergistic effects
no data available

Additional Information
RTECS: OX6825000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability
no data available

Bioaccumulative potential
no data available

Mobility in soil
no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment
no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Marine Pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

Marine Pollutant: No

IATA
UN number: 2325 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant

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

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mesitylene	108-67-8	1994-04-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mesitylene	108-67-8	1994-04-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Mesitylene	108-67-8	1994-04-01

California Prop. 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Lead

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 12/15/2014 Revision date: 12/15/2014 Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance

CAS No : 7439-92-1

Formula : Pb

Synonyms : C.I. 77575, in massive state / elemental lead, in massive state / glover, in massive state

BIG no : 10073

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Solder
Battery: component
Construction
Electrodes

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

GSC International, Inc.
1747 N. Deffer Drive
Nixa,
MO 65714
United States of America

Tel: 417-374-7431
Fax: 417-374-7442
Email: info@gscinternationalinc.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Country	Organization/Company	Address	Emergency number
MEXICO	Servicio de Informacion Toxicologica Sintox	Tintoreto #32 Edif. a Desp. Col. Nochebuena Mixcoac México, D.F.	1 800 009 2800 +52 55 5611 2634 /+52 55 5598 9095
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	American Association of Poison Control Centers		1-800-222-1222

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	H332
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 1A	H360
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS07 GHS08 GHS09

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H302+H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled
H350 - May cause cancer
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P260 - Do not breathe dust, fume
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste

2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Lead (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 7439-92-1	> 99,9	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 1A, H360 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : If you feel unwell, seek medical advice. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Not applicable. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Not applicable. Wash skin with plenty of water.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Not applicable. Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Not applicable. Rinse mouth. Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : No effects known.

Chronic symptoms : No effects known.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Adapt extinguishing media to the environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Non combustible.

Explosion hazard	:	DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. No data available on direct explosion hazard. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. No data available on indirect explosion hazard.
Reactivity	:	On burning: formation of metallic fumes. Oxidizes on exposure to air.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Precautionary measures fire	:	Exposure to fire/heat: keep upwind. Exposure to fire/heat: consider evacuation. Exposure to heat: have neighborhood close doors and windows.
Firefighting instructions	:	Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
Protection during firefighting	:	Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	:	Gloves. Protective clothing. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
Emergency procedures	:	Mark the danger area. No naked flames.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	:	Not applicable. Collect spillage.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Recover mechanically the product. Pick-up the material. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.
Other information	:	Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Meet the legal requirements. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Handle unclean empty containers as full ones. Observe strict hygiene. Measure the concentration in the atmosphere. Carry out operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dust, fume. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly.
Hygiene measures	:	Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	:	Does not require any specific or particular technical measures. Comply with applicable regulations.
Storage conditions	:	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong acids, strong bases and oxidation agents.
Heat-ignition	:	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
Prohibitions on mixed storage	:	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases.
Storage area	:	Meet the legal requirements.
Special rules on packaging	:	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. correctly labeled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packaging in solid containers.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Lead (7439-92-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	0,05 mg/m³
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	CNS & PNS impair
OSHA	Not applicable	

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Personal protective equipment : Protective goggles. Gloves.

Materials for protective clothing : GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. PVC. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: No data available.

Hand protection : protective gloves.

Eye protection : Safety glasses.

Skin and body protection : Not required for normal conditions of use.

Respiratory protection : Wear respiratory protection.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Metal.

Molecular mass : 207,20 g/mol

Color : White to blue-grey

Odor : Odorless

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : 327 °C

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : 1740 °C

Flash point : Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Vapor pressure : < 0,1 hPa

Relative vapor density at 20 °C : No data available

Relative density : 11,3

Specific gravity / density : 11340 kg/m³

Solubility : insoluble in water. Substance sinks in water. Soluble in nitric acid. Insoluble in organic solvents. Water: < 0,1 g/100ml

Log Pow : 0,73 (Estimated value)

Log Kow : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Explosive limits	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content : Not applicable (inorganic)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

On burning: formation of metallic fumes. Oxidizes on exposure to air.

10.2. Chemical stability

Unstable on exposure to air.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

10.5. Incompatible materials

Acids. Bases.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition generates : fume.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Oral: Harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled.

Lead (\f)7439-92-1	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (Rat; Weight of evidence)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (Rat; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
ATE US (oral)	500,000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	4500,000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11,000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	1,500 mg/l/4h
Additional information	Lead massive metal is not considered to be acutely toxic. It is not easily inhaled or ingested, and if it is accidentally ingested normally passes through the gastrointestinal system without significant absorption into the body. Lead is not easily absorbed through the skin.

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Additional information	There is some evidence that inorganic lead compounds may have a carcinogenic effect, and they have been classified by IARC as probably carcinogenic to humans. However, it is considered that this classification does not apply to lead in articles, given the very low bioavailability of metallic lead. Carcinogenicity studies of lead metal powder have been negative. Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. IARC has concluded that lead metal is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group aB).
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Additional information	Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Although inhalation and ingestion of lead in massive form are unlikely, poor hygiene practises may result in hand to mouth transfer which maybe significant over a prolonged period of time. Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the haemotopoetic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : No effects known.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : No effects known.

Chronic symptoms : No effects known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Dangerous for the environment. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecology - air : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009). Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EC) No 842/2006). TA-Luft Klasse 5.2.2/II.

Ecology - water : No water pollutant (surface water). Maximum concentration in drinking water: 0.010 mg/l (lead) (Directive 98/83/EC). Highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

Lead (7439-92-1)	
LC50 fish 1	2,8 (0,44 - 542) mg/l (96h) Coughlan, D.J., S.P. Gloss, and J. Kubota 1986. Acute and Sub-Chronic Toxicity of Lead to the Early Life Stages of Small mouth Bass (Micropterus dolomieui). Water Air Soil Pollut. 28(3/4):265-275
EC50 Daphnia 1	4,46 (0,53 - 5,1) mg/l (48h) Govindarajan, S., C.P. Valsaraj, R. Mohan, V. Hariprasad, and R. Ramasubramanian 1993. Toxicity of Heavy Metals in Aquaculture Organisms: Penaeus indicus, Perna viridis, Artemia salina and Skeletonema costatum. Pollut.Res. 12(3):187-189

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: Not applicable. No (test)data available on mobility of the substance.
ThOD	Not applicable (inorganic)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Log Pow	0,73 (Estimated value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential (Log Kow < 4).

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer :

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Reuse or recycle following decontamination. Remove to an authorized dump (Class I). Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EC, Council decision 2455/2001/EC, O.J. L331 of 15/12/2001).

Additional information : LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 05. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN3077 Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. Lead(7439-92-1), 9, III

UN-No.(DOT) : UN3077

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s.
Lead(7439-92-1)

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 9 - Class 9 - Miscellaneous hazardous material 49 CFR 173.140

Hazard labels (DOT) : 9 - Class 9 (Miscellaneous dangerous materials)

DOT Symbols : G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	8 - A hazardous substance that is not a hazardous waste may be shipped under the shipping description “Other regulated substances, liquid or solid, n.o.s.”, as appropriate. In addition, for solid materials, special provision B54 applies. 146 - This description may be used for a material that poses a hazard to the environment but does not meet the definition for a hazardous waste or a hazardous substance, as defined in 171.8 of this subchapter, or any hazard class as defined in Part 173 of this subchapter, if it is designated as environmentally hazardous by the Competent Authority of the country of origin, transit or destination. 335 - Mixtures of solids that are not subject to this subchapter and environmentally hazardous liquids or solids may be classified as “Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s,” UN3077 and may be transported under this entry, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the material is loaded or at the time the packaging or transport unit is closed. Each transport unit must be leak-proof when used as bulk packaging. A112 - Notwithstanding the quantity limits shown in Column (9A) and (9B) for this entry, the following IBCs are authorized for transportation aboard passenger and cargo-only aircraft. Each IBC may not exceed a maximum net quantity of 1,000 kg: a. Metal: 11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B and 21N b. Rigid plastics: 11H1, 11H2, 21H1 and 21H2 c. Composite with plastic inner receptacle: 11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1 and 21HZ2 d. Fiberboard: 11G e. Wooden: 11C, 11D and 11F (with inner liners) f. Flexible: 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 and 13M2 (flexible IBCs must be sift-proof and water resistant or must be fitted with a sift-proof and water resistant liner). B54 - Open-top, sift-proof rail cars are also authorized. IB8 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2); Fiberboard (11G); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F); Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 or 13M2). IP3 - Flexible IBCs must be sift-proof and water-resistant or must be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner. N20 - A 5M1 multi-wall paper bag is authorized if transported in a closed transport vehicle. T1 - 1.5 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2) TP33 - The portable tank instruction assigned for this substance applies for granular and powdered solids and for solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point which are cooled and transported as a solid mass. Solid substances transported or offered for transport above their melting point are authorized for transportation in portable tanks conforming to the provisions of portable tank instruction T4 for solid substances of packing group III or T7 for solid substances of packing group II, unless a tank with more stringent requirements for minimum shell thickness, maximum allowable working pressure, pressure-relief devices or bottom outlets are assigned in which case the more stringent tank instruction and special provisions shall apply. Filling limits must be in accordance with portable tank special provision TP3. Solids meeting the definition of an elevated temperature material must be transported in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	155
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	213
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	240
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	:	No limit
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	:	No limit
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	:	A - The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.

Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

ADR

No additional information available

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	:	3077
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Class (IMDG)	:	9 - Miscellaneous dangerous compounds
Packing group (IMDG)	:	III - substances presenting low danger

Air transport

UN-No.(IATA)	:	3077
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	:	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Class (IATA)	:	9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing group (IATA)	:	III - Minor Danger

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Lead (7439-92-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on United States SARA Section 313 Not listed on the United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	10 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Repr. 1A	H360Df
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	H332
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC [DSD] or 1999/45/EC [DPD]

Repr.Cat.1; R61
Repr.Cat.3; R62
Xn; R20/22
R33
N; R50/53

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

15.2.2. National regulations

Lead (7439-92-1)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date	:	12/15/2014

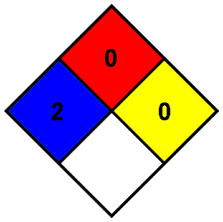
Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Repr. 1A	Reproductive toxicity Category 1A
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

Health : * Chronic Hazard - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard

Personal Protection : B

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier:
Asbestos

1.1.1 Substances
Substance name: Asbestos
CAS No.: 1332-21-4

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

1.2.1 Relevant identified uses

This is a material for research and laboratory use only, by qualified persons.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Supplier:

Research Triangle Institute
3040 Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
EMERGENCY PHONE: (919) 541-6233
OTHER CALLS: For Information – RTI EHS (919) 541-6118
E-Mail : EHS@RTI.ORG
Person Who Created SDS: Todd Ennis

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (919) 541-6233

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture:

Carcinogenicity: Category 1A

2.2 Label elements

2.2.1 Labelling

Product identifier: Asbestos

Hazard pictograms

Signal word:
Danger

Hazard statements:

H303 + H313 + H333 - May be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H315 + H320 - Causes skin and eye irritation.
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350i - May cause cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary statements:

P260 - Do not breathe dust.
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances
Substance name: Asbestos
Synonyms: Fibrous asbestos, white asbestos, blue asbestos or brown asbestos
CAS No.: 1332-21-4
Formula/Composition: Various

Asbestos Varieties Include:

Asbestos	Synonym	Formula/Composition
Actinolite	White asbestos	$Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5[(OH)Si_4O_{11}]_2$
Anthophyllite	Azbolen asbestos, white asbestos	$(Mg,Fe)_7[(OH)Si_4O_{11}]_2$
Amosite	Brown asbestos	$Fe_7Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$
Chrysotile	Serpentine chrysotile, white asbestos	$Mg_6[(OH)_4Si_2O_5]_2$
Crocidolite	Riebeckite, blue asbestos	$Na_2Fe_5[(OH)Si_4O_{11}]_2$
Tremolite	Fibrous tremolite, white asbestos	$Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5[(OH)Si_4O_{11}]_2$

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
General advice: Consult a physician. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled
If breathed in, move person to fresh air. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact
Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

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

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

4.1.1 General information:

Suspected of causing genetic defects (Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2)

May cause cancer (Carcinogenicity Category 1A)

Causes damage to lung (Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure Category 1(lung))

Causes damage to lung through prolonged or repeated exposure (Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure Category 1(lung))

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Health Hazards (Acute): ***Inhalation:*** Any dust (including asbestos) which is inhaled in substantial amounts may irritate the respiratory tract. Extreme exposures can overwhelm the normal respiratory defense mechanisms and result in temporary difficulty in breathing. ***Skin Contact:*** Asbestos splinters may penetrate the skin and cause asbestos “corns”. ***Skin Absorption:*** Not applicable. ***Eye Contact:*** My cause irritation and abrasions. ***Ingestion:*** No known effects.

Health Hazards (Chronic): ***Inhalation:*** Overexposure to asbestos has caused damage to lungs (asbestosis), lung cancer and mesothelioma of the pleura and peritoneum. Pleural thickening, plaques and effusion are nondisabling conditions, seen separately or together, that have been associated with prolonged asbestos exposure. The risk of lung cancer is greatly increased for those who smoke cigarettes regularly in addition to having asbestos exposures. ***Skin Contact and Absorption:*** Not applicable. ***Eye Contact:*** Same as acute effects. Usually reversible on removal from exposure. ***Ingestion:*** Some studies indicate that asbestos overexposure is implicated as a cause of gastro-intestinal and laryngeal cancers, but the evidence is conflicting; no documented human effects.

Carcinogenicity:
Known carcinogen to humans

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms, which are usually not manifested until 15-20 years after exposure, include labored breathing, chest pains, weakness, and chest tightness.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:
Not combustible

5.2 Advice for fire-fighters

Avoid media and procedures that may disturb the material and cause airborne dust.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Evacuate danger area! Avoid breathing dust. Notify Safety personnel of spill. Permit only trained clean-up personnel in the spill area. Use wet methods or approved vacuum cleaning system to pick up spilled materials. Use water or other dust suppressants where sweeping is unavoidable. Do not stir up dust. Clean-up personnel should wear approved respirators and protective clothing. Waste and contaminated protective clothing must be placed in dust-tight containers and be properly labeled for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Store asbestos in closed containers (dust-tight) in a clean, dry, secure area. Protect containers from damage. Do not open containers in a manner that can release dust without providing proper enclosure or control measures, including engineering controls and personal protective equipment. Use dust suppression control measures at all stages of asbestos handling, use and disposal. Follow good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of asbestos-containing dusts. Avoid inhalation of asbestos.

Provide adequate exhaust ventilation and capture filtration to remove asbestos particulate from the workplace and minimize its dispersion into the environment. Isolate work areas and post signs where asbestos contamination may exceed PEL. Hand- or power-operated tools which may release asbestos in excess of the PEL must be equipped with local exhaust systems.

7.2 Storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened much be carefully resealed to prevent leakage.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits:
OSHA PEL: 0.1 fiber/cc 8-hr TWA, 1.0 fiber/cc 30-minute
ACGIH TLV: 0.1 fiber/cc 8-hr TWA

8.2 Exposure controls

Refer to 7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Boiling Point: not applicable
Specific Gravity/H2O: 3.0-3.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): not applicable
Melting Point: 2540°F (fusion point)
Vapor Density: not applicable
Evaporation Rate: not applicable
Solubility in Water: not soluble
Appearance and Odor: white, brown, blue, or green, curved non-rigid fibers or straight, needle-like rigid fibers; no odor

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Stable at all temperatures up to fusion point
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): none
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: none
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Route of Entry: Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion

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

Health Effects (Acute and Chronic): See Section 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Acute toxicity to the aquatic environment

Insufficient data available.

12.2 Chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment

Insufficient data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal of material

Follow related legislations and local regulations when disposing the material.

13.2 Disposal of any contaminated packaging

Follow related legislations and local regulations when disposing the material.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number : UN2590

Packing Group: III

UN Proper shipping name : White Asbestos, Blue Asbestos, or Brown Asbestos

Transport Hazard class(es) : Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information

Regulatory information is provided within the relevant sections of this safety data sheet, as appropriate.

SECTION 16: Other Information

Not applicable.

ATTACHMENT B

HOSPITAL DIRECTIONS AND EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Emergency Phone Numbers

Heartland Health and Safety Officer..... (574) 289-1191
Heartland Project Manager..... (574) 360-0961
US EPA Region V Emergency Response Center .....(312) 886-2395
ATF Explosives Hotline.....(800) 283-2662
Centers for Disease Control Emergency Response Hotline .....(770) 488-7100
National Response Center (HazMat Spills/Pipeline Leaks) .....(800) 424-8802
IDEM – Emergency Response.....(888) 233-7745
CHEMTREC .....(800) 262-8200

Hospital.....911 or (219) 886-4000

Name: *Methodist Hospital*

Address: *600 Grant Street, Gary, Indiana 46402*

Travel Time: *< 10 minutes*

Directions Attached: *Yes*

Map Attached: *Yes*

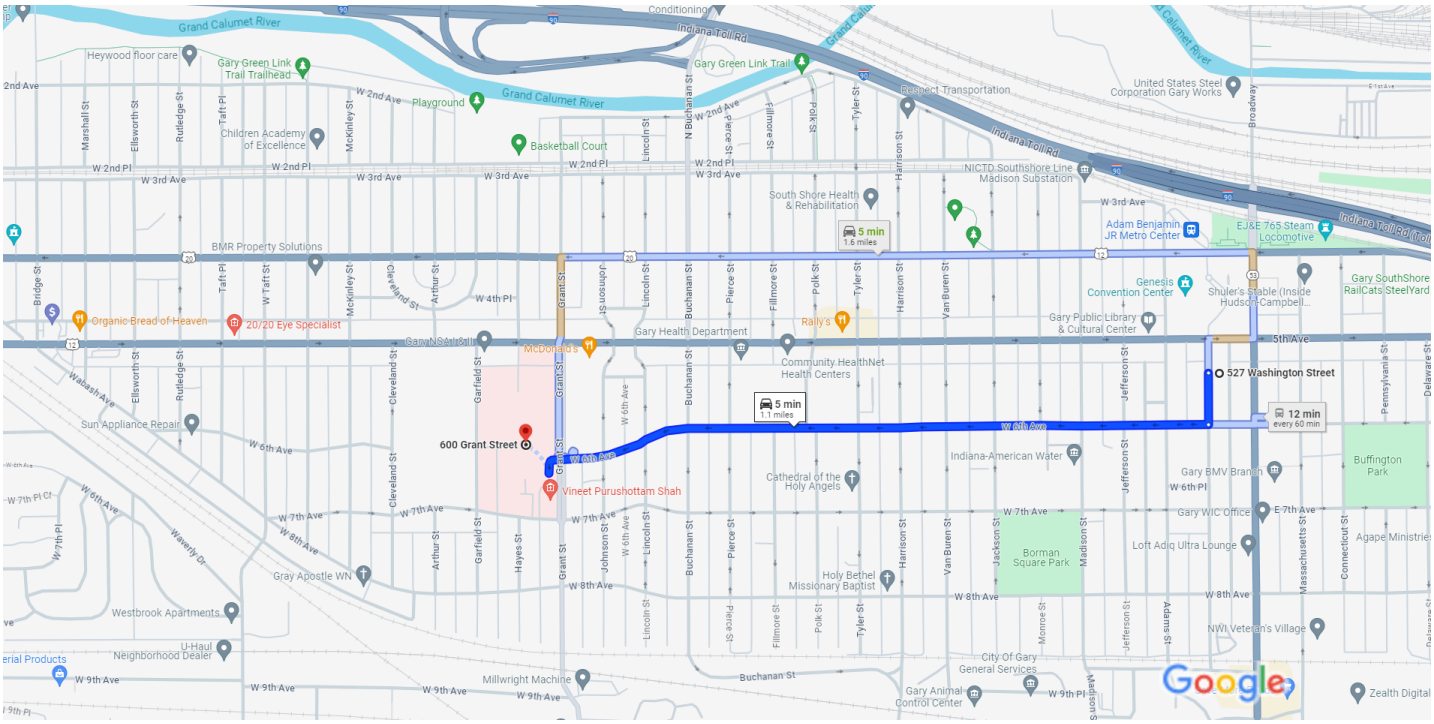
Site Control (Nivas R. Vijay) ……..... (574) 360-0961

Paramedics..... 911
Fire Department..... 911
Local Police…… 911

Google Maps

527 Washington St, Gary, IN 46402 to 600 Grant St, Gary, IN 46402

Drive 1.1 miles, 5 min



Map data ©2024 Google 500 ft

527 Washington St
Gary, IN 46402

1. Head south on Washington St toward W 6th Ave

400 ft

2. Turn right at the 1st cross street onto W 6th Ave

Destination will be on the right

1.0 mi

600 Grant St
Gary, IN 46402