ECSI No. 84
August 29, 2023
Gasco Sediments Project Area

ANCHOR QEA

In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan

Provided to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10

PLAYING IT SAFE
Responsibility Is Taken, Not Given
Take Responsibility For Safety

GASCO0052197

ECSI No. 84
August 29, 2023
Gasco Sediments Project Area

In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan

Prepared for
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Prepared by
Anchor QEA, LLC
6720 S Macadam Avenue
Suite 300
Portland, Oregon 97219

On Behalf of
NW Natural
250 SW Taylor Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

Project Number: 000029-02.79

Certification Page

Ryan Barth

Project Manager

Anchor QEA, LLC

Date: August 29, 2023

Benjamin Uhl

Field Lead

Anchor QEA, LLC

Date: August 29, 2023

The information in this *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* has been designed for the *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Work Plan* presently contemplated by Anchor QEA, LLC. Therefore, this document may not be appropriate if the work is not performed by or using the methods presently contemplated by Anchor QEA. In addition, as the work is performed, conditions different from those anticipated may be encountered and this document may have to be modified. Therefore, Anchor QEA only intends this plan to address currently anticipated activities and conditions and makes no representations or warranties as to the adequacy of the *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* for all conditions encountered.

Health and Safety Plan Acknowledgement Form

Project Number: 000029-02.85

Project Name: Gasco Sediments Cleanup Action

My signature below certifies that I have read and understand the policies and procedures specified in this *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* (HASP). For non-Anchor QEA employees, this HASP may include company-specific appendices to this plan developed by entities other than Anchor QEA. Non-affiliated personnel may be required to sign the Liability Waiver following this Acknowledgement Form.

Date	Name (print)	Signature	Company

Date	Name (print)	Signature	Company

Liability Waiver

Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification

This liability release, waiver, and indemnification is required for participation in our various on-site activities, field trips, and site tours. Each participant must sign his/her own form.

In return for receiving permission from **Anchor QEA, LLC** (**"Anchor QEA"**), a Washington State Limited Liability Company, to participate in various on-site activities at _____ (location) on _____ (date) (collectively, the **"Activities"**), the undersigned participant (**"Participant"**), acting through and/or with the consent of his/her parent or legal guardian (if Participant is a minor or the subject of a guardianship), hereby agrees as follows:

1. I fully recognize the dangers of participating in the Activities, and I voluntarily assume all risks associated with my participation in the Activities. I understand that the dangers that I may encounter at the site(s) where the Activities take place (in each case, a **"Site"**) include, by way of example only and without limitation: exposure to contaminants; exposure to aerosol vapors; wild animals, poisonous snakes, and harmful insects; poisonous vegetation; drowning, sea sickness, and boating accidents; falling from steep slopes, cliffs, or narrow trails; landslides; rough terrain; lightning; wildfire; extremes of temperatures; and storms. I realize that there is also a risk of my becoming seriously ill or injured in an area remote from medical care and that Anchor QEA cannot guarantee the availability of emergency medical services or emergency transportation to medical facilities.
2. I agree that neither Anchor QEA nor any of its agents, representatives, partners, contractors, consultants, or employees: (a) shall have any liability for any defect or dangerous natural or artificial condition relating to any Site or any of the Activities; or (b) have made or are making any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding: (i) the conditions of any Site; (ii) the safety of the Activities or any of the equipment to be used in connection with the Activities; (iii) any means of transportation to or from any Site; or (iv) any other aspect of any Site or any of the Activities.
3. I agree to take the responsibility to familiarize myself with the rules and regulations applicable to the Sites and the Activities, and to verify that I have been properly instructed in and understand the use of any equipment I am to use in the Activities. I realize that my participation in the Activities may require sustained strenuous physical activity. I am in good health, and am not aware of any physical or medical condition that might endanger myself or other participants in the Activities.
4. Acting for myself and my heirs, executors, personal representatives, and assigns, I forever release and discharge Anchor QEA and its agents, representatives, partners, contractors, consultants, or employees, and the successors and assigns of each of them (in each case, a **"Released Party"**), of and from all claims, losses, damages, costs, expenses, and other liabilities, including (but not

limited to) reasonable attorneys' fees (in each case, a **"Claim"**), whether known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, relating to property damage or the death, injury, pain, or mental trauma of myself or any other person, and resulting, directly or indirectly, from my participation in the Activities or my travel to or from any Site. Without limiting the above, I agree not to sue any of the Released Parties for any such Claims, to waive any such Claims that I may have at any time against any of the Released Parties, and to indemnify and defend each of the Released Parties against, and to hold each of the Released Parties harmless of and from any Claims resulting from my acts or omissions during the Activities or while at any Site.

5. I have read and understand the policies and procedures specified in the *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* (HASP) for this Site. This HASP may include company-specific appendices developed by entities other than Anchor QEA.

The undersigned Participant acknowledges and agrees that he/she has carefully read this Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification and fully understands all of its contents, and their legal effect, and agrees that this Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification (of which I have been given a copy to keep, with any attachments) is contractually binding, and is being signed by the undersigned Participant of his/her own free will.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Email: _____

Street Address: _____

(street address — no PO Boxes)

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Emergency Contact Name: _____

Emergency Contact's Phone Number: _____

Consent and Release for Publications of Photographs

I, the undersigned, hereby grant Anchor QEA permission to take photographs of me, and irrevocably consent to and authorize the use and reproduction by Anchor QEA, or anyone duly authorized by Anchor QEA, of any and all such photographs, for any legitimate purposes, including for advertising, trade, and editorial purposes, at any time in the future in all media now known or hereafter developed, throughout the world. I also consent to the use of my name in connection with such photographs.

I hereby release, indemnify, and hold harmless Anchor QEA and its agents, representatives, partners, contractors, consultants, or employees from any and all claims that may result at any time by reason of

the use of my image and name, including, without limitation, claims of privacy. My heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns shall be bound by this consent and release. I am over the age of 18 years.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____

Consent and Signature of Parent or Guardian

(if Participant is under 18 years of age or the subject of a guardianship)

As the parent or guardian of _____ , the Participant described in the foregoing Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification with respect to taking part in the Activities which are described above, I hereby acknowledge that I have read and understood such Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification, and Consent and Release for Publications of Photographs, and I hereby agree, individually and on behalf of my child or ward, to all of the terms of such Release from Liability, Waiver of Claims, and Indemnification, and Consent and Release for Publications of Photographs; and hereby give my permission to my child or ward to participate in such Activities.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name: _____ Email: _____

Street Address: _____

(street address — no PO Boxes)

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Site Emergency Procedures

Site Map

Figure A
General Site Location Overview

Emergency Contact Information

Table A
Site Emergency Form and Emergency Phone Numbers*

Category	Information	
Possible Chemicals of Concern	Coal tar pitch volatiles, PAHs, cyanide, metals, VOCs, and H_2S	
Minimum Level of Protection	Modified Level D	
Site(s) Location Address	7900 NW St. Helens Road, Portland, Oregon 97210	
Emergency Phone Numbers		
Ambulance	911	
Fire	911	
Police	911	
Poison Control	(800) 222-1222	
Client Contact	Bob Wyatt, NW Natural	Office: (503) 860-6451 Cell: (503) 860-6451
Project Manager (PM)	Ryan Barth, Anchor QEA	Office: (206) 903-3334 Cell: (206) 719-3605
Field Lead (FL)	Benjamin Uhl, Anchor QEA	Office: (503) 924-6187 Cell: (9791) 285-5288
Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)	Tim Stone, Anchor QEA	Office: (503) 670-1108 Cell: (503) 475-9150
Corporate Health and Safety Manager (CHSM)	David Templeton	Office: (206) 287-9130 Cell: (206) 910-4279
Health and Safety Program Lead	Tim Shaner	Office: (251) 375-5282
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802	
Oregon Emergency Response System	(800) 452-0311	
EPA Emergency Response Team, Region 10	(206) 553-4973	

Note:
* In the event of any emergency, contact the PM and FL.

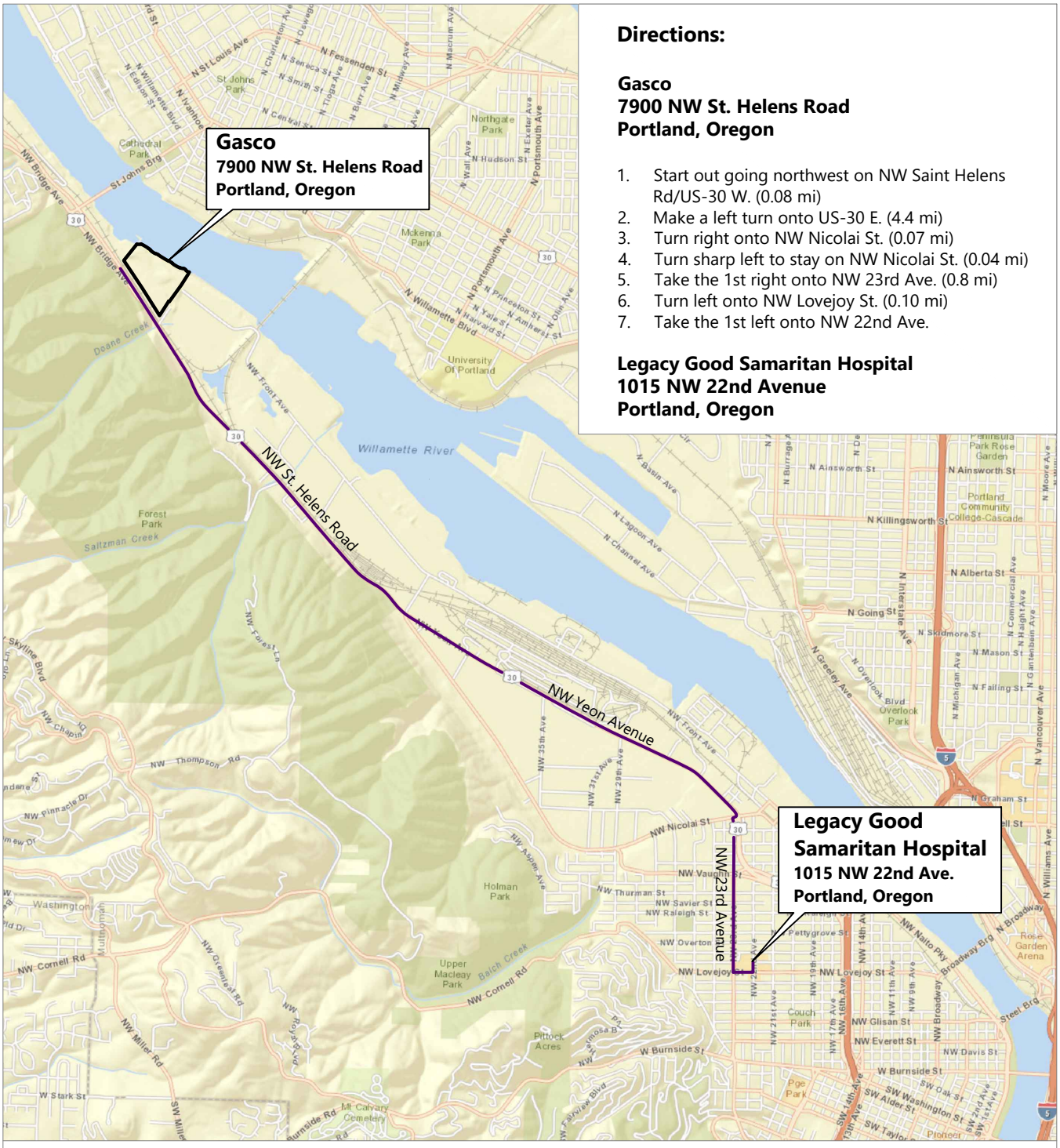
Table B
Hospital Information

Category	Information
Hospital Name	Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center
Address	1015 NW 22nd Avenue
City, State	Portland, Oregon
Phone	(503) 413-7711
Emergency Phone	911

Hospital Route Map and Driving Directions

Figure B is a map of the route from the uplands project site (7900 NW St. Helens Road, Portland, Oregon, 97210) to the Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center (1015 NW 22nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97210). Directions are as follows (travel time is approximately 11 minutes):

1. Start out going northwest on NW Saint Helens Rd./US-30 W (0.08 mi)
2. Make a left turn onto US-30 E (4.4 mi)
3. Turn right onto NW Nicolai St. (0.07 mi)
4. Turn sharp left to stay on NW Nicolai St. (0.04 mi)
5. Take the 1st right onto NW 23rd Ave. (0.8 mi)
6. Turn left onto NW Lovejoy St. (0.10 mi)
7. Take the 1st left onto NW 22nd Ave.



SOURCE: Esri/Delorme World Street Map.

Publish Date: 2023/08/22 3:48 PM | User: jfoster
Filepath: K:\Projects\0029-NW Natural Gas Co\Gasco Sediments_Field Pilot Study Work Plan\0029-RP-002 (Pilot Study HASP).dwg Figure B

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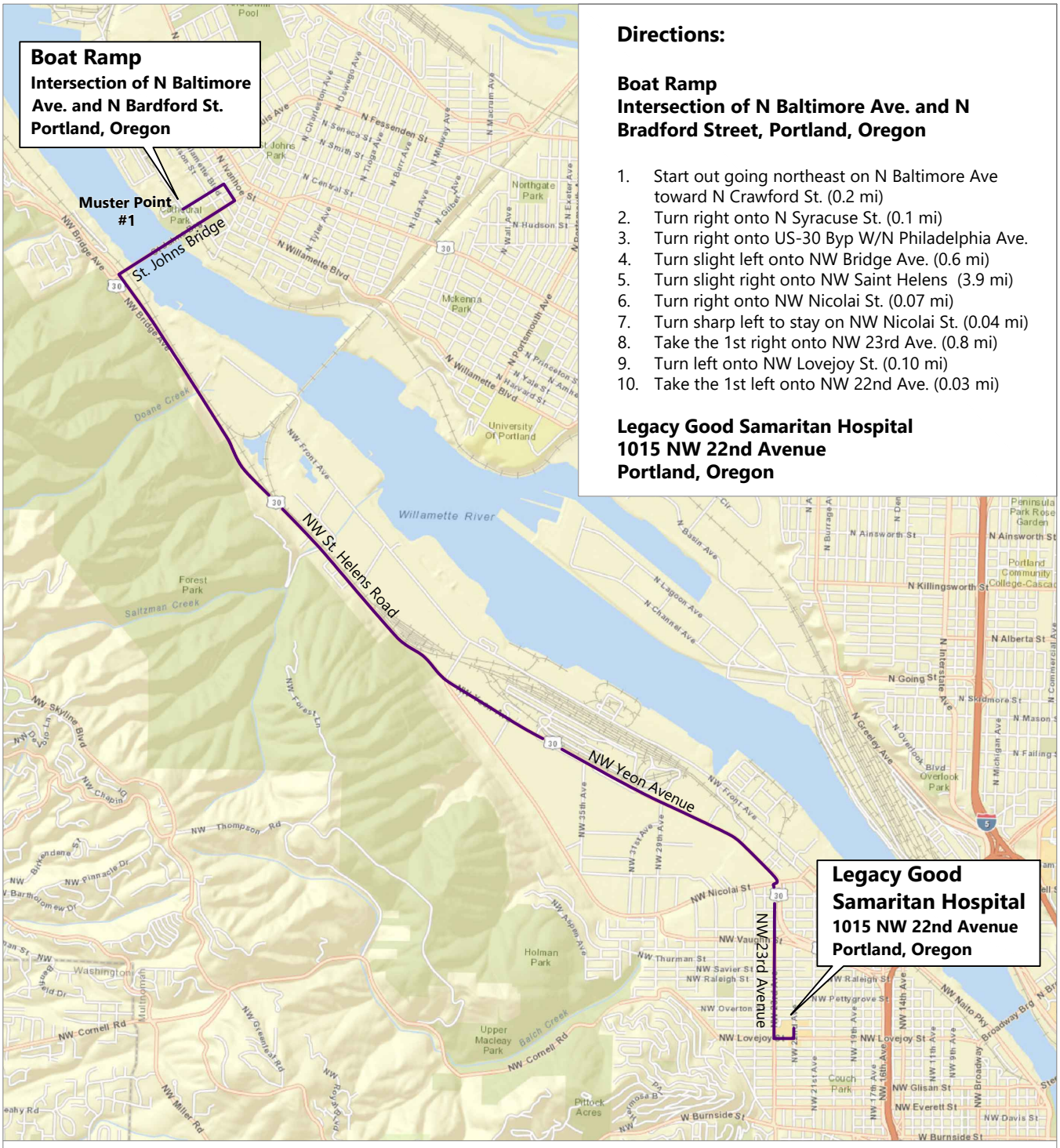
Figure B
Hospital Route Map from Uplands Site

Final Emergency Response and Health and Safety Plan
Gasco Sediments ISS Field Pilot Study

Figure C is a map of the route from the boat launch area at Cathedral Park, St. Johns, Oregon, to the Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center (1015 NW 22nd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97210). Directions are as follows (travel time is approximately 15 minutes):

1. Start out going northeast on N Baltimore Ave. toward N Crawford St. (0.2 mi)
2. Turn right onto N Syracuse St. (0.1 mi)
3. Turn right onto US-30 Byp W/N Philadelphia Ave.
4. Turn slight left onto NW Bridge Ave. (0.6 mi)
5. Turn slight right onto NW Saint Helens (3.9 mi)
6. Turn right onto NW Nicolai St. (0.07 mi)
7. Turn sharp left to stay on NW Nicolai St. (0.04 mi)
8. Take the 1st right onto NW 23rd Ave. (0.8 mi)
9. Turn left onto NW Lovejoy St. (0.10 mi)
10. Take the 1st left onto NW 22nd Ave. (0.03 mi)



SOURCE: Esri/Delorme World Street Map.

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Filepath: K:\Projects\0029-NW Natural Gas Co\Gasco Sediments_Field Pilot Study Work Plan\0029-RP-003 (Pilot Study HASP Page 2).dwg Figure C

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Figure C
Hospital Route Map from Boat Launch (Cathedral Park)

Key Safety Personnel

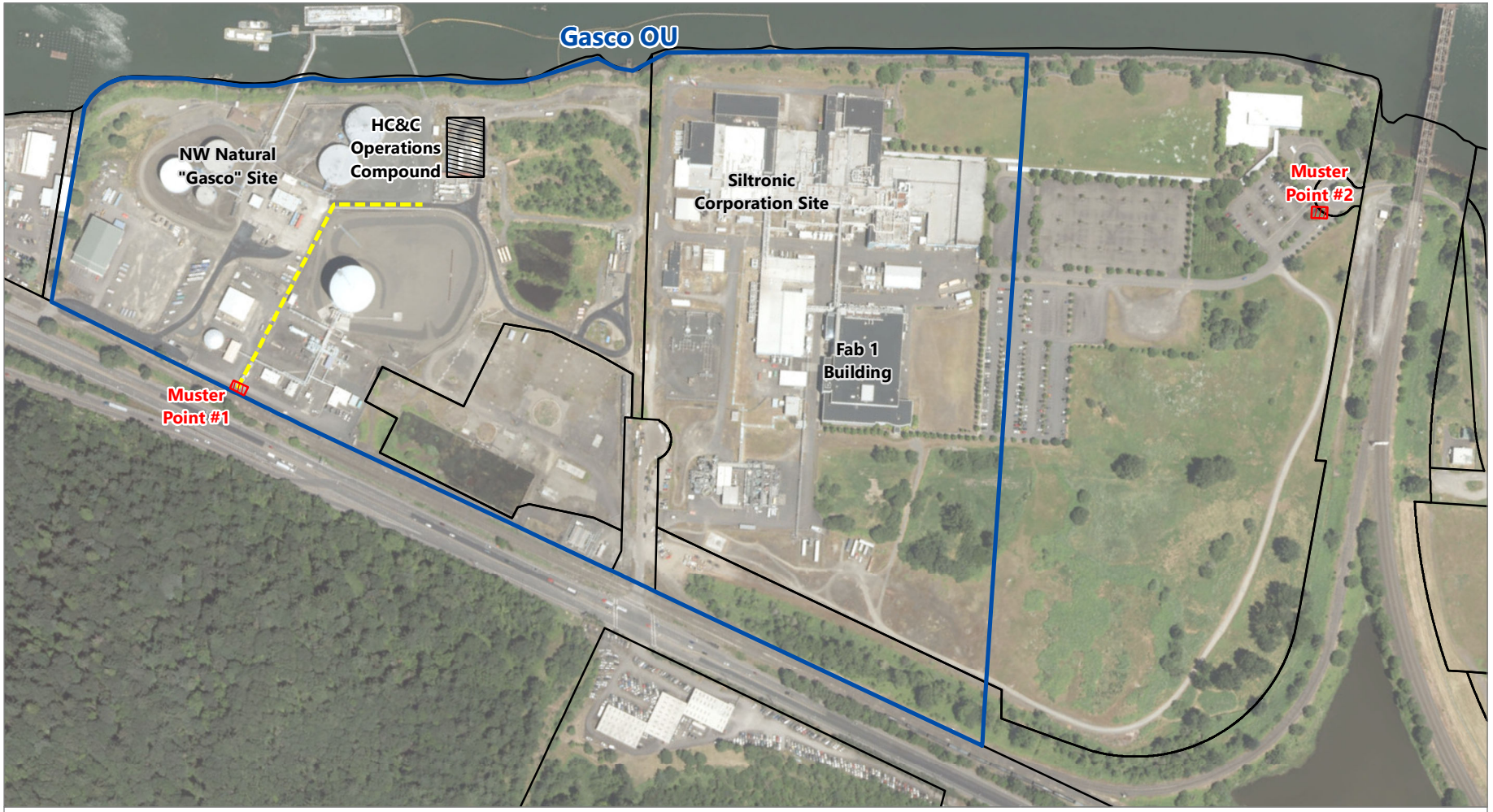
The following people share responsibility for health and safety at the site. See Section 4 of this *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* (HASP) for a description of the role and responsibility of each.

Client Contact: Bob Wyatt, NW Natural	Office: (503) 860-6451 Cell: (503) 860-6451
Project Manager (PM): Ryan Barth, Anchor QEA	Office: (206) 903-3334 Cell: (206) 719-3605
Field Lead (FL): Benjamin Uhl, Anchor QEA	Office: (503) 924-6187 Cell: (971) 285-5288
Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO): Tim Stone, Anchor QEA	Office: (503) 670-1108 Cell: (503) 475-9150
Corporate Health and Safety Manager (CHSM): David Templeton	Office: (206) 287-9130 Cell: (206) 910-4279
Health and Safety Program Lead: Tim Shaner	Office: (251) 375-5282

Emergency Response Procedures

Site communications will be done with either a cell phone or a handheld two-way radio (two-way radios are kept on site and available for use by Anchor QEA staff), and service capabilities of cell phones at on-river locations will be checked daily. If there is an emergency that requires the site to be evacuated (e.g., river flood), the Field Lead (FL) or any other site personnel recognizing the condition will contact other field staff with phones or radios. In the event of an evacuation, personnel will meet at one of the emergency meeting locations depending on the circumstances:

1. **Gasco Uplands Work Area:** Meet at Muster Point 1, the site entrance near the Gasco guard shack, when on the upland portion of the site or when in the Koppers work area (see Figure D).
2. **Work on the Willamette River (On-Water Work Area):** Meet at Muster Point 2, the Cathedral Park Boat Ramp parking lot (see Figure C).



LEGEND:

- Emergency Assembly Area
- Evacuation Route
- HC&C Operations Compound
- OU1 Boundary
- Property Boundary

NOTE:
1. Aerial imagery from City of Portland 2022.

0 400
Feet

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ANCHOR QEA

Figure D
Emergency Evacuation Route and Muster Point Map
Health and Safety Plan
Gasco Sediments ISS Field Pilot Study
GASCO0052212

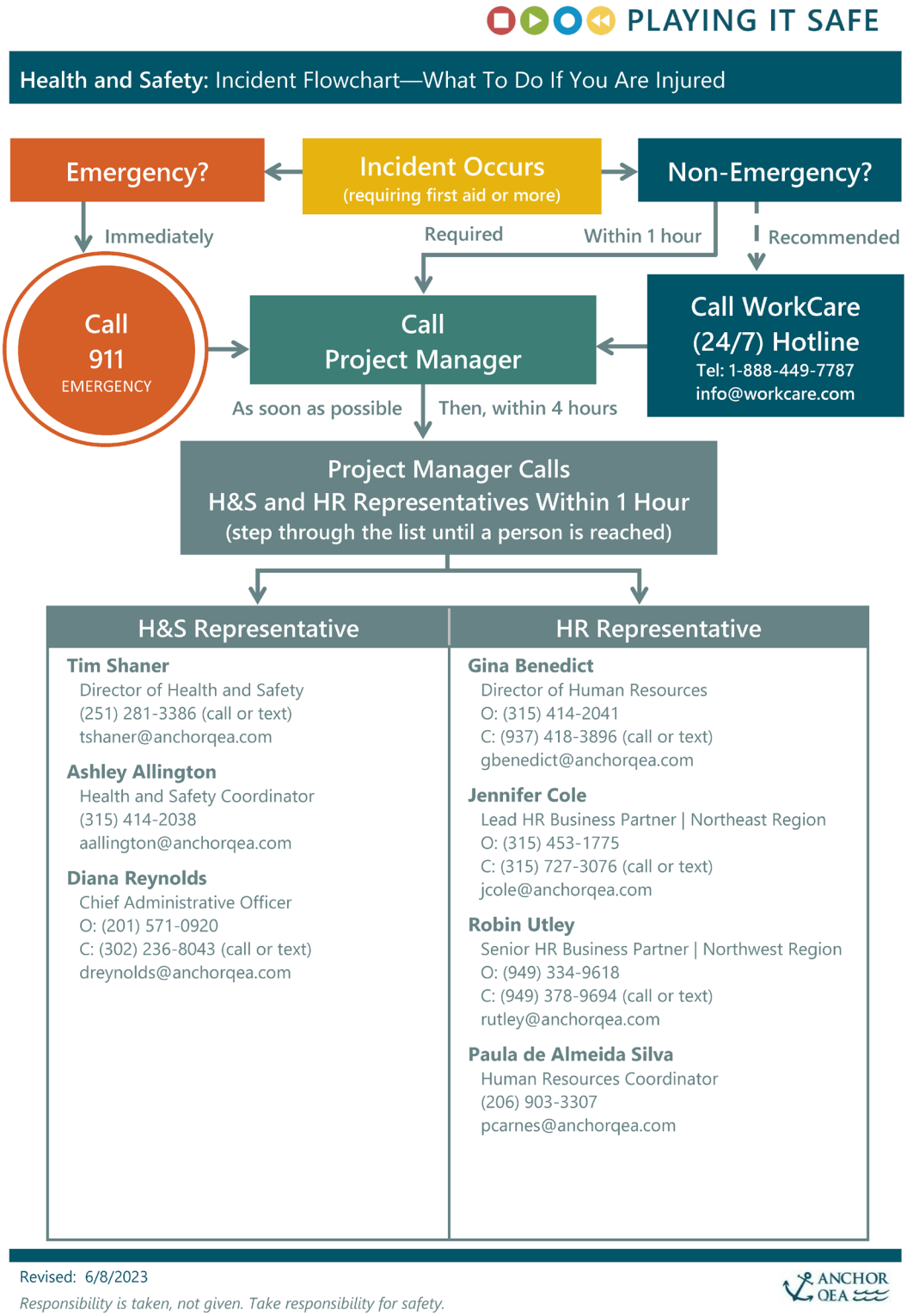
Personal Incident Response Procedures

In the event of an emergency, immediate action must be taken by the first person to recognize the event. Use the following steps as a guideline and refer to Figure E:

1. Survey the situation to verify that it is safe for you and the victim. Do not endanger your own life. Do not enter an area to rescue someone who has been overcome unless properly equipped and trained. Verify that all protocols are followed. If applicable, review Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to evaluate response actions for chemical exposures.
2. Call the appropriate emergency number (911, if available) or direct someone else to do this immediately (see Table A). Explain the physical injury, chemical exposure, fire, or release and location of the incident.
3. Have someone retrieve the nearest first aid kit (containing appropriate items for the particular work scope) and Automated External Defibrillator (AED), if available. Note: Only use an AED if you have been properly trained and are currently certified to do so.
4. Decontaminate the victim without delaying life-saving procedures (see Section 8).
5. Administer first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), if properly trained, until emergency responders arrive.[1]
6. In the event that evacuation is required, the FL must perform a head count to verify that all Anchor QEA personnel are accounted for.
7. Notify the Field Lead (FL) and Project Manager (PM); the PM will notify the client contact. The PM will also contact the Corporate Health and Safety Manager (CHSM). The CHSM will facilitate the incident investigation. All client requirements pertinent to personal incident reporting will also be adhered to.
8. Complete the appropriate incident investigation reports.

[1] Personnel qualified and currently certified in basic first aid or CPR are protected under Good Samaritan policies as long as they only perform the basic tasks that they were taught. Do not perform first aid or CPR tasks if you have not been trained in first aid or CPR.

Figure E
Incident Flowchart



Non-Personal Incident Response Procedures

All incidents including, but not limited to, fire, explosion, property damage, or environmental release will be responded to in accordance with the site-specific HASP. In general, this includes securing the site appropriate to the incident, turning control over to the emergency responders, or securing the site and summoning appropriate remedial personnel or equipment. Anchor QEA will immediately notify the client of any major incident, fire, equipment or property damage, or environmental incident with a preliminary report. A full report will be provided within 72 hours.

Spills and Releases of Hazardous Materials

When required, notify the National Response Center and local state agencies. The following information should be provided to the National Response Center:

- Name and telephone number
- Name and address of incident location
- Time and type of incident
- Name and quantity of materials involved, if known
- Extent of injuries
- Possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility
- The emergency telephone number for the National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. If hazardous waste is released or produced through control of the incident, verify the following:
  - Waste is collected and contained.
  - Containers of waste are removed or isolated from the immediate site of the emergency.
  - Treatment or storage of the recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from the incident or its control is provided.
  - No waste that is incompatible with released material is treated or stored in the facility until cleanup procedures are completed.
  - Verify that all emergency equipment used is decontaminated, recharged, and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

Near-Miss Reporting

All near-miss incidents (i.e., those that could have reasonably led to an injury, environmental release, or other incident) must be reported to the FL and PM immediately, so action can be taken to verify that such conditions that led to the near-miss incident are readily corrected to prevent future occurrences.

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FIGURES

APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS

AED	automated external defibrillator
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	ASTM International
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	chemical of concern
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
dBA	A-weighted decibel
dB	decibel
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPT	direct push technology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
eV	electron volt
EZ	Exclusion Zone/Hot Zone
FL	Field Lead
FPS	field pilot study
GFCI	ground-fault circuit interrupter
H:V	horizontal to vertical
H_2S	hydrogen sulfide
HASP	*In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan*
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HC&C	hydraulic control and containment
HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
ISEA	International Safety Equipment Association
ISS	in situ stabilization
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
Koppers	Koppers Industries, Inc.
kV	kilovolt
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LO/TO	lock out/tag out
mg/m^3	milligrams per cubic meter
MHR	maximum heart rate
N/A	not applicable
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NPL	National Priority List
NRR	Noise Reduction Rating
O_2	oxygen
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act or Administration
OV	organic vapor
OVM	organic vapor monitor
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PFD	personal flotation device
PID	photoionization detector
PM	Project Manager
PPE	personal protective equipment
ppm	parts per million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
site	Gasco Sediments Site
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SZ	Support Zone/Clean Zone
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	time-weighted average
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
UV	ultraviolet
VOC	volatile organic compound
WBGT	wet bulb globe temperature

1 Introduction

This *In Situ Stabilization and Solidification Field Pilot Study Health and Safety Plan* (HASP) was prepared on behalf of NW Natural and presents health and safety requirements and procedures that will be followed by Anchor QEA, LLC, personnel and at a minimum by Anchor QEA subcontractors during work activities at the Gasco Sediments Site Project Area (site). This HASP was developed in accordance with Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.120(b), and will be used in conjunction with Anchor QEA's Corporate Health and Safety Program. See Section 1.1 for HASP modification procedures.

The provisions of this HASP are mandatory for all Anchor QEA personnel assigned to the project. A copy of this HASP must be maintained on site and available for employee review at all times. Anchor QEA subcontractors are also expected to follow the provisions of this HASP unless they have their own HASP that covers their specific activities related to this project. Any subcontractor HASPs must include the requirements set forth in this HASP, at a minimum. All visitors to the work site must also abide by the requirements of this HASP and will attend a pre-work briefing where the contents of this HASP will be presented and discussed.

Personnel assigned to work at the project site will be required to read this plan and must sign the Health and Safety Plan Acknowledgement Form to confirm that they understand and agree to abide by the provisions of this HASP.

Subcontractors are ultimately responsible for the health and safety of their employees. Subcontractors may mandate health and safety protection measures for their employees beyond the minimum requirements specified in this HASP.

The objectives of this HASP are to identify potential physical, chemical, and biological hazards associated with field activities; establish safe working conditions and protective measures to control those hazards; define emergency procedures; and describe the responsibilities, training requirements, and medical monitoring requirements for site personnel.

This HASP prescribes the procedures that must be followed during specific site activities. Significant operational changes that could affect the health and safety of personnel, the community, or the environment will not be made without the prior approval of the Project Manager (PM) and the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO).

Issuance of this approved HASP documents that the workplace has been evaluated for hazards. A hazard assessment was performed, and the adequacy of the personal protective equipment (PPE) selected was evaluated as required by 29 CFR 1910.132(d) – Personal Protective Equipment, General Requirements (General Industry); 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection; 29 CFR 1926.28 – Personal Protective Equipment (Construction Industry); and 29 CFR 1926.55 – Gases, Vapors, Fumes,

Dusts and Mist, and is duly noted by the signature(s) and date appearing on the certification page of this document.

1.1 Health and Safety Plan Modifications

This HASP will be modified by amendment, if necessary, to address changing field conditions or additional work tasks not already described in this document. Modifications will be proposed by the Field Lead (FL) using the Modification to Health and Safety Plan form included in Attachment A. Modifications will be reviewed by the SSHO or authorized representative and approved by the PM.

2 Site Description and Background Information

2.1 Site Description and Background Information

The Gasco site is a former gasification plant located at 7900 NW St. Helens Road, Portland, Oregon, 97210, and bounded on the northeast by the Willamette River at River Mile 6 and on the southwest by State Highway 30 (St. Helens Road). The site is within the study area of the Portland Harbor Superfund Site. It is adjacent to Siltronic Corporation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Moorings facilities. The site is currently used as a storage facility for liquefied natural gas by NW Natural, as a bulk fuel terminal for Centerline Logistics Corporation (tenant), and a significant portion of the site is undeveloped. The southeastern corner of the site was leased by Koppers Industries, Inc. (Koppers) for several decades as a storage, processing, and distribution facility for coal tar pitch and other related products. Koppers elected to cease operations at the facility and demolished the coal tar pitch buildings/structures/equipment as required under its lease agreement with NW Natural. Koppers completed the demolition and terminated its lease agreement with NW Natural in July 2018.

Anchor QEA has constructed a hydraulic control and containment (HC&C) system in order to achieve groundwater source control at the site and prevent discharge of upland groundwater to the Willamette River. The HC&C system has been installed and is currently in operation and undergoing testing. The HC&C system consists of over 20 extraction wells that pump contaminated groundwater to the site treatment system. The treated groundwater is discharged to the river under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. Ongoing activities at the site include monitoring well, extraction well, observation well, and piezometer installation; operations and maintenance of the HC&C system; hydrologic data collection; dense nonaqueous phase liquid monitoring and removal.

3 Scope of Work

3.1 Project Scope of Work

This plan addresses health and safety issues associated with the following field tasks:

- Sediment treatment, via in situ stabilization and solidification (ISS) using a mixture of blast furnace slag cement and Portland cement, using a purpose-built drill rig equipped with augers
- ISS quality assurance/quality control sampling and sample processing as described in the Revised Field Pilot Study Work Plan
- Swell material removal and placement into water-tight barges
- Barge swell material disposal suitability sampling
- Water quality monitoring
- Installation of long-term sample ports on top of the in situ stabilized and solidified surface
- Sampling of the long-term sample ports

4 Authority and Responsibilities of Key Personnel

This section describes the authority and responsibilities of key Anchor QEA project personnel. The names and contact information for the following key safety personnel are listed in the Site Emergency Procedures section at the beginning of this HASP. Should key site personnel change during the course of the project, a new list will be established and posted immediately at the site. The emergency phone number for the site is **911** and should be used for all medical, fire, and police emergencies.

4.1 Project Manager

The PM provides overall direction for the project. The PM is responsible for ensuring that the project meets the client's objectives in a safe and timely manner. The PM is responsible for providing qualified staff for the project and adequate resources and budget for the health and safety staff to carry out their responsibilities during the field work. The PM will be in regular contact with the FL and SSHO to ensure that appropriate health and safety procedures are implemented into each project task.

The PM has authority to direct response operations; the PM assumes total control over project activities but may assign responsibility for aspects of the project to others. In addition, the PM performs the following tasks:

- Oversees the preparation and organization of background review of the project, the Scope of Work, and the field team
- Ensures that the team obtains permission for site access and coordinates activities with appropriate officials
- Briefs the FL and field personnel on specific assignments
- Together with the FL, sees that health and safety requirements are met
- Consults with the SSHO regarding unsafe conditions, incidents, or changes in site conditions or the Scope of Work

4.2 Field Lead

The FL reports to the PM, has authority to direct response operations, and assumes control over on-site activities. The FL will direct field activities, will coordinate the technical and health and safety components of the field program, and is responsible in general for enforcing this site-specific HASP and Corporate Health and Safety Program requirements. The FL will be the primary point of contact for all field personnel and visitors and has direct responsibility for implementation and administration of this HASP. The FL and any other member of the field team have **STOP WORK AUTHORITY**—the authority to stop or suspend work in the event of an emergency, if conditions arise that pose an unacceptable health and safety risk to the field team or environment, or if

conditions arise that warrant modifications to this HASP. It is critical that both the FL and PM communicate regularly to proactively identify and address any safety-related concerns that may arise. The following include, but are not necessarily limited to, the functions of the FL related to this HASP:

- Conduct and document daily safety meetings or designate an alternate FL in his or her absence.
- Execute the Scope of Work and schedule.
- Conduct periodic field health and safety inspections to ensure compliance with this HASP.
- Oversee implementation of safety procedures.
- Implement site personnel protection levels.
- Enforce site control measures to help ensure that only authorized personnel are allowed on site.
- Notify, when necessary, local public emergency officials (all personnel on site may conduct this task as needed).
- Follow-up on incident reports to the PM.
- Periodically inspect protective clothing and equipment for adequacy and safety compliance.
- Ensure that protective clothing and equipment are properly stored and maintained.
- Perform or oversee air monitoring (if required) in accordance with this HASP.
- Maintain and oversee operation of monitoring equipment and interpretation of data from the monitoring equipment.
- Monitor site personnel for signs of stress, including heat stress, overexertion, cold exposure, and fatigue.
- Require participants to use the "buddy" system in performing tasks.
- Provide (via implementation of this HASP) emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and telephone numbers for the local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- Communicate incidents promptly to the PM.
- Maintain communication with the SSHO regarding on-site activities.
- If applicable, ensure that decontamination and disposal procedures are followed.
- Maintain the availability of required safety equipment.
- Advise appropriate health services and medical personnel of potential exposures.
- Notify emergency response personnel in the event of an emergency and coordinate emergency medical care.

The FL will record health-and-safety-related details of the project in the field logbook. At a minimum, each day's entries must include the following information:

- Project name or location
- Names of all on-site personnel

- Level of PPE worn and any other specifics regarding PPE
- Weather conditions
- Type of field work being performed

The FL will have completed the required Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training and annual updates, the 8-hour Supervisor training, medical monitoring clearance, and current first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training. Other certifications or training may be stipulated based on client or site requirements.

4.3 Site Safety and Health Officer

The SSHO (or designee) will be responsible for managing on-site health and safety activities and will provide support to the PM and FL on health and safety-related issues. The following are specific duties of the SSHO:

- Provide technical input into the design and implementation of this HASP.
- Advise on the potential for occupational exposure to project hazards, along with appropriate methods and/or controls to eliminate site hazards.
- Ensure that a hazard assessment has been performed and that the adequacy of the PPE selected was evaluated as required by 29 CFR 1910.132(d), 29 CFR 1910.134, 29 CFR 1926.25, and 29 CFR 1926.55, and is duly noted by the signatures and date appearing on the Certification Page of this document.
- Consult with the FL on matters relating to suspending site activities in the event of an emergency.
- Verify that all on-site Anchor QEA personnel and subcontractors have read and signed the HASP Acknowledgement Form.
- Verify that corrective actions resulting from deficiencies identified by audit and observations are implemented and effective.

The SSHO or designee will have completed the required OSHA 40-hour HAZWOPER training and annual updates, as well as the 8-hour Supervisor training, and will have medical monitoring clearance. In addition, the SSHO or designee will have current training in first aid and CPR.

4.4 Project Field Team

All project field team members will attend a project-specific meeting conducted by the FL concerning safety issues and project work task review before beginning work on site. All field team members, including subcontractors, must be familiar with and comply with this HASP. The field team has the responsibility to immediately report any potentially unsafe or hazardous conditions to the FL, and all members of the field team have **STOP WORK AUTHORITY**—the authority to stop or

suspend work if conditions arise that pose an unacceptable health and safety risk to the field team or environment, or if conditions arise that warrant modifications to this HASP. It is critical that all field team members proactively communicate with the FL to identify potential unsafe conditions. The field team reports to the FL for on-site activities and is responsible for the following:

- Reviewing and maintaining a working knowledge of this HASP
- Safe completion of on-site tasks required to fulfill the Scope of Work
- Compliance with the HASP
- Attendance and participation in daily safety meetings
- Notification to the FL of existing or potential safety conditions at the site
- Reporting all incidents to the FL
- Demonstrating safety and health-conscious conduct

Per OSHA 1910.120(e)(3)(i),[2] newly assigned HAZWOPER 40-hour trained field team members must have at least 3 days of field work supervised by an experienced FL (preferably an individual with HAZWOPER Supervisor training). It is the responsibility of the PM to identify such "short service" personnel and ensure that their supervised field experience occurs (or has occurred) and is documented in the project field notes and on the Daily Safety Briefing form (Attachment A).

[2] "General site workers (such as equipment operators, general laborers and supervisory personnel) engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction off the site, and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained experienced supervisor."

5 Project-Specific Requirements

This section provides activity-specific levels of protection and air monitoring requirements to be used on this site based on the Scope of Work and the chemicals of concern (COCs).

5.1 Activity-Specific Level of Protection Requirements

Refer to Section 10 for general requirements for PPE. Level D is the minimum acceptable level for most sites. An upgrade to Modified Level D occurs when there is a possibility that contaminated media can come in contact with the skin or work uniform. An upgrade to Level C occurs when there is a potential for exposure to airborne COCs (i.e., if the results of air monitoring reveal that action levels have been exceeded). Hearing protection must be worn when there are high noise levels. Site personnel must maintain proficiency in the use and care of PPE that is to be worn.

Table 5-1 describes the specific means of protection needed for each identified work activity.

5.2 Project Air Monitoring Requirements

Refer to Section 11 of this plan for general requirements for air monitoring at the project site, including information on air monitoring equipment. Upgrade from Level D and/or Modified Level D to Level C when the results of air monitoring reveals that action levels have been exceeded.

Table 5-2 describes the specific air monitoring required for each identified work activity.

Table 5-1
Project Job Tasks and Required PPE

Job Tasks		PPE Requirements
• Field activities on shore or on vessel with no anticipated direct contact with soils, sediments, sheens, or decontamination chemicals, including deploying instrumentation	☒	Standard work uniform/coveralls
	☒	Work boots with safety toe conforming to ASTM International (ASTM) F2412-2413 (above ankle height with outsoles designed to prevent or resist punctures, slips, and falls; defined heels; and composite or steel toes)
	☒	Traffic safety vest conforming to American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 107 (e.g., Class I or II) for onshore work.
	☐	Chemical-resistant clothing <u>check appropriate garments</u>: ☐ One-piece coverall ☐ Hooded one- or two-piece chemical splash suit ☐ Disposable chemical coveralls ☐ Chemical-resistant hood and apron ☐ Bib-style overalls and jacket with hood **Fabric Type**: Tyvek NOTE: Thick rain pants and coveralls may be substituted for coated Tyvek if sediments are not obviously contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) or related petroleum products. Rain slickers cannot be effectively decontaminated of tar/petroleum contamination.
	☐	Disposable inner gloves (latex or equivalent "surgical")
	☐	Disposable chemical-resistant outer gloves **Material Type**: Nitrile
	☐	Chemical-resistant boots with safety toe conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05 or disposable boot covers for safety toe/work boots **Material Type**: Rubber or leather
	☐	Puncture-resistant shanks in safety shoes conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05
	☐	Metatarsal guards conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05
	☐	Sleeves to be duct-taped over gloves and pants to be duct-taped over boots
	☐	Splash-proof safety goggles
	☒	Safety glasses conforming to ANSI/International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) Z87.1 with permanently installed side shields
	☒	Hard hat (if overhead hazards exist) conforming to ANSI Z89
	☐	Hard hat with face shield
	☒	Hearing protectors (**REQUIRED** if site noise levels are greater than 85 decibels [dB] based on an 8-hour time-weighted average [TWA]). **Type**: Foam
	☐	Two-way radio communication (intrinsically safe, if explosive atmosphere is a potential)

Job Tasks		PPE Requirements
	☒	N95 dust mask (if forest fires are regionally present; contact SSHO)
	☒	High-visibility, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)-approved personal flotation device (PFD) (if working on any water vessel or without fall protection within 10 feet of water)
	☒	USCG-approved float coat and bib-overalls (e.g., full two-piece "Mustang" survival suit or similar) or one-piece survival suit if combined air and water temperature is below 90°F
	☐	Half-face air-purifying respirator (OSHA/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH]-approved)
	☐	Full-face air-purifying respirator (OSHA/NIOSH-approved)
	☐	**Type of Cartridges to be Used**: ☐ **OV or** ☐ **OV/high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) (if samples are dry)**
• Sampling or investigation activities on land or on vessel (i.e., drilling/coring) with reasonably anticipated contact with soils, sediments, or sheens containing COCs or with decontamination chemicals	☒	Standard work uniform/coveralls
	☒	Work boots with safety toe conforming to ASTM F2412-2413 (above ankle height with outsoles designed to prevent or resist punctures, slips, and falls; defined heels; and composite or steel toes)
	☒	Traffic safety vest conforming to ANSI 107 (e.g., Class I or II) for onshore work.
	☒	Chemical-resistant clothing <u>check appropriate garments</u>: ☐ One-piece coverall ☒ Disposable chemical coveralls ☐ Bib-style overalls and jacket with hood ☐ Hooded one- or two-piece chemical splash suit ☐ Chemical-resistant hood and apron **Fabric Type**: Tyvek NOTE: Thick rain pants and coveralls may be substituted for coated Tyvek if sediments are not obviously contaminated with PAHs or related petroleum products. Rain slickers cannot be effectively decontaminated of tar/petroleum contamination.
	☒	Disposable inner gloves (latex or equivalent "surgical")
	☒	Disposable chemical-resistant outer gloves **Material Type**: Nitrile
	☐	Chemical-resistant boots with safety toe and steel shank conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05 or disposable boot covers for safety toe/work boots **Material Type**: Rubber or leather
	☐	Puncture-resistant shanks in safety shoes conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05
	☐	Metatarsal guards conforming to ASTM F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05

Job Tasks		PPE Requirements
	☐	Sleeves to be duct-taped over gloves and pants to be duct-taped over boots
	☐	Splash-proof safety goggles
	☒	Safety glasses conforming to ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 with permanently installed side shields
	☒	Hard hat (if overhead hazards exist) conforming to ANSI Z89
	☐	Hard hat with face shield
	☒	Hearing protectors (**REQUIRED** if site noise levels are greater than 85 dB based on an 8-hour TWA). **Type:** Foam
	☐	Two-way radio communication (intrinsically safe, if explosive atmosphere is a potential)
	☒	N95 dust mask (if forest fires are regionally present; contact SSHO)
	☒	High-visibility, USCG-approved PFD (if working on any water vessel or without fall protection within 10 feet of water)
	☒	USCG-approved float coat and bib-overalls (e.g., full two-piece "Mustang" survival suit or similar) or one-piece survival suit if combined air and water temperature is below 90°F
	☐	Half-face air-purifying respirator (OSHA/NIOSH-approved)
	☐	Full-face air-purifying respirator (OSHA/NIOSH-approved)
	☐	**Type of Cartridges to be Used:** ☐ **OV or** ☐ **OV/HEPA (if samples are dry)**

Table 5-2
Project Air Monitoring Requirements

Instrument*	Job Tasks/Functions	Measurement	Monitoring Schedule[3]	Actions[1]
PID (10.6*eV lamp) – Measures Total OVs	Conduct air monitoring for VOCs during activities where contaminated media are present and/or when potentially contaminated media is disturbed. Make sure that a background reading is taken before the start of activities and periodically thereafter.	0 to 1 ppm sustained above background in breathing zone	Periodically (every 15-30 minutes)	Acceptable; continue work.
		>1 to 10 ppm sustained above background	Periodically (every 15 minutes)	Stop work if sustained readings for longer than 2 minutes.[2] Institute engineering controls. If concentrations decrease to below 1 ppm above background, continue work. If concentrations above 1 ppm persist, upgrade to Level C protection.[4] Monitor for benzene and vinyl chloride using colorimetric detector tubes. Continue working with respiratory protection if colorimetric detector tubes indicate less than 1 ppm for benzene and/or vinyl chloride. Leave the work area if colorimetric tubes indicate > 1 ppm in the employee's breathing zone; contact PM for further guidance.
		>10 ppm sustained above background in breathing zone		Stop work required.[2] Leave work area and contact PM and CHSM for guidance.

Instrument*	Job Tasks/Functions	Measurement	Monitoring Schedule[3]	Actions[1]
Dust Monitor (respirable fraction)	Conduct monitoring when dusty conditions are encountered in areas that contain dry, potentially contaminated media and/or when dry, potentially contaminated media is disturbed. Monitor in employee breathing zones and general areas. Determine if potentially contaminated materials are migrating off site. Monitor in the workers' breathing zone. Dust concentration action levels are based on downwind minus upwind measurements.	< 0.1 mg/m^3 sustained above background in breathing zone	Initially and every 15 minutes while conditions persist	Acceptable; continue work.
		≥0.1 mg/m^3, < 1.0 mg/m^3sustained above background in breathing zone	Continuously	Initiate wetting work area to control dusts.
		≥ 1.0 mg/m^3, ≤ 5.0 mg/m^3 sustained above background in breathing zone	Continuously	Upgrade to Level C.[4]
		≥ 5mg/m^3 sustained above background in breathing zone	Continuous for one minute	Stop work required.[4] Leave work area and contact PM and CHSM for guidance.
Hydrogen Cyanide Monitor	Conduct air monitoring for hydrogen cyanide during activities where contaminated media are present and/or when potentially contaminated media is disturbed. Monitor in the workers' breathing zone.	0 to 4 ppm sustained hydrogen cyanide	Periodically (every 15 minutes)	Acceptable; continue work.
		> 4 ppm sustained hydrogen cyanide	Continuously	Stop work required.[2] Leave work area and contact PM and SSHO for guidance.

Notes:

* Instruments must be calibrated according to manufacturer's recommendations.

1. For VOCs, a sustained reading for greater than 2 minutes in excess of the action level will trigger a protective measure.
2. Contact with the SSHO and PM must be made prior to continuance of work. A hazard review must be conducted before proceeding with work. Corrective actions may include temporary work stoppage to allow vapors to dissipate, and then returning to work if air monitoring data permits.
3. Monitoring frequency is from the beginning of each task and at specified intervals thereafter, or when detectable contamination is encountered (as indicated by strong, sustained odor, visual evidence of product, or petroleum-discolored soils).
4. Contact the PM for quantitative respiratory protection fit testing and air purifying cartridge change-out requirements.

6 Risk Analysis and Control

The following sections discuss the potential health and safety hazards associated with the field tasks described in the Scope of Work. Controls of these hazards are addressed through the mechanical and physical control measures, use of PPE, monitoring, training, decontamination, emergency response, and safety procedures.

Significant changes in the Scope of Work covered by this HASP must be communicated to the PM and SSHO, and a modification to this HASP must be created as needed (see Section 1.1). Any task conducted beyond those identified in the Scope of Work and this HASP must be evaluated using the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) process prior to conducting the work.

6.1 Job Safety Analysis

Anchor QEA work tasks have been evaluated for their hazards, and JSA documents have been developed that detail the chemical, physical, and biological hazards associated with these tasks, along with the control measures (e.g., engineering controls, administrative controls, and/or PPE) that will be used to ensure that these tasks are conducted in a safe manner.

The PM and FL are responsible for identifying work tasks and project site conditions that are beyond the previously developed JSA documents and for communicating such information to the SSHO. The SSHO will provide support, as needed, to the PM and/or the FL, who will have primary responsibility to develop project-specific JSAs.

The contents of the JSA documents shall be communicated to project personnel during the site orientation meeting and during daily safety meetings when conducting work where the specific JSAs are applicable.

JSA documents applicable to this project are located in Attachment B and include the following field tasks:

- Field Activities (AQJSA001)
- Sediment Sampling (AQJSA002)
- Boat/Barge Activities (AQJSA004)
- Personal Decontamination (AQJSA005)
- Motor Vehicle Operation (AQJSA006)
- Sample and Laboratory Glassware Handling (AQJSA007)
- Investigation-Derived Waste Management (AQJSA008)

6.1.1 Augmented Job Safety Analysis Process

If significant work tasks are identified during the course of the project that were not previously addressed in the JSA documentation supplied in Attachment B, then a task-specific JSA document must be developed at the project site prior to conducting the work. The PM and/or FL shall develop this document(s) with input from the SSHO, as needed, and this HASP will be modified to include the JSA document (see Section 1.1 for HASP modification procedures). Project personnel shall be trained on the contents of the developed task-specific JSA prior to its implementation. A copy of the task-specific JSA form used in this process is supplied in Attachment B of this HASP.

6.2 Exposure Routes

Possible routes of exposure to the chemicals potentially encountered on this project include inhalation, dermal contact, and ingestion of dust, mist, gas, vapor, or liquid. Exposure will be minimized by using safe work practices and by wearing the appropriate PPE. A further discussion of PPE requirements is presented in Section 10.

6.2.1 Inhalation

Inhalation of particulates, dust, mist, gas, or vapor during field activities is possible. Whenever possible, work activities will be oriented so that personnel are upwind of the sampling location. An organic vapor monitor (OVM) may be used to monitor ambient air and the breathing zone within the work area for organic compounds. Section 5.2 describes potential OVM action levels and response procedures.

6.2.2 Dermal Contact

Dermal contact with potentially contaminated soil, sediment, or water during field activities is possible. Direct contact will be minimized by using appropriate PPE and decontamination procedures.

6.2.3 Ingestion

Direct ingestion of contaminants can occur by inhaling airborne dust, mist, or vapors, or by swallowing contaminants trapped in the upper respiratory tract. Indirect ingestion can occur by introducing the contaminants into the mouth by way of food, tobacco, fingers, or other carriers. Although ingestion of contaminants can occur, proper hygiene, decontamination, and contamination reduction procedures should reduce the probability of this route of exposure.

6.3 Chemicals of Concern Profile

Table 6-1 provides a summary profile for the COCs for this project. As available, this profile is based on recent site history and site characterization information. For more detailed and specific information, always refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or equivalent information for the chemical (see Attachment C).

Table 6-1
Chemicals of Concern Profile

Chemical	Exposure Routes	Symptoms	Target Organs	OSHA PEL	Odor Threshold (ppm)	LEL (%)	Ionization Potential (eV)
Coal tar pitch volatiles (as benzo(a)pyrene)	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis; potential occupational carcinogen	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	0.2 mg/m^3	Various	Various	Various
VOCs (as benzene)	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; anorexia, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); dermatitis; bone marrow depression; potential occupational carcinogen	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, blood, central nervous system, bone marrow	1 ppm	8.65	1.2	9.24
Metals (as lead)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension	Eyes, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, gingival tissue	0.05 mg/m^3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyanide (as hydrogen cyanide)	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Asphyxia; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), headache, confusion; nausea, vomiting; increased rate and depth of respiration or respiration slow and gasping; thyroid, blood changes	Central nervous system, cardiovascular system, thyroid, blood	10 ppm	0.603	5.6	13.60
Hydrogen sulfide	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; apnea, coma, convulsions; conjunctivitis, eye pain, lacrimation (discharge of tears), photophobia (abnormal visual intolerance to light), corneal vesiculation; dizziness, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), irritability, insomnia; gastrointestinal disturbance; liquid: frostbite	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system	20 ppm	0.01 to 1.5	4.0	10.46

Note:
Sources: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/default.html https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/639110O/3m-respirator-selection-guide.pdf and https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/hydrogensulfide/hazards.html

7 Site Control and Communications

The primary purposes for site controls are to establish the hazardous area perimeter, reduce migration of contaminants into clean areas, and prevent unauthorized access or exposure to hazardous materials by site personnel and the public. Site control is especially important in emergency situations.

7.1 General Site Control Safety Procedures

The following standard safe work practices apply to all Anchor QEA site personnel and subcontractors and shall be discussed in the safety briefing prior to initiating work on the site:

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, and smoking are prohibited on site except in designated areas.
- Hands and faces must be washed upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, and smoking.
- A buddy system will be used. Radio, cell phone, or hand signals will be established to maintain communication.
- During site operations, each worker will consider himself/herself as a safety backup to his/her partner.
- Visual contact will be maintained between buddies on site when performing potentially hazardous duties.
- No personnel will be admitted to the site without the proper safety equipment, training, and (if required) medical surveillance certification.
- All personnel must comply with established safety procedures. Any staff member who does not comply with safety policy as established in this HASP may be subject to corrective action, potentially including but not limited to, being reprimanded or immediate dismissal.
- Proper decontamination procedures must be followed before leaving a contaminated work area.

7.2 Gasco Uplands Work Area Access Control

If work is performed in public areas at the Gasco Uplands work area, the following precautions shall be taken to protect both the site personnel and the public. Access control to the work area will be accomplished using a combination of the following devices and/or methods:

- Fences and/or barricades
- Traffic control devices and/or use of flaggers
- Caution tape
- Other methods to keep the site secure and provide a visual barrier to help keep unauthorized personnel from entering the site and active work areas

7.3 Hazardous Waste Site Work Control Procedures

To prevent contamination from migrating from personnel and equipment, work areas will be clearly specified as an Exclusion Zone/Hot Zone (EZ), Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ), or Support Zone/Clean Zone (SZ) prior to beginning operations. Each work area will be clearly identified using signs or physical barriers. At the end of each workday, the site should be secured and/or guarded to prevent unauthorized entry.

Site work zones will include:

- **Exclusion Zone/Hot Zone (EZ).** The EZ will be the "hot zone" or contaminated area inside the site perimeter (or sample collection area of boat). The EZ is the defined area where potential respiratory and/or health hazards exist. All personnel entering the EZ must use the required PPE, as set forth in this HASP, and meet the appropriate training and medical clearance. Entry to and exit from this zone will be made through a designated point. Appropriate warning signs to identify the EZ should be posted (e.g., DANGER, AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT). Personnel and equipment decontamination must be performed upon exiting the EZ.
- **Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ).** The CRZ, also known as the "warm zone," is a transitional zone between the EZ and the SZ (also known as the "cold zone" or "clean zone"). The CRZ provides a location for removal and decontamination of PPE and tools leaving the EZ. A separate decontamination area will be established for heavy equipment. All personnel and equipment must exit via the CRZ. If the CRZ is compromised at any time, a new CRZ will be established.
- **Support Zone/Clean Zone (SZ).** This uncontaminated zone will be the area outside the EZ and CRZ and within the geographic perimeters of the site (including boat and processing areas). The SZ is used for support personnel; staging materials; parking vehicles; office, laboratory, and sanitation facilities; and receiving deliveries. Personnel entering this zone may include delivery personnel, visitors, security guards, and others who will not necessarily be permitted in the EZ or CRZ.

A log of all personnel visiting, entering, or working on the site shall be maintained by the FL. No visitor will be allowed in the EZ without showing proof of training and medical certification, per 29 CFR 1910.120(e),(f) (and 29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9),(m) if appropriate). Visitors will attend a site orientation given by the FL and sign the HASP.

7.4 Site-Specific Work Zone Requirements

This section contains guidelines for maintaining safe conditions when working from a boat.

7.4.1 Sediment Sampling Work Zones

This subsection contains guidelines concerning health and safety aboard marine sampling vessels. The vessel captain, onshore coring operator, and the FL will delineate the boundaries of the work zones aboard the vessel and will inform the field team of the arrangement. The purpose of the zones is to limit the migration of sample material out of the zones and to restrict access to active work areas.

Two work zones will be observed aboard the vessel. One will encompass the "moonhole" of the vessel where the samplers will be deployed and recovered. Only the coring team may enter this zone unless assistance is required by other personnel. The second work zone will be a sample processing area on the vessel. The contractor team will deliver sediment core tubes to this zone and open them. Anchor QEA personnel will log and process the sediment cores either on the boat or on shore.

Both the collection and processing areas on the vessel and onshore will have a SZ outside the CRZ to stage clean equipment, don PPE, take rest breaks, or perform any other site activities that do not involve potentially contaminated materials.

7.4.1.1 Vessel Decontamination Area

A station will be set up for decontaminating sample processing equipment and personnel gear such as boots or PPE. The station will have the buckets, brushes, soapy water, rinse water, or wipes necessary to perform decontamination operations. Plastic bags will be provided for expendable and disposable materials. Decontamination fluids will be stored in labeled, sealable containers and will be properly disposed of.

7.4.1.2 Access Control

Security and control of access to the sampling vessel and onshore area will be the responsibility of the captain and FL. Additional security measures may be placed into effect by the client, or as required by national security threat levels determined by the federal government. Access to the vessel and onshore areas will only be granted to necessary project personnel and authorized visitors. Any security or access control problems will be reported to the client or appropriate authorities.

7.4.1.3 Safety Equipment

In addition to PPE that will be worn by shipboard personnel, basic emergency and first aid equipment will also be provided. Equipment will include:

- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)-approved personal flotation devices (PFDs)
- First aid kit adequate for the number of personnel
- Emergency eyewash

Anchor QEA and/or subconsultants will provide this equipment, which must be at the location(s) where field activities are being performed. Equipment will be checked daily to ensure its readiness for use.

7.5 Field Communications

Communications between all Anchor QEA employees and subcontractors at the work site can be verbal and/or non-verbal. Verbal communication can be affected by the on-site background noise and various PPE. See Table 7-1 for a list of the types of communication methods and equipment to use, depending on site conditions. Communication equipment must be checked daily to ensure proper operation. All project personnel must be initially briefed on the communication methods prior to starting work; communication methods should be reviewed in daily safety meetings.

Table 7-1
Field Communication Methods

Type of Communication	Communication Device	Signal
Emergency notification	On-site telephone or cellular telephone	Initiate phone call using applicable emergency numbers
Emergency notification among site personnel	Two-way radio	Initiate radio communication with Code Red message
Hailing site personnel for non-emergency	Compressed air horn	One long blast, one short blast
Hailing site personnel for emergency evacuation	Compressed air horn	Three long, continuous blasts
Hailing site personnel for distress, need help	Visual	Arms waved in circle over head
Hailing site personnel for emergency evacuation	Visual	Arms waved in criss-cross over head
Contaminated air/strong odor	Visual	Hands clutching throat
Break, lunch, end of day	Visual	Two hands together, break apart

8 Decontamination Procedures and Practices

8.1 Minimization of Contamination

The following measures will be observed to prevent or minimize exposure to potentially contaminated materials:

Personnel

- Do not walk through spilled materials.
- Do not handle, touch, or smell sample media directly.
- Make sure PPE has no cuts or tears prior to use.
- Protect and cover any skin injuries.
- Stay upwind of airborne dusts and vapors.
- Do not eat, drink, chew tobacco, or smoke in the work zones.

Sampling Equipment and Vehicles/Vessels

- Use care to avoid getting sampled media on the outside of sample containers.
- If necessary, bag sample containers before filling with sampled media.
- Place clean equipment on a plastic sheet to avoid direct contact with contaminated media.
- Keep contaminated equipment and tools separate from clean equipment and tools.
- Fill sample containers over a plastic tub to contain spillage.
- Clean up spilled material immediately to avoid tracking around the vehicle/vessel.

8.2 Decontamination Equipment

All vehicles, vessels, and equipment that have entered potentially contaminated areas will be visually inspected and, if necessary, decontaminated prior to leaving the area. If the level of vehicle contamination is low, decontamination may be limited to rinsing tires and wheel wells with an appropriate detergent and water. If the vehicle is significantly contaminated, steam cleaning or pressure washing may be required. Tools will be cleaned in the same manner. Rinsate from all decontamination activities will be collected for proper disposal. Decontamination of equipment and tools will take place within the CRZ.

The following supplies will be available to perform decontamination activities:

- Wash and rinse buckets
- Tap water and phosphate-free detergent
- Scrub brushes
- Distilled/deionized water
- Deck pump with pressurized freshwater hose (aboard the vessel)
- Pressure washer/steam cleaner, if appropriate

- Paper towels and plastic garbage bags

8.3 Personnel Decontamination

The FL will ensure that all site personnel are familiar with personnel decontamination procedures as listed below. All personnel wearing PPE in a work area (EZ) must undergo decontamination prior to entering the SZ. Personnel will perform the following decontamination procedures:

- Wash and rinse outer gloves and boots in portable buckets to remove gross contamination.
- If suit is heavily soiled, rinse it off.
- Remove outer gloves; inspect and discard if damaged. Leave inner gloves on. Personnel will remove their outer garment and gloves, dispose of them, and properly label container or drum. Personnel will then decontaminate their hard hats and boots with an aqueous solution of detergent or other appropriate cleaning solution. These items then will be hand-carried to the next station. Remove inner gloves.
- Thoroughly wash hands and face before leaving CRZ.
- Sanitize respirators and place in a clean plastic bag.

8.4 Sampling and Processing Equipment Decontamination

To prevent sample cross-contamination, sampling and processing equipment in contact with soil, sediment, or water samples will undergo the following decontamination procedures when work is completed in the CRZ and prior to additional use:

1. Rinse with potable water and wash with scrub brush.
2. Wash with phosphate-free detergent (Alconox®).
3. Visually inspect the sampler and repeat the scrub and rinse step, if necessary. If scrubbing and rinsing with Alconox® is insufficient to remove visually observable tar-related contamination on equipment, the equipment will be scrubbed and rinsed using hexane (or similar type solution) until all visual signs of contamination are absent.
4. Rinse external sampling equipment with potable water three times prior to use. Rinse homogenizing equipment once with potable water and three times with distilled water prior to and between sample processing.

8.5 Handling of Investigation-Derived Waste

All remaining soil or sediment, fluids used for decontamination of sampling equipment, and sample collection disposable wastes (e.g., gloves, paper towels, foil, or others) will be placed into appropriate labeled containers and staged on site for disposal.

8.5.1 Disposable PPE

Disposable PPE may include Tyvek suits, inner latex gloves, and respirator cartridges. Dispose of PPE according to the requirements of the client and state and federal agencies.

8.5.2 Non-Disposable PPE

Non-disposable PPE may include respirators and boots and gloves. When decontaminating respirators, observe the following practices and procedures:

- Wipe out the respirator with a disinfecting pad prior to donning.
- Decontaminate the respirator on site at the close of each day with an approved sanitizing solution.

When decontaminating boots and gloves, observe the following practices and procedures:

- Decontaminate the boots or gloves outside with a solution of detergent and water; rinse with water prior to leaving the site.
- Protect the boots or gloves from exposure by covering with disposable covers such as plastic to minimize required decontamination activities.

8.6 Sanitizing of PPE

Respirators, reusable protective clothing, and other personal articles must not only be decontaminated before being reused, but also sanitized. The insides of masks and clothing become soiled due to exhalation, body oils, and perspiration. Manufacturer's instructions should be used to sanitize respirator masks. If practical, reusable protective clothing should be machine-washed after a thorough decontamination; otherwise, it must be cleaned by hand. Follow the requirements in the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Management Plan (Attachment D) regarding sharing PPE and requirements for disinfection using EPA-registered cleaners for the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

8.7 Emergency Personnel Decontamination

Personnel with medical problems or injuries may also require decontamination. There is the possibility that the decontamination may aggravate or cause more serious health effects. If prompt lifesaving, first aid, and medical treatment are required, decontamination procedures will be omitted. In either case, a member of the site management team will accompany contaminated personnel to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination.

8.8 Containment of Decontamination Fluids

As necessary, spill control measures will be used to contain contaminated runoff that may enter into clean areas. Plastic sheeting, hay bales, or spill control systems will be used to prevent spills and contain contaminated water.

8.9 Pressure Washing

The following procedure is required when using high-pressure washing equipment for decontamination purposes:

- Wear modified Level D protection, including a face shield and safety goggles.
- Verify that other personnel are out of the area prior to decontamination.
- Secure the area around the decontamination pad with cones, caution tape, or barricades.
- Verify that safe work practices and precautions are taken to minimize the potential for physical injury from high-pressure water spray. Follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.
- The pressure washer wand must be equipped with a safety release handle.
- Verify that the area is clean after equipment is decontaminated. Barricades, cones, or caution tape must be left in place and secured at all times.

9 Health and Safety Training and Informational Programs

This section describes the health and safety training and informational programs with which Anchor QEA project site personnel must comply. All certifications required in this section will be kept on internal file.

9.1 Initial Project Site Orientation

Work on all Anchor QEA project sites requires participation in an initial health and safety orientation presented by the PM or FL that will consist of, at a minimum, the following topics:

- A review of the contents of this HASP, including the Scope of Work and associated site hazards and control methods and procedures.
- Provisions of this plan are mandatory for all Anchor QEA personnel assigned to the project.
- Anchor QEA subcontractors are also expected to follow the provisions of this plan unless they have their own HASP that covers their specific activities related to this project and includes the minimum requirements of this HASP.
- All visitors to the work site will also be required to abide by the requirements of this plan.
- Personnel assigned to perform work at the project site, working under the provisions of this HASP, will be required to read the plan and must sign the Health and Safety Plan Acknowledgement Form to confirm that they understand and agree to abide by the provisions of this plan. Personnel not directly affiliated with the project (i.e., visitors) may also be required to sign the Liability Waiver.

9.2 Daily Safety Meetings

Daily safety meetings ("tailgate meetings") make accident prevention a top priority for everyone and reinforce awareness of important accident-prevention techniques. The following daily safety meeting procedures and practices are required:

- Daily safety meetings will be held each morning prior to conducting site activities.
- The Daily Safety Briefing form in Attachment A will be used to document each meeting.
- Copies of the completed Daily Safety Briefing forms will be maintained on site during the course of the project.

9.3 End-of-Day Wellness Checks

Similar to the daily safety meetings, field staff will gather at the end of the day to verify group health and wellness and discuss any near misses that occurred that day. The wellness checks will be recorded on that day's Daily Safety Briefing form.

9.4 Hazardous Waste Operations Training

Personnel working on project sites that present a potential exposure to hazardous wastes or other hazardous substances shall be trained in accordance with the requirements of the 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) regulation. Training requirements will consist of the following:

- Field personnel must complete a minimum of 40 hours of hazardous waste activity instruction.
- Field personnel must complete a minimum of 3 days of supervised field instruction.
- Field personnel assigned to the site will also have received 8 hours of refresher training if the time lapse since their previous training has exceeded 1 year.
- On-site managers and supervisors directly responsible for employees engaged in hazardous waste operations will receive an additional 8 hours of supervisory training.
- Field personnel shall be current in first aid/CPR training offered by the American Red Cross or equivalent.
- Other training may be required depending on the task to be performed (e.g., confined space, excavation/trenching, underground storage tank removal, fall protection, respiratory protection, and hazard communication).

9.5 Transportation Worker Identification Credential

All Anchor QEA field personnel will maintain current Transportation Worker Identification Credential status, pursuant to the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, unless this requirement is waived specifically in writing by relevant property owners.

9.6 Hazard Communication Program

The purpose of hazard communication (Employee Right-to-Know) is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals located at the field project site are communicated to all Anchor QEA personnel and subcontractors according to 29 CFR 1926.59. Refer to the Anchor QEA Hazard Communication Program document for additional information.

Every container of hazardous materials must be labeled by the manufacturer, who must also provide an SDS upon initial order of the product and upon request thereafter. The actual format may differ from company to company (e.g., National Fire Protection Association, Hazardous Material Information System, or other), but the labels must contain similar types of information. Maintain manufacturer labels if possible. The label may use words or symbols to communicate the following:

- Introduction
- Hazard(s) identification
- Composition/information on ingredients
- First-aid measures
- Fire-fighting measures

- Accidental release response measures
- Handling and storage
- Exposure controls/personal protection
- Physical and chemical properties
- Stability and reactivity properties
- Toxicological properties
- Ecological properties
- Disposal considerations
- Transport considerations
- Regulatory information
- Other information, including at a minimum, label preparation or last revision date

SDSs for all chemicals brought onto the site or anticipated to be used on site shall be provided in Attachment C of this HASP. These SDSs shall be readily available for reference by site personnel and emergency response personnel.

Hazardous materials received without proper labels shall be set aside and not distributed for use until properly labeled.

If a hazardous chemical is transferred into a portable container (approved safety can), even if for immediate use only, the contents (e.g., acetone or gasoline) of the portable container must be identified.

9.7 Respiratory Protection Training

Anchor QEA employees who use respiratory protection must be trained in accordance with Anchor QEA's Respiratory Protection Program, as required by 29 CFR 1910.134. This training includes the following:

- Medical evaluations of employees required to use respirators
- Fit testing procedures for tight-fitting respirators
- Procedures for proper use of respirators in routine and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations
- Procedures and schedules for cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding, and otherwise maintaining respirators
- Training of employees in the respiratory hazards to which they are potentially exposed during routine and emergency situations
- Training of employees in the proper use of respirators, including putting on and removing them, any limitations on their use, and their maintenance

See Section 10.2 for additional information.

10 General PPE Requirements

The minimum level of PPE should be selected according to the hazards that may be encountered during site activities in accordance with established U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) levels of protection (D and C). Only PPE that meets American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards shall be worn. Site personnel must maintain proficiency in the use and care of PPE. Damaged or defective PPE must be replaced and may not be used. Anchor QEA will provide all necessary PPE for its employees as described in this HASP.

Refer to Section 5 for site-specific job task and level-of-protection requirements.

10.1 Minimum Requirements – Level D Protection

The minimum level of protection on project sites will be Level D protection, which consists of the following equipment:

- Standard work uniform/coveralls
- Work boots with safety toe conforming to ASTM International (ASTM) F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05
- Approved safety glasses or goggles (meets ANSI Z87.1 – 2010 requirements for eye protection)
- Hard hat (meets ANSI Z89.1 – 1986 requirements for head protection)
- Traffic safety vest
- Hearing protection when there are high noise levels

Level D protection will be used only when:

- The atmosphere contains no known hazards
- Work functions preclude splashes, immersions, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of chemicals
- Atmospheric concentrations of contaminants are less than the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or Threshold Limit Value (TLV)

10.1.1 Modified Level D Protection Requirements

Depending on the Scope of Work and the potential hazards to be encountered, Level D protection shall be modified to include additional protective equipment such as USCG-approved PFDs, face shields/goggles, chemical-resistant clothing, and disposable gloves of varying materials depending on the chemical substances involved. An upgrade to Modified Level D occurs when there is a possibility that contaminated media can contact the skin or work uniform, or if unique, site-specific hazards exist.

10.2 Respiratory Protection Requirements

Respiratory protection is not anticipated to be required for the Scope of Work. This section is provided for reference.

Respiratory protection devices may potentially be used for protection against particulates and organic vapors (OVs) during the course of an Anchor QEA field project. The need for respiratory protection will be determined by air monitoring results and site conditions. However, engineering and administrative controls must first be evaluated for use as the primary controls for protection against site respiratory hazards. In the event that engineering and administrative controls are deemed not feasible, respiratory protection will be required.

10.2.1 Level C Protection Requirements

An upgrade to Level C protection occurs when the results of air monitoring reveal that action levels have been exceeded. An upgrade to Level B protection occurs when the results of air monitoring reveal that action levels have been exceeded.

Level C protection, in addition to Level D equipment, involves the use of full-face and/or half-face air-purifying respirators equipped with P-100/OV, high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA)-OV, or equivalent (OSHA/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] approved).

Level C protection shall be used in the following situations:

- When there is a recognized need for protection against particulates, OVs, or other airborne contaminants during the course of the project.
- During activities where product odors or exposure symptoms are noted.

If, during the use of respiratory protection, any unusual odors or other evidence of elevated concentrations of chemicals in the workers' breathing zone is noted, the work shall be stopped, workers shall exit the work area, and the PM and SSHO shall be contacted for instructions.

10.2.2 Cartridge Change-Out Schedule

Field personnel must understand the limitations of air-purifying respirators and the End-of-Service Life cartridge change-out schedule for the particular type of respirator that will be used. Manufacturer's data has been evaluated for three types of respirators: Scott, MSA, and Survivair.

See Table 10-1 for an OV cartridge change-out schedule for total hydrocarbons and benzene.

Table 10-1
Respirator Cartridge Change-Out Schedule

Total Hydrocarbons (Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes) Air Concentration (ppm)	Change-out Schedule			
	SCOTT642 OV/Acid Gas642 OV642 MPC Cartridges	MSA Ultra Twin GME Cartridge	Survivair OV Cartridge 100100	Survivair OV/Acid Gas Cartridge 100300/1053 (includes P-100)
< 150	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours
> 150 to 200	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours
> 200 to 250	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours
> 250	Stop Work	Stop Work	Stop Work	Stop Work
Benzene Air Concentration (ppm)	**SCOTT642 OV/Acid Gas642 OV642 MPC Cartridges**	**MSA Ultra Twin GME Cartridge**	**Survivair OV Cartridge 100100**	**Survivair OV/Acid Gas Cartridge 100300/1053 (includes P-100)**
< 10	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours
> 10 to 100	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	7 hours
> 100 to 125	7 hours	7 hours	7 hours	6 hours
> 125	Stop Work	Stop Work	Stop Work	Stop Work

Personnel using a respirator that is not listed above should contact their SSHO to determine the change-out schedule for the particular respirator used. Any questions regarding the site-specific respiratory protection program must be directed to the FL and/or PM.

All cartridges will be changed a minimum of once daily or more frequently if personnel begin to experience increased inhalation resistance. Cartridges will be changed immediately if breakthrough, a chemical warning property (e.g., eye, nose, or throat irritation or odor), or cartridge end-of-life indicator activation occurs. The FL will review this requirement after monitoring the employee's breathing zone for site contaminants and will revise this schedule as may be necessary to avoid over-exposure.

For respirators other than those listed in this section and specific OVs not listed in this section, the following guidelines shall be followed for changing out OV cartridges:

- If the organic chemical's boiling point is less than 70°F and the concentration is greater than 200 parts per million (ppm), contact the SSHO to discuss cartridge change-out and options for respiratory protection.
- If the physical work rate exceeds a moderate level, replace cartridges every 4 hours of work.
- If relative humidity exceeds 85%, replace cartridges every 4 hours of work.

10.2.3 Level B and A Protection Requirements

An upgrade to Level B protection occurs when the results of air monitoring reveal that action levels have been exceeded (site personnel must meet training requirements). Prior to upgrading to Level B, stop work and contact the PM and/or FL and SSHO if air monitoring results exceed the Level C protection levels.

10.2.4 Respirator Fit Testing

All Anchor QEA personnel who may be required to wear an air-supplied or negative-pressure air-purifying respirator in the performance of their work duties shall be fit-tested on an annual basis. Employees who wear a respirator for more than 30 days per year shall be enrolled in a medical surveillance program as detailed in Section 13 of this HASP.

Employees shall have the opportunity to handle the respirators and wear them in normal air for a familiarity period prior to fit-testing. On each occasion that employees don a respirator for work purposes, they shall test the piece-to-face seal by use of the following positive and negative pressure tests:

- **Positive Pressure Test:** With the exhaust port(s) blocked, the positive pressure of slight exhalation should remain consistent for several seconds.
- **Negative Pressure Test:** With the intake ports blocked, the negative pressure of slight inhalation should remain constant for several seconds.

Air-purifying respirators shall not be worn when conditions prevent a seal of the respirator to the wearer. Such conditions may be the growth of a beard, sideburns, a skull cap that projects under the face piece, or temple pieces on glasses. No employee may wear a beard if it interferes with the fit of the respirator. Also, the absence of one or both dentures can seriously affect the fit of a face-piece and should be worn at all times that respirators are being used.

10.2.5 Respirator Cleaning, Maintenance, and Inspection

All respirators used on site shall be cleaned and maintained in the following manner:

- Remove filters and cartridges.
- Visually inspect face piece and parts, discard faulty items.
- Remove all elastic headbands.
- Remove exhalation cover and inhalation valves.
- Wash, sanitize, and rinse face piece. Wash any parts that were removed separately.
- Dry the mask. Wipe face pieces and valves.
- Disassemble and clean the exhalation valve.
- Visually inspect face piece and all parts for deterioration, distortion, or other faults that might affect the performance of the respirator.

- Replace any questionable or faulty parts.
- Reassemble mask and visually inspect completed assembly.
- Seal mask in plastic bag.

11 General Air Monitoring Requirements

11.1 General Requirements

In general, air monitoring shall be conducted when the possibility of hazardous atmospheres, chemical volatilization, or contaminated airborne dust exists (e.g., from intrusive activities involving contaminated soils or groundwater, developing new monitoring wells, working with wells containing known COCs, confined space entry, or others).

Air movers or other engineering controls shall be used to exhaust or dilute solvent vapors emanating from monitoring wells or hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces prior to the use of respiratory protection devices.

Site-specific air monitoring action levels are provided in Section 5.2.

Of particular note, recent land-based drilling activities encountered a subsurface vapor/gas pocket of unknown but presumably inert chemistry. If at any time vapor or gas venting is noted during drilling from a boring (e.g., hissing noise, liquid spray), work will stop immediately, the drill rig will be shut down, all staff will vacate the area, and the SSHO will be contacted before work may resume.

11.2 Real-Time Air Monitoring Equipment

As applicable, OV concentrations shall be monitored in the field with either a photoionization detector (PID) or flame ionization detector. Flammable vapors and/or gasses are monitored with an oxygen (O_2)/Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) real-time instrument. OV measurements are usually taken in the breathing zone of the worker while O_2/LEL measurements are taken at the point of operation (e.g., monitoring well head or auger point).

As applicable, airborne dust/particulate concentrations shall be measured using a real-time aerosol monitor (using a scattered light photometric sensing cell) when there are visible signs of potentially contaminated airborne dust. Both area and personal air monitoring readings are to be taken to characterize site activities.

As applicable, colorimetric detector tubes shall be used to monitor specific COCs such as benzene or vinyl chloride if there is a possibility that they may be present in elevated concentrations based upon the background of the project site, the Scope of Work, and conditions discovered at the site.

As applicable, other real-time air monitoring equipment, such as hydrogen cyanide meters, may be utilized depending upon the Scope of Work and COCs.

Air monitoring results shall be documented on the Daily Air Monitoring Record form (see Attachment A) or in the field logbook.

11.3 Time-Integrated Air Monitoring Equipment

Some Anchor QEA projects may require the use of time-integrated air monitoring equipment to determine employee exposures to COCs. Time-integrated air monitoring would be required if there is the possibility that employees would be exposed to concentrations of a COC that approach or exceed an established exposure limit.

Typical time-integrated sampling methods will usually involve the use of personal sampling pumps and associated filter and/or charcoal sampling media, or the use of diffusion-based sampling media. Exposed sampling media is normally sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis.

Contact the SSHO for consultation and assistance with the performance of time-integrated air monitoring activities.

11.4 Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

Calibration and maintenance of air monitoring equipment shall follow manufacturer specifications and must be documented. Recalibration and adjustment of air monitoring equipment shall be completed as site conditions and equipment operation warrant. Record all air monitoring equipment calibration and adjustment information on the Daily Air Monitoring Record form (see Attachment A) and in the field logbook.

11.5 Air Monitoring Action Levels

Air monitoring action levels have been developed that stipulate the chemical concentrations in the breathing zone that require an upgrade in level of PPE.

Air monitoring action levels are typically set at one-half of the OSHA PEL, NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit, or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists TLVs. The rationale for establishing action levels is based on the available data that characterize COCs in site media.

Air monitoring measurements shall generally be taken in the breathing zone of the worker most likely to have the highest exposure. Transient peaks will not automatically trigger action. Action will be taken when levels are consistently exceeded in a 5-minute period. Similarly, if chemical odors are detected that are a nuisance, bothersome, or irritating, an upgrade in respiratory protection can provide an extra level of comfort or protection when conducting site activities.

11.6 Air Monitoring Frequency Guidelines

In general, conduct periodic air monitoring when:

- It is possible that an immediately dangerous to life or health condition or a flammable atmosphere has developed (e.g., confined space entry or intrusive activities)

- There is an indication that exposures may have risen over established action levels, PELs, or published exposure levels since the last monitoring. Look for a possible rise in exposures associated with the following situations:
  - **Change in site area:** Work begins on a different section of the site.
  - **Change in on-site activity:** One operation ends and another begins.
  - **Change in contaminants:** Handling contaminants other than those first identified.
  - Visible signs of particulate exposure from intrusive activities such as drilling, boring, sampling, or excavating.
  - Perceptible chemical odors or symptoms of exposure.
  - Handling leaking drums or containers.
  - Working with obvious liquid contamination (e.g., a spill or lagoon).
  - Conduct air monitoring when the possibility of volatilization exists (such as with a new monitoring well or a well containing known COCs).

11.7 Wildfire Management Plan

Wildfires can be a common threat in many areas of the country. If a local wildfire could endanger the field team, the non-essential work should be rescheduled. The Field Program Wildfire Management Plan (Attachment D) is intended to provide information needed to prepare and respond to a situation where wildfire smoke has inundated the area and the safety of outdoor activities needs to be evaluated.

12 Health and Safety Procedures and Practices

In addition to the task-specific JSAs listed in Section 6.1 and presented in Attachment B, this section lists the health and safety procedures and practices applicable to this project. For additional information, consult with the PM.

12.1 Physical Hazards and Controls

12.1.1 General Site Activities

Observe the following general procedures and practices to prevent physical hazards:

- Legible and understandable precautionary labels shall be affixed prominently to containers of potentially contaminated soil, sediment, water, and clothing.
- No food or beverages shall be present or consumed in areas that have the potential to contain COCs and/or contaminated materials or equipment.
- No tobacco products or cosmetics shall be present or used in areas that have the potential to contain COCs and/or contaminated materials or equipment.
- An emergency eyewash unit shall be located immediately adjacent to employees who handle hazardous or corrosive materials, including decontamination fluids. All operations involving the potential for eye injury or splash must have approved eyewash units locally available capable of delivering at least 0.4 gallons per minute for at least 15 minutes.
- Personnel working within 10 feet of bodies of water shall wear USCG-approved PFDs.
- Certain project sites may have newly finished work (e.g., concrete, paving, framing, habitat reconstruction, or sediment caps) that may be damaged by unnecessary contact, or that could cause dangerous conditions for personnel (e.g., slipping, sinking, or tripping). Personnel working in or around these areas shall communicate with the PM, FL, and property owner as needed to prevent damaging new work or entering dangerous conditions.
- Generally, all on-site activities will be conducted during daylight hours. If work after dusk is planned or becomes necessary due to an emergency, adequate lighting must be provided.
- Hazardous work, such as handling hazardous materials and heavy loads and operating equipment, should not be conducted during severe storms.
- All temporary electrical power must have a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) as part of its circuit if the circuit is not part of permanent wiring. All equipment must be suitable and approved for the class of hazard present.

12.1.2 Slips, Trips, and Falls

Observe the following procedures and practices to prevent slips, trips, and falls:

- Inspect each work area for slip, trip, and fall potential prior to each work task.

- Slip, trip, and fall hazards identified must be communicated to all personnel. Hazards identified shall be corrected or labeled with warning signs to be avoided.
- All personnel must be aware of their surroundings and maintain constant communication with each other at all times.

12.1.3 Ergonomic Considerations

Certain field tasks may involve workers in fixed positions (e.g., observing subcontractor work) or performing repetitive motions over a period of time (e.g., sediment sample processing). It is important that workers self-monitor for ergonomic fatigue (e.g., soreness, tightness, stiffness, or pain in muscles) and make adjustments to work tasks, body positions, or work areas so that ergonomic stressors are minimized. Suggestions for decreasing the likelihood of ergonomic stress include the following:

- Limit fixed positions. Periodically vary standing and sitting positions, take frequent short walks, and modify observation locations when possible.
- Minimize extreme postures. Conduct work tasks using comfortable postures (particularly if the tasks are repetitive), and use tools or structures to minimize the need to hold or work with materials or access the work area.
- Limit contact stress. Be aware of soft tissue resting on hard surfaces, and limit these occurrences (e.g., use comfortable footwear, and use tools to hold materials).
- Contact the Field Mobilization Team in advance for prolonged field efforts that involve a field trailer. This group can set up field staff with a monitor, mouse, and keyboard so they are not working solely on laptops.
- Take breaks from work tasks, particularly repetitive ones.
- Consider performing stretching exercises before and during work activities, if those tasks are anticipated to be long in duration and/or strenuous.

12.1.4 Corrosive Material Handling Procedures

Corrosive materials include acids and bases. They are extremely corrosive materials with a variety of uses. Acids include hydrochloric, nitric, and sulfuric acids. Bases include sodium hydroxide. Observe the following procedures when working with corrosive materials:

- Wear gloves and eye-splash protection while using acid dispensed from a small dropper bottle during water sampling.
- Wear a full-face, air-purifying respirator equipped with combination cartridges (OV/acid gas) as well as Tyvek coveralls and nitrile gloves for large volume applications.
- Have an eyewash bottle and/or portable eyewash station on site.
- Do not add anything into a virgin chemical drum, including unused product.

- Avoid mixing strong acids and bases. Consult the SSHO for task-specific evaluation. If mixing is absolutely necessary, do it slowly. Avoid vapors or fumes that are generated.
- When diluting acids and bases, add the acid or base to water in small quantities and mix cautiously.

12.1.5 Dry Ice (Solid Carbon Dioxide) Use

Dry ice (solid form of carbon dioxide) presents the following three types of hazards:

- Explosion: Due to pressurized gas produced during sublimation, dry ice can explode if stored in an airtight container.
- Suffocation: Carbon dioxide gas may create an oxygen-deficient atmosphere by displacing breathable air.
- Direct contact: Dry ice is very cold (-109°F/-78°C) and can cause severe frostbite to unprotected skin.

When using dry ice, the following precautions must be taken:

- Always handle dry ice with thermal gloves, never with bare hands.
- Avoid contact with unprotected skin at all times (e.g., hands, forearms).
- Dry ice must be stored and handled in only well-ventilated areas to prohibit creation of an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.
- Do not store dry ice in airtight containers.
- Packaging, marking, labeling, loading, and shipping/transporting samples with dry ice may be carried out only by staff who have received specific training required by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Contact Chris Torell in the Syracuse office at (315) 414-2017 for assistance with ensuring applicable staff are appropriately trained in accordance with DOT regulations.
- Shipping samples with dry ice must comply fully with courier requirements.

12.1.6 Underground/Overhead Utility Line Contact Prevention

Observe the following underground/overhead utility line contact prevention procedures and practices:

- Prior to conducting work, the PM or FL shall ensure that all existing underground or overhead utilities in the work area are located per the state or local mark-out methods. Documentation of utility mark-out shall be completed using the Utility Contact Prevention Checklist form (see Attachment A). No excavation work is to be performed until all utility mark-outs are verified.
- The PM or FL shall conduct a site survey to search for signs of other buried or overhead utilities. The results of such surveys shall be documented on the Utility Mark-out documentation form.

- The property owner or facility operator shall be consulted on the issue of underground utilities. As-built drawings shall be reviewed, when available, to verify that underground utility locations are consistent with the utility location mark-outs. All knowledge of past and present utilities must be evaluated prior to conducting work.
- If on-site subsurface utility locations are in question, a private locating service shall be contacted to verify locations. If the investigation calls for boreholes in an area not covered by the municipal One-Call system, then a private utility locate firm shall be contacted to determine the location of other underground utilities.
- The PM shall have documented verbal contact and an agreement with the fiber optic company for all work within 50 feet of any fiber optic cables.
- **Only non-destructive excavation, such as hand digging or hydro excavation, is permitted within 3 feet of underground high voltage, product, or gas lines.** Once the line is exposed, heavy equipment can be used, but must remain at least 3 feet from the exposed line.
- Elevated superstructures (e.g., drill rig, backhoe, scaffolding, ladders, and cranes) shall remain a distance of 10 feet away from utility lines and 20 feet away from power lines. Distance from utility lines may be adjusted by the FL depending on actual voltage of the lines.
- Overhead utility locations shall be marked with warning tape or flags where equipment has the potential for contacting overhead utilities.

Table 12-1 shows the minimum clearances required for energized overhead electrical lines.

Table 12-1
Overhead Utility Clearance Requirements

Minimum Clearance from Energized Overhead Electric Lines	
Nominal System Voltage	**Minimum Required Clearance**
0 to 50 kV	10 feet
51 to 100 kV	12 feet
101 to 200 kV	15 feet
201 to 300 kV	20 feet
301 to 500 kV	25 feet
501 to 750 kV	35 feet
751 to 1,000 kV	45 feet

Note:
Whenever equipment operations must be performed closer than 20 feet from overhead power lines, the FL must be notified. When clearance to proceed is received from the FL, the electric utility company must be contacted to turn the power off or physically insulate (protect) the lines if the operation must be performed closer to the power line than is allowed in this table. For voltages not listed on this table, add 0.4 inches per kV to obtain the safe distance between equipment and power lines.

12.1.7 Electric Safety

Observe the following procedures and practices to prevent electric shock:

- General
  - Use only appropriately trained and certified electricians to perform tasks related to electrical equipment. A good rule of thumb is to defer any task that would not normally and reasonably be completed by the average public consumer.
  - Each circuit encountered will be considered live until proven otherwise.
  - Only proper tools will be used to test circuits.
  - No wire will be touched until the circuit is determined to be de-energized.
- Extension Cords
  - All extension cords used on any project will be three-pronged.
  - All extension cords will be in good working order.
  - Each extension cord ground will be tested for continuity on at least a quarterly basis and marked to indicate when the inspection occurred.
  - Each extension cord will be visually inspected before each use.
  - If any extension cord is found in disrepair or fails the continuity test, it will be taken out of service.
  - Any extension cord that does not have the grounding pin will be taken out of service and not used.
  - Extension cords will not be used in place of fixed wiring.
  - Extension cords will not be run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors.
  - Extension cords will not be attached to the surface of any building.
  - No extension cord will be of the "flat wire" type. Every extension cord will have each individual wire insulated and further protected by an outside cover.
  - Be sure to locate extension cords out of traffic areas or, if this is unavoidable, flag cords and protect workers from tripping over them (i.e., use barricades and tape the cord down).
  - Do not stage extension cords or powered equipment in wet areas, to the degree possible. Elevate cords, connections, and equipment out of puddles.
- Power Tools/Plug and Cord Sets
  - Any cord that is cut in a way that exposes insulation will be removed from service.
  - All tools and plug and cord sets will be tested for continuity.
  - If grounding pins are missing, the plug and cord will be removed from service.
  - Any tool or plug and cord set failing the continuity test will be removed from service.
  - All power tools will have three-pronged plugs unless double insulated.

- Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters
  - Each 120-volt electrical wall receptacle providing power to the job site will be protected by a portable GFCI.
  - Each GFCI will be tested quarterly and marked to indicate when the inspection occurred.
  - Each 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlet, including those on generators, will have an approved GFCI.
  - GFCIs will be located in line as close to the piece of equipment as possible.
- Specific
  - If unsure if a task requires specific electrical training, err on the side of caution and contact the PM and FL prior to proceeding.
  - If subsurface work is to be performed, follow the guidelines in Section 12.1.6 and conduct utility locating prior to work and in accordance with local ordinances.
  - If lock out/tag out (LO/TO) procedures are required (i.e., de-energizing machinery or equipment so work may be performed), the equipment owner must provide LO/TO procedures and training. By default, the equipment owner should perform any LO/TO. If it becomes necessary for Anchor QEA personnel to perform LO/TO tasks, contact the PM and FL prior to doing so.
  - Maintain appropriate distance from overhead utilities (see Table 12-1).
  - If unexpected electrical equipment is encountered (i.e., buried wire) assume it is live, stop work, and contact the PM and FL immediately.
  - If working in enclosed or restricted areas where electrical hazards may be present, contact a licensed electrician or other suitably trained party to provide barriers, shields, or insulating materials to prevent electric shock.
  - If working in areas where electrical hazards are present, ensure that conductive clothing and jewelry is replaced with non-conductive clothing or removed.

12.1.8 General Falls and Ladder Usage

Observe the following general falls/ladders procedures and practices:

- Assess work areas for fall hazards. A fall protection system that meets OSHA and ANSI Z3591 standards must be used if work is conducted 4 feet or more above the surface.
- Use ANSI Type 1A rated ladders.
- Ensure that ladders are placed so their rungs, cleats, and steps are parallel, level, and uniformly spaced prior to use.
- Make sure ladder rungs are sturdy and free of cracks.
- Use ladders with secure safety feet.
- Pitch ladders at a 1 horizontal to 4 vertical (1H:4V) ratio.
- Secure ladders at the top or have another person at the bottom to help stabilize it.

- Ladders used to access an upper landing surface shall extend at least 3 feet above the upper landing surface.
- Use non-conductive ladders near electrical wires.
- The top rung of a ladder should not be used as a step.
- Do not carry any object or load that could cause a loss of balance or a fall.
- If a ladder is defective, damaged, or in disrepair (i.e., broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps; broken or split rails; corroded components; or other faulty or defective components), tag the ladder "Do Not Use" and remove it from service until repaired.

12.1.9 ISS Equipment

ISS will be performed in the field pilot study (FPS) area from a floating barge platform. Positioned on the platform will be the ISS auger drill rig and all necessary auxiliary components for advancement of the ISS columns. Several barge configurations, equipment, and specific tools will be used to perform the ISS work, swell material removal, ISS material sampling, and installation of the long-term sampling ports. Post-treated ISS material samples will be obtained for construction quality assurance/control purposes using a discrete sampling device (e.g., hydraulically activated sampler, wet grab sampler, or equivalent). Please see Sections 12.1.17.1 and 12.1.17.2 for additional safety information regarding working on or near water.

General rules associated with ISS operations will be as follows:

- All non-essential personnel shall remain at a distance that is past the radius of any moving parts.
- All operators, drillers, and team members will be familiar with equipment operations and will have received practical training.
- All personnel will be instructed on the use of the emergency kill switch/shutdown on all relevant equipment.
- No loose-fitting clothing, jewelry, or free long hair is permitted near moving machinery parts.
- A first aid kit and fire extinguisher will be available at all times.
- No operations will occur during impending electrical storms or tornadoes or when rain, ice, snow, or wind conditions create undue potential hazards.
- Never allow "horsing around" within the vicinity of equipment, tooling, and supply storage areas, even when operations are shut down.

12.1.10 Heavy Equipment Operations

Observe the following heavy equipment operations procedures and practices:

- Wear leather gloves while attaching support members to protect against pinching injuries.
- While working from elevated levels greater than 4 feet, ensure that all employees have fall protection that meets OSHA and ANSI Z3591 standards.

- Do not stand under loads that are being raised or lowered with cranes or aerial lifts.
- The subcontractor or Anchor QEA equipment operator must conduct pre-operational inspections of all equipment. In addition, daily inspections will be conducted on the equipment prior to site activities.
- Maintain the appropriate distance from overhead utilities (see Table 12-1).
- Always stay out of the swing radius of all heavy equipment. Always use a spotter during movement of equipment. The spotter and others, as appropriate, shall maintain constant communication with the operator.
- All operators must have adequate training and be qualified to operate the particular heavy equipment unit.
- Conduct a site evaluation to determine proper positioning for the unit. Make sure the surface is level. Cordon off holes, drop-offs, bumps, or weak ground surfaces.
- When using a crane, do not use hands when the load is being lifted or lowered. Use non-conductive tag line to help direct and position the load.
- Never climb a raised platform or stand on the mid-rail or top-rail.
- Tools should always be hung or put into a belt whenever possible.

12.1.11 Hand and Power Tools

Observe the following procedures and practices when working with hand and power tools:

- Keep hand tools sharp, clean, oiled, dressed, and not abused.
- Worn tools are dangerous. For example, the "teeth" in a pipe wrench can slip if worn smooth, an adjustable wrench will slip if the jaws are sprung, and hammerheads can fly off loose handles.
- Tools subject to impact (e.g., chisels, star drills, and caulking irons) tend to "mushroom." Keep them dressed to avoid flying spalls, and use tool holders.
- Do not force tools beyond their capacity.
- Flying objects can result from operating almost any power tool, so always warn people in the vicinity and use proper eye protection.
- Each power tool should be examined before use for damaged parts, loose fittings, and frayed or cut electric cords. Tag and return defective tools for repairs. Ensure that there is adequate lighting, inspect tools for proper lubrication, and relocate tools or material that could "vibrate into trouble."
- Compressed air must be shut off or the electric cord unplugged before making tool adjustments. Air must be "bled down" before replacement or disconnection.
- Proper guards or shields must be installed on all power tools before issue. Do not use improper tools or tools without guards in place.
- Replace all guards before startup. Remove cranks, keys, or wrenches used in service work.

12.1.12 Motor Vehicle Operation

All drivers are required to have a valid driver's license, and all vehicles must have appropriate state vehicle registration and inspection stickers. **Anchor QEA prohibits the use of hand-held wireless devices while driving any vehicle for business use at any time, for personal use during business hours, and as defined by law**. Additionally, site-specific motor vehicle requirements must be followed, if any.

When driving to, from, and within the job site, be aware of potential hazards including:

- Vehicle accidents
- Distractions
- Fatigue
- Weather and road conditions

To mitigate these hazards, observe the following procedures and practices regarding motor vehicle operation:

- Before leaving, inspect fuel and fluid levels and air pressure in tires, and adjust mirrors and seat positions appropriately.
- Wear a seat belt at all times and make sure that clothing will not interfere with driving.
- Plan your travel route and check maps for directions or discuss with colleagues.
- Clean windows and mirrors as needed throughout the trip.
- Wear sunglasses as needed.
- Fill up when the fuel level is low (not near empty).
- Follow a vehicle maintenance schedule to reduce the possibility of a breakdown while driving.
- Stop driving the vehicle, regardless of the speed (e.g., even 5 miles per hour) or location (e.g., a private road), when the potential of being distracted by conversation exists.
- Using hand-held communication devices (e.g., cell phones) while operating any motor vehicle is prohibited.
- Get adequate rest prior to driving.
- Periodically change your seat position, stretch, open the window, or turn on the radio to stay alert.
- Pull over and rest if you are experiencing drowsiness.
- Check road and weather conditions prior to driving.
- Be prepared to adjust your driving plans if conditions change.
- Travel in daylight hours, if possible.
- Give yourself plenty of time to allow for slowdowns due to construction, accidents, or other unforeseen circumstances.
- Use lights at night and lights and wipers during inclement weather.

12.1.13 Vehicular Traffic

Observe the following procedures and practices regarding vehicular traffic:

- Wear a traffic safety vest when vehicle hazards exist.
- Use cones, flags, barricades, and caution tape to define the work area.
- Use a vehicle to block the work area (if conditions allow).
- Engage a police detail for high-traffic situations.
- Always use a spotter in tight or congested areas for material deliveries.
- As necessary, develop traffic control plans and train personnel as flaggers in accordance with the DOT Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and/or local requirements.

See Section 7.4 for additional information regarding work in roadways.

12.1.14 Boating Operations

The following precautions shall be followed when conducting boating trailer and launch activities:

- Follow the trailer and boat manufacturers' instructions for securing the boat to the trailer.
- Follow the trailer manufacturer's instructions for securing the trailer to the towing vehicle.
- Prohibit site personnel from moving into trailer/vehicle pinch points without advising the vehicle operator.
- Use experienced operators when backing trailers on boat ramps.
- Wear proper work gloves when the possibility of pinching or other injury may be caused by moving or handling large or heavy objects.
- Maintain all equipment in a safe condition.
- Launch boats one at a time to avoid collisions.
- Use a spotter for vehicles backing boats to the launch area.
- Understand and review hand signals.
- Wear boots with non-slip soles when launching boats.
- Wear USCG-approved PFDs when working within 10 feet of the water.
- Keep ropes and lines coiled and stowed to eliminate trip hazards.
- Maintain three-point contact on dock/pier or boat ladders.
- Ensure that drain plugs are in place, as present.

The following precautions shall be followed when conducting boating operations:

- Maintain a current boater's license(s) as required.
- Wear USCG-approved PFDs for work activities within 10 feet of the water.
- Obtain and review information regarding dams that may be present in work areas, particularly with regard to "no boating" zones and safety buoys, cables, and warning signage.

- Maintain boat anchorage devices commensurate with anticipate currents, distance to shore, and water depths.
- Provide a floating ring buoy in the immediate boat launch/landing areas with at least 60 feet (18.3 meters) of line for a vessel less than 65 feet (19.8 meters) in length, or 90 feet (27.4 meters) of line for a vessel 65 feet (19.8 meters) or greater in length (see http://www.uscg.mil/d13/cfvs/CheckLists/Regs/28.115.pdf for more information).
- Step into the center of the boat.
- Keep your weight low when moving on the boat.
- Move slowly and deliberately.
- Steer directly across other boat wakes at a 90-degree angle to avoid capsizing.
- Steer the boat facing forward.
- Watch for floating objects in the water.
- Right-of-way is yielded to vessels on your boat's right, or starboard, and vessels with limited ability to maneuver such as any wind-propelled vessel.

The following precautions shall be followed when working on a boat:

- Observe proper lifting techniques.
- Obey lifting limits (see Section 12.1.19).
- Use mechanical lifting equipment (i.e., pulleys or winches) to move large or awkward loads.
- Wear USCG-approved PFDs for work activities within 10 feet of the water.

The safety-related items listed in Table 12-2 shall be available when conducting boating operations.

Table 12-2
Safety Equipment Specific to In-Water Work

Additional Safety Equipment for Sampling Vessel per USCG Requirements:	
• Proper vessel registration, numbering, and documentation (registered with state, certificate of vessel registration number displayed, and carrying a valid certificate of number) • USCG-approved personal flotation devices (PFDs; or life jackets) for every person on the sampling vessel (Type II PFD required; Type I PFD preferred as it will turn most unconscious wearers face up in the water) • Appropriate, non-expired, visual distress devices for day and night use from the following: – Three hand-held red flares (day and night), or – One hand-held red flare and two parachute flares (day and night), or – One hand-held orange smoke signal, two floating orange smoke signals (day), and one electric distress light (night only) • Alternate means of propulsion (oars or paddles) • Dewatering device (pump or bailer) • Properly maintained and inspected USCG-approved fire extinguishers (no fixed system = (2) B-1 or (1) B-2 type extinguishers; fixed system = (1) B-1 type extinguisher) • Proper ventilation of gasoline-powered vessels • Sound-producing device (whistle, bell, or horn) • VHF 2-way radio • Proper navigational light display • Throwable life ring with attached line (any vessel larger than 16 feet is required to carry one Type IV [throwable] PFD)	
Additional USCG Recommended Equipment Includes:	
• Extra visual distress signals • Primary and spare anchor • Heaving line • Fenders • First aid kit • Flashlight • Mirror • Searchlight • Sunburn lotion • Tool kit • Spare fuel	• Boat hook • Spare propeller • Mooring line • Food and water • Binoculars • Spare batteries • Sunglasses • Marine hardware • Extra clothing • Spare parts • Pertinent navigational chart(s) and compass

12.1.15 Working Over or Near Water

12.1.15.1 Personal Flotation Devices

PFDs are not required where employees are continuously protected from the hazard of drowning by railings, nets, safety belts, or other applicable provisions.

Type III, Type V, or better USCG-approved, high-visibility PFD shall be provided and properly worn by all personnel in the following circumstances:

- On or within 10 feet of water
- On floating pipelines, pontoons, rafts, or stages
- On structures extending over or next to the water, except where guard rails or safety nets are provided for employees
- Working alone at night where there are drowning hazards, regardless of other safeguards provided
- In skiffs, small boats, or launches, unless in an enclosed cabin or cockpit
- Whenever there is a drowning hazard

The following precautions shall be followed when using PFDs:

- Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects that would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective devices or devices with less than 13 pounds buoyancy shall be removed from service.
- All PFDs shall be equipped with reflective tape as specified in 46 CFR 25.25-15.
- Thirty-inch USCG-approved ring buoys with at least 150 feet of 600-pound capacity line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. The distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet.
- PFD lights conforming to 46 CFR 161.012 shall be required whenever there is a potential need for life rings to be used after dark. Onshore installations, at least one life ring, and every third one thereafter, shall have a PFD light attached. PFD lights on life rings are required only in locations where adequate general lighting (e.g., floodlights or light stanchions) is not provided.

12.1.15.2 Cold Water Work

When the combined air and water temperature is below 90°F, field personnel working on or near water shall wear either a float coat and bib overalls (e.g., a full two-piece "Mustang" survival suit or similar) or a one-piece survival suit. Suits or float coats shall be USCG approved. If extremely cold or severe weather conditions are forecast, work activities should be postponed. Work activities will be continually reviewed and adjustments made if wearing a survival suit during work activities potentially poses a hazard due to warm air temperatures, or limited mobility or agility. In addition, proximity of water work to shore and scope/duration/timing of work activities will be considered when stipulating the above requirement. Overall, if watercraft will be used during work, or work will be conducted near water, it is imperative that site-specific conditions are considered and evaluated so that proper safeguards and procedures are in place prior to beginning work.

In addition to considering the use of apparel appropriate for anticipated air, weather, and water conditions, field teams shall identify any procedures necessary for cold-water "man-overboard" scenarios. These procedures should be identified in the site-specific HASP, described in the JSA used for boating activities and, if prudent, practiced before work.

12.1.16 Noise

Excessive noise is hazardous not only because of its potential to damage hearing, but also because of its potential to disrupt communications and instructions. The following procedures and practices shall be followed to prevent noise-related hazards:

- All employees will have access to ear protection with a Noise Reduction Rating of not less than 30.
- Ear protection must be worn in any environment where site personnel must raise their voices to be heard while standing at a distance of 3 feet or less.
- Ear protection must be worn by any personnel observing or operating concrete cutting or sawing equipment, pile driving, or other loud noise-generating activities.

Hearing protection is required for site personnel operating or working near noisy equipment or operations, where the noise level is greater than 85 A-weighted decibels (dBA) (time-weighted average [TWA]), as well as personnel working around heavy equipment. The FL will determine the need and appropriate testing procedures, (i.e., sound level meter and/or dosimeter) for noise measurement.

When needed, a sound level meter will be used to measure noise levels at selected locations in the work area and on the site perimeter. When used, noise monitoring equipment must be calibrated before and after each shift.

If continuous noise levels are found to exceed 85 dBA at any location within the work area, warning signs will be posted. Site personnel and visitors will be notified that hearing protection is required. Appropriate hearing protection (i.e., ear plugs or earmuffs) will be worn whenever personnel or visitors are working in that location. A supply of ear plugs will be maintained on site.

Action levels in Table 12-3 will trigger the use of appropriate hearing protection (plugs or muffs). Hearing protection must be able to attenuate noise below 90 dBA (8-hour TWA). Each hearing protection or device has a Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) assigned by EPA. The calculation for a hearing protection device's effectiveness is:

Equation 1

Noise reading $dBA - (NNR - 7db) < 90dbA$

where:

dbA = A-weighted decibel

NRR = Noise Reduction Rating

Table 12-3
Noise Exposure Action Levels

Instrument	Measurement	Action
Type I or Type II Sound Level Meter or Dosimeter	> 80 dBA to 85 dBA	Hearing protection recommended. Limit work duration to 8-hour shifts.
	> 85 dBA to 90 dBA	Hearing protection required. Limit work duration to 8-hour shifts.
	> 90 dBA to 115 dBA	Hearing protection required. Investigate use of engineering controls. Limit work duration to 8-hour shifts.
	> 115 dBA	Stop work. Consult SSHO.

12.1.17 Lifting and Material Handling

Observe the following procedures and practices for lifting and material handling:

- Use leather gloves when handling metal, wire rope, sharp debris, or transporting materials (e.g., wood, piping, or drums).
- The size, shape, and weight of the object to be lifted must first be considered. No individual employee is permitted to lift any object that weighs more than 60 pounds. Multiple employees or mechanical lifting devices are required for objects heavier than the 60-pound limit.
- Plan a lift before doing it. Bend at the knees and lift with the legs; maintain the natural curves of the back; do not use back muscles.
- Check the planned route for clearance.
- Use the buddy system when lifting heavy or awkward objects.
- Do not twist your body while lifting.
- Know the capacity of any handling device (e.g., crane, forklift, chain fall, or come-along) that you intend to use.
- Use tag lines to control loads.
- Ensure that your body, material, tools, and equipment are safe from such unexpected movement as falling, slipping, rolling, tripping, bowing, or any other uncontrolled motion.
- Trucks (i.e., flat beds) hauling equipment or materials must not be moved once rigging has been released.

- Chock all material and equipment (such as pipe, drums, tanks, reels, trailers, and wagons) as necessary to prevent rolling.
- Tie down all light, large-surface-area material that might be moved by the wind.
- When working at heights, secure tools, equipment, and wrenches against falling.
- Do not store materials or tools on ducts, lighting fixtures, beam flanges, hung ceilings, or similar elevated locations.
- Fuel-powered tools used inside buildings or enclosures shall be vented and checked for excessive noise.

12.1.18 Fire Control

Observe the following fire control procedures and practices:

- Smoke only in designated areas.
- Keep flammable liquids in closed containers.
- Keep the work site clean; avoid accumulating combustible debris such as paper.
- Obtain and follow property owner hot work safety procedures when welding or performing other activities requiring an open flame.
- Isolate flammable and combustible materials from ignition sources.
- Ensure fire safety integrity of equipment installations according to National Electrical Code specifications.

12.1.19 Static Electricity and Transfer of Flammable Liquids

Observe the following procedures and practices regarding static electricity when transferring flammable liquids:

- Electrically bond and ground pumps, transfer vessels, tanks, drums, bailers, and probes when moving flammable liquids.
- Electrically bond and ground vacuum trucks and the tanks they are emptying.
- Do not splash fill containers with flammable liquids.
- Pour flammable liquids slowly and carefully.
- Two fire extinguishers (2A20:BC) must be available, charged, inspected, and readily accessible.

12.1.20 Cleaning Equipment

Observe the following procedures and practices when cleaning equipment:

- Wear appropriate PPE to avoid skin and eye contact with isopropyl alcohol, Alconox®, or other cleaning materials.
- Stand upwind to minimize any potential inhalation exposure.
- Dispose of spent cleaning solutions and rinses accordingly.

12.2 Environmental Hazards and Controls

12.2.1 Fatigue Management

Because Anchor QEA personnel may be working during both daytime and nighttime hours several days per week, depending on the activity, it is important that all personnel are aware of the hazards related to fatigue. Fatigue can be defined as an increasing difficulty in performing physical or mental activities. Signs of fatigue may include tiredness, changes in behavior, loss of energy, and reduced ability to concentrate. Fatigued site personnel may have a reduced ability to recognize or avoid risks on the work site, which may lead to an increase in the number and severity of injuries and other incidents. Fatigue can occur at any time when working and may cause safety concerns due to decreased manual dexterity, reaction time, and alertness.

Fatigue results from insufficient rest and sleep between activities. Contributing factors to fatigue may include the following:

- The time of day that work takes place
- The length of time spent at work and in work-related duties
- The type and duration of a work task and the environment (e.g., weather conditions and ambient noise) in which it is performed
- The quantity and quality of rest obtained prior to, during, and after a work period
- Non-work activities
- Individual factors such as sleeping disorders, medications, or emotional state

Personnel suffering from fatigue may exhibit both physical and mental effects, such as the following:

- Slower movements
- Poor coordination
- Slower response time to interaction
- Bloodshot eyes
- Slumped or weary appearance
- Nodding off
- Distractedness or poor concentration
- Inability to complete tasks
- Fixed gaze
- Appearing depressed, irritable, frustrated, or disinterested

Employees are strongly encouraged to get sufficient pre-work rest, maintain sufficient nutritional intake during work (i.e., eat and drink at regular intervals), and communicate with team members and leaders if their level of fatigue elevates.

Use the following procedures to help detect and address fatigue-related issues:

- Periodically observe and query coworkers for signs or symptoms of fatigue.
- Site personnel that express concern over their level of fatigue, or that are observed to be fatigued such that elevated worker risk is evident, will be relieved or their work tasks adjusted so that they may rest sufficiently.
- Work schedules will consider fatigue factors and optimize continuous periods available for uninterrupted sleep. The employee is responsible for reporting to work properly rested and fit for duty. In case of an emergency or operational difficulties (e.g., limited access due to water levels or boat repairs), work hours may require adjustment.
- Maintain a routine exercise program and regular sleep schedule as much as possible over the course of the work.
- Avoid heavy meals or caffeine and minimize or eliminate the consumption of alcohol and nicotine before sleeping.

12.2.2 Heat Stress

Observe the following general procedures and practices regarding heat stress:

- Increase the number of rest breaks and/or rotate site personnel in shorter work shifts.
- Watch for signs and symptoms of heat stress and fatigue (see Section 12.2.2.1).
- During hot months, plan work for early morning or evening.
- Use ice vests when necessary.
- Rest in cool, dry areas.
- Ensure that employees have access to potable drinking water and shade.
- During conditions exceeding 95°F, ensure that the following additional procedures are adhered to:
  - Establish effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means.
  - Observe employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness.
  - Designate one or more employees on each work site as authorized to call for emergency medical services.
  - Remind employees to drink water throughout the shift.
  - Conduct pre-shift meetings before beginning work to review the high heat procedures, encourage drinking water, and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.

12.2.2.1 Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment

The FL will be trained in heat stress prevention, including the following, prior to supervising employees:

- Procedures to prevent heat illness.

- Procedures to follow when an employee exhibits symptoms consistent with possible heat illness, including emergency response procedures.

The information provided below addresses these training requirements.

Adverse climatic conditions are important considerations in planning and conducting site operations. High ambient temperature can result in health effects ranging from transient heat fatigue, physical discomfort, reduced efficiency, personal illness, and increased accident probability to serious illness or death. Heat stress is of particular concern when chemical protective garments are worn because they prevent evaporative body cooling. Wearing PPE places employees at considerable risk of developing heat stress.

Heat stress is caused by a number of interacting factors, including environmental conditions, clothing, workload, and the individual characteristics of the worker. Because heat stress is probably one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses, regular monitoring and other preventive precautions are vital.

Heat Rash. Heat rash can be caused by continuous exposure to hot and humid air and skin abrasion from sweat-soaked clothing, rubber boots, or impermeable waders. The condition is characterized by a localized red skin rash and reduced sweating. Heat rash reduces the ability to tolerate heat. To treat, keep skin hygienically clean and allow it to dry thoroughly after using chemical protective clothing. Take measures to prevent heat rash by changing clothes often to maximize use of dry garments or by taking frequent breaks to allow doffing of equipment and drying of skin.

Heat Cramps. Heat cramps are caused by profuse perspiration with inadequate electrolytic fluid replacement. This often robs the larger muscle groups (stomach and quadriceps) of blood, which can cause painful muscle spasms and pain in the extremities and abdomen. To treat, move the employee to a cool place and give sips of water or an electrolytic drink. Watch for signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Heat Exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a mild form of shock caused by increased stress on various organs to meet increased demand to cool the body. Onset is gradual and symptoms should subside within 1 hour. Symptoms include a weak pulse; shallow breathing; pale, cool, moist skin; profuse sweating; dizziness; and fatigue. To treat, move the employee to a cool place and remove as much clothing as possible. Give sips of water or electrolytic solution and fan the person continuously to remove heat by convection. Do not allow the affected person to become chilled. Treat for shock if necessary.

Heat Stroke. Heat stroke is the most severe form of heat stress; the body must be cooled immediately to prevent severe injury and/or death. ***This is a medical emergency!*** Symptoms include red, hot, dry skin; a body temperature of 105°F or higher; no perspiration; nausea; dizziness and

confusion; and a strong, rapid pulse. Because heat stroke is a true medical emergency, transport the patient to a medical facility immediately. Prior to transport, remove as much clothing as possible and wrap the patient in a sheet soaked with water. Fan the patient vigorously while transporting to help reduce body temperature. If available, apply cold packs under the arms, around the neck, or any other place where they can cool large surface blood vessels. If transportation to a medical facility is delayed, reduce body temperature by immersing the patient in a cool-water bath (however, be careful not to over-chill the patient once body temperature is reduced below 102°F). If this is not possible, keep the patient wrapped in a sheet and continuously douse with water and fan.

12.2.2.2 Prevention

The implementation of preventative measures is the most effective way to limit the effects of heat-related illnesses. During periods of high heat, adequate liquids must be provided to replace lost body fluids. Replacement fluids can be a 0.1% saltwater solution, a commercial mix such as Gatorade, or a combination of these with fresh water. The replacement fluid temperature should be kept cool, 50°F to 60°F, and should be placed close to the work area. Employees must be encouraged to drink more than the amount required to satisfy thirst. Employees should also be encouraged to salt their foods more heavily during hot times of the year.

Cooling devices such as vortex tubes or cooling vests can be worn beneath impermeable clothing. If cooling devices are worn, only physiological monitoring will be used to determine work activity.

All site personnel are to rest when any symptoms of heat stress are noticed. Rest breaks are to be taken in a cool, shaded rest area. Employees shall remove chemical protective garments during rest periods and will not be assigned other tasks.

All employees shall be informed of the importance of adequate rest and proper diet, including the harmful effects of excessive alcohol and caffeine consumption.

12.2.2.3 Monitoring

Heat stress monitoring should be performed when employees are working in environments exceeding 90°F ambient air temperature. If employees are wearing impermeable clothing, this monitoring should begin at 77°F. There are two general types of monitoring that the health and safety representative can designate to be used: wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT), and physiological. The Heat Stress Monitoring Record form (see Attachment A) will be used to record the results of heat stress monitoring.

Note that some states such as Washington and California have specific regulatory standards for protection of employees from heat stress-related injuries.

Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT). The WBGT index is the simplest and most suitable technique to measure the environmental factors that most nearly correlate with core body temperature and other physiological responses to heat. When WBGT exceeds 25°C (77°F), the work regiment in Table 12-4 should be followed.

Table 12-4
Permissible Heat Exposure Threshold Limit Values

Work/Rest Regimen	Workload		
	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Continuous work	86°F (30.0°C)	80°F (26.7°C)	77°F (25.0°C)
75% work, 25% rest each hour	87°F (30.6°C)	82°F (28.0°C)	78°F (25.9°C)
50% work, 50% rest, each hour	89°F (31.4°C)	85°F (29.4°C)	82°F (27.9°C)
25% work, 75% rest, each hour	90°F (32.2°C)	88°F (31.1°C)	86°F (30.0°C)
These TLVs assume that nearly all acclimated, fully-clothed site personnel with adequate water and salt intake should be able to function effectively under the given working conditions without exceeding a deep body temperature of 100.4°F (38°C).			

Note:
Source: OSHA Technical Manual, Section III: Chapter 4 – Heat Stress

The TLVs denoted in Table 12-4 apply to physically fit and acclimatized individuals wearing light, summer clothing. If heavier clothing that impedes sweat or has a higher insulation value is required, the permissible heat exposure TLVs should be adjusted based on the WBGT Correction Factors in Table 12-5.

Table 12-5
Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Correction Factors

Clothing Type	WBGT Correction
Summer lightweight working clothing	0°F (0°C)
Cotton coveralls	-3.6°F (-2°C)
Winter work clothing	-7.2°F (-4C)
Water barrier, permeable	-10.8°F (-6°C)
Fully encapsulating	-14.4°F (-10°C)

Physiological. Physiological monitoring can be used in lieu of, or in addition to, WBGT. This monitoring can be self-performed once the health and safety representative demonstrates appropriate techniques to affected employees. Because individuals vary in their susceptibility to heat,

this type of monitoring has its advantages. The following two parameters are to be monitored at the beginning of each rest period:

- **Heart Rate:** The maximum heart rate (MHR) is the amount of work (beats) per minute a healthy person's heart can be expected to safely deliver. Each individual will count his/her radial (wrist) pulse for 1 minute as early as possible during each rest period. If the heart rate of any individual exceeds 75% of his/her calculated MHR (MHR = 200 - age) at the beginning of the rest period, then the work cycle will be decreased by one-third. The rest period will remain the same. An individual is not permitted to return to work until his/her sustained heart rate is below 75% of his/her calculated MHR.
- **Temperature:** Each individual will measure his/her temperature with a thermometer for 1 minute as early as possible in the first rest period. If the temperature exceeds 99.6°F at the beginning of the rest period, then the work cycle will be decreased by one-third. The rest period will remain the same. An individual is not permitted to return to work if his/her temperature exceeds 100.4°F.

12.2.2.4 Training

Employees potentially exposed to heat stress conditions will be instructed on the contents of this procedure. This training can be conducted during daily tailgate safety meetings.

12.2.3 Cold Stress

Observe the following procedures and practices regarding cold stress:

- Take breaks in heated shelters when working in extremely cold temperatures.
- Upon entering the shelter, remove the outer layer of clothing and loosen other layers to promote evaporation of perspiration.
- Drink warm liquids to reduce the susceptibility to cold stress.
- Be aware of cold stress symptoms, including shivering, numbness in the extremities, and sluggishness.
- Provide adequate insulating dry clothing to maintain warmth if work is performed in air temperature below 40°F. Wind chill cooling rates and the cooling power of air are critical factors. The higher the wind speed and the lower the temperature in the work area, the greater the insulation value of the protective clothing required.
- If the air temperature is 32°F or less, hands should be protected.
- If only light work is involved and if the clothing on the worker may become wet on the job site, the outer layer of the clothing in use should be impermeable to water. With more severe work under such conditions, the outer layer should be water repellent, and the outer wear should be changed as it becomes wetted. The outer garments should include provisions for easy ventilation in order to prevent wetting of the inner layer by sweat.

- If available clothing does not give adequate protection to prevent cold injury, work should be modified or suspended until adequate clothing is made available, or until weather conditions improve.
- Implement a buddy system in which site personnel are responsible for observing fellow workers for early signs and symptoms of cold stress.

12.2.3.1 Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment

Cold stress can range from frostbite to hypothermia. The signs and symptoms of cold stress are listed below. The appropriate guidelines should be followed if any personnel exhibit these symptoms:

Frostbite. Frostbite is characterized by pain in the extremities and loss of manual dexterity. "Frostnip," or reddening of the tissue, is accompanied by a tingling or loss of sensation in the extremities and continuous shivering.

Hypothermia. Hypothermia is characterized by pain in the extremities and loss of manual dexterity, with severe, uncontrollable shivering, and an inability to maintain the level of activity. Symptoms include excessive fatigue, drowsiness, irritability, or euphoria. Severe hypothermia includes clouded consciousness, low blood pressure, pupil dilation, cessation of shivering, unconsciousness, and possible death.

Move the patient to a warm, dry place. If the patient's clothing is wet, remove it and replace it with dry clothing. Keep the patient warm. Re-warming of the patient should be gradual to avoid stroke symptoms. Dehydration, or the loss of body fluids, may result in a cold injury due to a significant change in blood flow to the extremities. If the patient is conscious and alert, warm sweet liquids should be provided. Coffee and other caffeinated liquids should be avoided because of diuretic and circulatory effects. Extremities affected by frostbite should be gradually warmed up and returned to normal temperature. Moist compresses should be applied; begin with lukewarm compresses and slowly increase the temperature as changes in skin temperature are detected. Keep the patient warm and calm and move them to a medical facility as soon as possible.

12.2.4 Sunlight and Ultraviolet Exposure

Observe the following procedures and practices regarding ultraviolet (UV) exposure:

- Protect against extended exposure to sunlight with shade, long clothing, sunscreen, and high-SPF, broad-spectrum sunscreen applied frequently.
- Plan work to avoid unnecessary UV exposure (see Section 12.2.2.2).
- During peak daylight months, plan work for early morning or evening.
- Many factors affect the hazards associated with UV exposure, including the following:
  - **Time of day:** UV rays are strongest between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

  - **Season of the year:** UV rays are stronger during spring and summer months. This is less of a factor near the equator.
  - **Distance from the equator (latitude):** UV exposure goes down as you get farther from the equator.
  - **Altitude:** More UV rays reach the ground at higher elevations.
  - **Cloud cover:** The effect of clouds can vary. Sometimes cloud cover blocks some UV from the sun and lowers UV exposure, while some types of clouds can reflect UV and increase UV exposure. What is important to know is that UV rays can get through, even on a cloudy day.
  - **Reflection off surfaces:** UV rays can bounce off surfaces like water, sand, snow, pavement, or grass, leading to an increase in UV exposure.
- Cloud cover does not necessarily protect from UV exposure. Consider monitoring the UV index for your work area: http://www2.epa.gov/sunwise/uv-index.
- Evaluate site-specific factors affecting UV exposure and address work practices, as appropriate.

12.2.4.1 Signs, Symptoms, and Treatment

The best way to treat sunburn is to prevent it using the guidelines listed in the bullets in the prior subsection and in Section 12.2.2.2. Signs of sunburn include the following:

- Pinkness or redness
- Skin that feels warm or hot to the touch
- Pain, tenderness, or itching
- Swelling
- Small, fluid-filled blisters, which may break
- Headache, fever, chills, and fatigue if the sunburn is severe

If signs of sunburn are noticed, avoid further exposure and immediately implement treatment. If the sunburn is blistering *and* covers 15% or more of the body, seek medical attention.

12.2.4.2 Prevention

UV exposure hazards and their impacts on each worksite should be evaluated to determine the best practices for risk mitigation. The most effective way to prevent skin damage from UV exposure is to protect bare skin from the exposure. This can be accomplished with shade, clothing (e.g., pants, long sleeves, or hats), sunscreen, and sunglasses. Plan work to either create shade or take advantage of natural shade, and avoid peak UV times during the day when possible.

12.2.5 Inclement Weather

Observe the following procedures and practices regarding inclement weather:

- Evaluate the worksite for hazards that may be amplified during inclement weather, such as traction issues, ingress and egress, slope stability, or wind-driven hazards (e.g., dust, debris, or falling trees).
- Stop outdoor work during electrical storms (lightning strikes), hailstorms, high winds, and other extreme weather conditions such as extreme heat or cold.
- Take cover indoors or in a vehicle that will provide adequate protection. In some cases, this may require exiting the worksite, such as during windstorms in areas with overhead hazards (e.g., trees or power lines).
- Listen to local forecasts for warnings about specific weather hazards such as tornadoes, hurricanes, and flash floods.
- Verify that on-site equipment and resources are adequately protected from inclement weather.
- If working in an unfamiliar geographic location, consult with local resources for unique weather hazards.

12.2.6 Insects/Spiders

Observe the following general procedures and practices regarding insects/spiders:

- Tuck pants into socks.
- Wear long sleeves.
- Use insect repellent.
- Avoid contact by always looking ahead to where you will be walking, standing, sitting, leaning, grabbing, lifting, or reaching.
- Check for signs of insect/spider bites, such as redness, swelling, and flu-like symptoms.

The most dangerous spiders to humans in North America are black widows and brown spiders (also known as brown recluse or fiddleback spiders). A guide to identifying these spiders is presented in Table 12-6.

Table 12-6
North American Hazardous Spider Identification Guide

Hazardous Spider Identification Guide	
Black Widow Spider • Abdomen usually shows hourglass marking • Female is 3 to 4 centimeters in diameter • Have been found in well casings and flush-mount covers • Not aggressive, but more likely to bite if guarding eggs • Light, local swelling and reddening are early signs of a bite, followed by intense muscular pain, rigidity of the abdomen and legs, difficulty breathing, and nausea • If bitten, see a physician as soon as possible	
Brown Spiders (aka Brown Recluse or Fiddleback) • Found in the central and southern United States, although in some other areas, as well • 1/4-to-1/2-inch-long body, and size of a silver dollar • Hide in baseboards, ceiling cracks, and undisturbed piles of material • Bite may either go unnoticed or may be followed by a severe localized reaction, including scabbing, necrosis of the affected tissue, and very slow healing • If bitten, see a physician as soon as possible	

12.2.7 Bees and Wasps

Many encounters with bees and wasps occur when nests built in well casings or excavation areas are disturbed. Before opening a well casing, take a few moments to observe whether or not insects are entering or exiting. If they are flying to and from the casing, avoid it if possible. If you must be in an area where disturbing a nest is likely, be sure to wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt. Stinging insects fly around the top of their target, so if you get into trouble, pull a portion of your shirt over your head and run away.

If you get stung, look for a stinger and, if present, remove it as soon as possible. Several over-the-counter products or a simple cold compress can be used to alleviate the pain of the sting. If the sting is followed by severe symptoms, or if it occurs in the neck or the mouth, seek medical attention immediately because swelling could cause suffocation.

If you need to destroy a nest, consult with the PM and project FL first. Commercially available stinging insect control aerosols are very effective, but could potentially contaminate the well. Once the nest is destroyed, fine mesh may be applied over the exit and entry points of a well casing to prevent re-infestation.

12.2.8 Ticks

Ticks in North America can be carriers of several diseases, including Lyme's Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and ehrlichiosis.

Limiting exposure to ticks reduces the likelihood of infection when exposed to tick-infested habitats. Measures to prevent tick exposure include the following:

- Remove leaf litter and brush in areas where you will be working prior to tick season.
- Wear light-colored clothing so that ticks are visible.
- Tuck your pant legs into your socks.
- Apply repellents to discourage tick attachment.
- Promptly inspect your body and remove crawling or attached ticks when you leave a tick-infested area.
- Conduct tick checks on buddies upon exiting any suspect area (may be needed multiple times per work day).
- Be aware of seasonal activity; ticks are often most active in the spring.

Observe the following procedures and practices if you are bitten by a tick:

- Use fine-tipped tweezers or shield your fingers with tissue, paper towel, or rubber gloves.
- Grasp the tick as close to the skin surface as possible and pull upward with steady, even pressure. Do not twist or jerk the tick; this may cause mouthparts to break off and remain in the skin.
- Do not squeeze, crush, or puncture the body of the tick because its fluids may contain infectious organisms.
- Do not handle the tick with bare hands because infectious agents may enter through mucous membranes or breaks in the skin.
- After removing the tick, thoroughly disinfect the bite site and wash your hands with soap and water.
- You may wish to save the tick for identification in case you become ill within 2 to 3 weeks. Place the tick in a sealed plastic bag in the freezer, and mark the bag with the date of the bite.

12.2.9 Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes in the United States have been known to carry West Nile virus, Zika virus, St. Louis encephalitis, and Dengue fever. Avoid mosquito bites by doing the following:

- Apply insect repellent containing DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide) when outdoors. DEET is very effective, but could potentially contaminate samples.
- Read and follow the product directions whenever you use insect repellent.

- Wear long-sleeved clothes and long pants treated with repellent to further reduce your risk, or stay indoors during peak mosquito feeding hours (dusk until dawn).
- Limit the number of places available for mosquitoes to lay their eggs by eliminating standing water sources from around the work area.
- If you need to destroy a nest, consult with the PM and project FL first.
- Check to see if there is an organized mosquito control program near the project site. If no program exists, work with the local government officials to establish a program.

12.2.10 Bird Droppings

Large populations of roosting birds may present a disease risk. The most serious health risks arise from disease organisms that grow in the accumulations of bird droppings, feathers, and debris under a roost—especially if roosts have been active for years. Among the fungal diseases associated with bird droppings, the two most common are Histoplasmosis and Cryptococcosis.

If you are working in an area where large quantities of droppings are present, follow certain precautions to minimize the risk from disease organisms in the droppings:

- Wear a respirator that can filter particles as small as 0.3 microns, such as a HEPA filter.
- Wear disposable protective gloves, hat, coveralls, and boots if you will be in close contact.
- Wash or shower at the work site after cleanup, if possible.
- If allowable, modify the structure or use methods to prevent birds from re-establishing the roost.

12.2.11 The Public at Large

The community residents around worksites may pose their own specific hazards. These conditions may include the following:

- Unintentional disruption of work
- Benign or malicious trespass
- Criminal intent

Scenarios may include the following:

- Pedestrians, cyclists, or motorists disregarding site boundaries due to distraction or willful disobedience.
- Public use of private site facilities for shelter, relief, and other reasons with no ill-intention.
- Public use of private site facilities for mischievous or criminal activity, such as loitering, vandalism, or theft.
- Encounters with community members who are disgruntled with the project activity.
- Encounters with criminal activities on or near a project site.

If any of the above are anticipated to be likely, take the following precautions as appropriate:

- Verify that the site is adequately marked and barricaded to limit unintentional disruptions of the work by the public.
- Review the site for attractive nuisances (e.g., hazards or conditions that are likely to attract children), and mitigate those.
- Secure all equipment and site facilities to prevent unauthorized access or use.
- Remove valuable items from the site or adequately secure them on site to limit the temptation for potential criminals.
- Have contact information for the client's or owner's public relations office while on site, and direct disgruntled community members to that office. If necessary, vacate the site to relieve the situation and notify the PM or FL.
- Work in pairs when uncertain of the public safety situation at a site. In questionable situations, postpone work as necessary until a plan of action can be developed to verify a safe working environment.

12.2.12 Personal Health and Safety

In addition to hazards associated with chemicals of concern, equipment, operations or site conditions discussed above, there may be additional personal safety issues to consider at a site, including those related to one or multiple protected classes, such as race, gender, religion, ability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. These conditions may involve the following, perpetrated by the public or those associated with the work:

- Malicious disruption of work
- Harassment, including unwanted comments, gestures, or actions
- Threats of violence, either implied (using derogatory language) or explicit
- Assault

It is critical that the work environment be discussed within the project team to evaluate risks, ways to avoid those risks, and communication protocols. Anchor QEA requires that work be performed in teams.

Specifically, if any of the above are anticipated, take the following precautions as appropriate:

- Alert the PM, FL, SSHO, and/or Human Resources Department of potential issue(s).
- Formulate a plan of action to verify and maintain a safe working environment prior to field work, which may include the following:
  - Working in pairs and/or within a certain physical distance of other work groups.
  - Coordinated check-ins (calls to or from the office or visual check-ins with other field members).

- Whenever possible, schedule work only within daylight hours (which fluctuate seasonally) or on weekends when questionable scenarios may be more minimal.
  - If night work is required, maintain a minimum of two field personnel at all times, and potentially increase the total number of personnel.
  - If working in high-risk areas, discuss the possibility of hiring security if work needs to be performed at night, in low light, or near potentially dangerous areas (e.g., abandoned buildings, public displays of hostility, discrimination, or gang-related activity).
- Maintain a field phone with active GPS and non-locking 911 capability at all times while out in the field.
- If a need arises for a change in field work (e.g., additional sampling or moving to an area that was not planned) or travel plans (e.g., dead battery or flat tire), immediately alert the FL and PM as to the event.

In addition, practice active awareness of your environment. Discuss personal health and safety concerns at the daily tailgate meeting. If you feel unsafe based on the potential behavior of others, immediately bring it up to field team coworkers. If the issue is not resolved to your satisfaction, alert the PM, FL, SSHO, and/or Human Resources Department to assist in resolving any potential issue(s).

13 Medical Surveillance Program

This section describes the medical surveillance program that Anchor QEA field personnel must comply with when working on sites where there is a potential for exposure to hazardous wastes or other hazardous substances.

13.1 General Requirements

Anchor QEA employees shall be enrolled in a medical surveillance program in compliance with OSHA standards (29 CFR 1910.120(f)) under the following circumstances.

If they are involved with any of the following operations:

- *Cleanup operations* required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other involving hazardous substances that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (including, but not limited to, the EPA's National Priority List [NPL] sites, state priority list sites, sites recommended for the EPA NPL, and initial investigation of government-identified sites that are conducted before the presence or absence of hazardous substances has been ascertained)
- *Corrective actions* involving cleanup operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 United States Code 6901 et seq)
- *Voluntary cleanup operations* at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental bodies as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites
- *Operations involving hazardous wastes* that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities regulated by 40 CFR 264 and 40 CFR 265 pursuant to RCRA or by agencies under agreement with the EPA to implement RCRA regulations
- *Emergency response operations* for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard

And, if they meet the following criteria:

- Are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards at or above the established PEL, above the published exposure levels for these substances, without regard to the use of respirators, for 30 days or more per year

In addition, employees are required to be enrolled in the medical surveillance program if they meet any of the following conditions:

- Wear a respirator for 30 days or more per year
- Are injured, become ill, or develop signs or symptoms due to possible overexposure involving hazardous substances or health hazards from an emergency response or hazardous waste operations

- Are members of a Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) team

Anchor QEA employees required to be enrolled in a medical surveillance program under 29 CFR 1910.120(f) shall have medical examinations and consultations made available to them by Anchor QEA on the following schedule:

- Prior to assignment
- At least once every 12 months unless the attending physician believes a longer interval (not greater than biennially) is appropriate
- At termination of employment or reassignment to an area where the employee would not be covered if the employee has not had an examination within the last 6 months
- As soon as possible upon notification that the employee has developed signs or symptoms indicating possible overexposure to hazardous substances or health hazards, or that the employee has been injured or exposed above the PEL or published exposure levels in an emergency situation
- At more frequent times, if the examining physician determines that an increased frequency of examination is medically necessary

The content of medical examinations or consultations made available to employees shall be determined by the attending physician but shall include, at a minimum, a medical and work history with special emphasis on symptoms related to the handling of hazardous substances and health hazards, and to fitness for duty including the ability to wear any required PPE under conditions (i.e., temperature extremes) that may be expected at the work site.

The attending physician shall provide Anchor QEA with a written opinion for each examined employee that contains the following information:

- Whether the employee has any detected medical conditions that would place the employee at an increased risk of impairment of the employee's health from hazardous waste operations work, emergency response, or respirator use
- Any recommended limitations on the employee's assigned work
- A statement that the employee has been informed of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions that require further examination or treatment

The written opinion obtained by Anchor QEA shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposures. Medical surveillance and other employee-related medical records shall be retained for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years.

13.2 Team Self-Monitoring

All personnel will be instructed to look for and inform each other of any deleterious changes in their physical or mental condition during the performance of all field activities. Examples of such changes are as follows:

- Headaches
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Blurred vision
- Cramps
- Irritation of eyes, skin, or respiratory system
- Skin chafing from damp or wet clothing
- Changes in complexion or skin color
- Changes in apparent motor coordination
- Increased frequency of minor mistakes
- Excessive salivation or changes in papillary response
- Changes in speech ability or speech pattern
- Symptoms of heat stress or heat exhaustion
- Symptoms of hypothermia

If any of these conditions develop, the affected person will be moved from the immediate work location and evaluated. If further assistance is needed, personnel at the local hospital will be notified, and an ambulance will be summoned if the condition is thought to be serious. If the condition is the result of sample collection or processing activities, procedures and/or PPE will be modified to address the problem.

Attachment A
Health and Safety Logs and Forms

Daily Air Monitoring Record

Project Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Project Number: _____ **Location:** _____

Temperature: _____

Conditions: _____

COC	Instrument	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Gas/Method	Calibration by
Organic vapors					
Particulates					
O_2					
Other:					
Other:					
Other:					

Time	Location/Description	Organic Vapor (ppm)	O2%	CG %LEL	Other	Other

Notes:

Completed by:

Printed Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Daily Safety Briefing Form

Date: _____

Project No: _____

Project Name: _____

Person Conducting Meeting: _____ **Health & Safety Officer:** _____ **Project Manager:** _____

TOPICS COVERED:

- ☐ Emergency Procedures and Evacuation Route
- ☐ Directions to Hospital
- ☐ HASP Review and Location
- ☐ Safety Equipment Location
- ☐ Proper Safety Equipment Use
- ☐ Employee Right-to-Know/ SDS Location
- ☐ Fire Extinguisher Location
- ☐ Eye Wash Station Location
- ☐ Buddy System
- ☐ Self and Coworker Monitoring
- ☐ Lines of Authority
- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Site Security
- ☐ Vessel Safety Protocols
- ☐ Work Zones
- ☐ Vehicle Safety and Driving/ Road Conditions
- ☐ Equipment Safety and Operation
- ☐ Proper Use of PPE
- ☐ Decontamination Procedures
- ☐ Near Miss Reporting Procedures
- ☐ Lifting Techniques
- ☐ Slips, Trips, and Falls
- ☐ Hazard Exposure Routes
- ☐ Heat and Cold Stress
- ☐ Overhead and Underfoot Hazards
- ☐ Chemical Hazards
- ☐ Flammable Hazards
- ☐ Biological Hazards
- ☐ Eating/Drinking/Smoking
- ☐ Reviewed Prior Lessons Learned
- ☐ Field Team Medical Conditions for Emergency Purposes (Confidential): _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Daily Work Scope: _____

Site-specific Hazards: _____

Safety Comments: _____

Attendees

Printed Name	Signature

End of Day Wellness Check

PLAYING IT SAFE

GASCO0052294

Modification to Health and Safety Plan

Date: _____

Project No: _____

Project Name: _____

Modification: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Reason for Modification: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Site Personnel Briefed

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Approvals

Field Lead: _____ _____ _____
Printed Name | Signature | Date

Project Manager: _____ _____ _____
Printed Name | Signature | Date

Heat Stress Monitoring Record

ANCHOR QEA

Date: ______________________________

Project No: ______________________________

Project Name: ______________________________

Location: ______________________________

Employee Name	**Monitoring Results**												
	Initial Reading Time:	First Work Period Time:		Second Work Period Time:		Third Work Period Time:		Fourth Work Period Time:		Fifth Work Period Time:		Sixth Work Period Time:	
	WBGT (°F):	WBGT (°F):		WBGT (°F):		WBGT (°F):		WBGT (°F):		WBGT (°F):		WBGT (°F):	
	Air Temp (°F):	Air Temp (°F):		Air Temp (°F):		Air Temp (°F):		Air Temp (°F):		Air Temp (°F):		Air Temp (°F):	
	Initial Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:	Initial Temp:	Final Temp:
	Initial H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:	Initial H.R.:	Final H.R.:
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Notes:

Completed by:

Printed Name	Signature	Date

PLAYING IT SAFE

Utility Contact Prevention Checklist

NOTE: Utility mark-out requirements vary from state to state; consult state authorities before beginning work.

Purpose: This form is intended to help the Field Lead confirm that underground or overhead utilities are identified to the extent practicable and consistent with applicable regulations **PRIOR** to site work.

INVESTIGATIONS MUST NOT OCCUR UNTIL MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE INDICATE THAT SUBSURFACE OR OVERHEAD UTILITIES ARE NOT PRESENT IN THE WORK AREA

Project Name/No: _____ **Date:** _____

Field Lead: _____ **Project Address:** _____

Project Manager: _____ **Health & Safety Officer:** _____

Emergency Contact Information for One Call: _____

Duration/Summary of Work to be Performed: _____

_____

_____

Consideration	Check		Explanation	Initial
Has the state One Call been contacted?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Has the property owner or client been contacted for local knowledge of utilities, as applicable?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Does the property owner or client have specific utility contact prevention procedures and, if so, have they been completed?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Are any as-built drawings available? If so, do they show any utilities?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Has a visual inspection of the work area(s) been completed?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Has the potential presence of in-water utilities been assessed (shore markers, streets dead-ending at water's edge, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Is evidence of electrical utilities present? (electric meters on structures, conduits, overhead lines, light poles, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Is evidence of water/sewer utilities present? (water meter, hydrants, restrooms, grates in ground, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Is evidence of telecommunications utilities present? (fiber optic warning signs, conduits from utility poles, wall-mounted boxes, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Is other evidence of utilities present? (unknown ground markings, manholes or valve covers, "Call Before You Dig" signs, linear asphalt or concrete repair characteristics, liner subsidence of ground surface, pin flags or stakes, etc.)	☐ Yes	☐ No		

Utility Contact Prevention Checklist

NOTE: Utility mark-out requirements vary from state to state; consult state authorities before beginning work.

Consideration	Check		Explanation	Initial
Has a private locating service been contacted?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Were any utilities identified and marked out through a private locating service? If so, duplicate mark-outs on site drawings.	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Are there any fiber optic cables, fuel lines, or high-pressure lines within 50 feet of work locations?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
If fiber optic cables, fuel lines, or high-pressure lines are within 50 feet, has an agreement with the utility owner been established?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Can a test borehole be advanced by hand digging, probing, post-hole digging, and/or air knifing to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs)?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
If hand digging, probing, post-hole digging, and/or air knifing to 5 feet bgs is not possible, can a non-invasive geophysical investigation be conducted? If not, why?	☐ Yes	☐ No		
Other considerations:				

NOTE: Please fill in second page and attach additional reports, drawings, or other information, as necessary.

Confirmation Number: _____

Contact Name: _____ **Organization:** _____

Contact Date: _____ **Contact Time:** _____

Response: _____

_____

_____

_____

Completed by:

_____ _____ _____

Printed Name Signature Date

Contractor:

_____ _____ _____

Printed Name Signature Date

Attachment B
Job Safety Analysis Documents

Job Safety Analysis

Field Activities

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 001	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 8/23/2023
Work Operation: Field activities	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves if handling potentially contaminated media, and steel-toed boots. • Depending on activity, the following PPE may also be required: safety glasses/splash goggles, hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, Tyvek coveralls, and U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD).		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Outdoor, physical activity	Slips, trips, falls	• Be aware of potentially slippery surfaces and tripping hazards. • Wear footwear that has sufficient traction to reduce risk of slipping. • Wear steel-toed rubber boots versus over-the-shoe rubber boots. • Work slowly during transit. Jumping, running, and horseplay are prohibited. • Keep all areas clean and free of debris to deter any unnecessary trips and falls. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Notify the Field Lead of any unsafe conditions.	
	Heat stress (see HASP Section 12.2.2)	• Adjust work schedules, as necessary. • Perform work during cooler hours of the day, if possible, or at night, if possible and if adequate lighting can be provided. • Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods. • Maintain body fluids at normal levels. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.

Job Safety Analysis

Field Activities

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Outdoor, physical activity (cont.)	Cold stress (see HASP Section 12.2.3)	• Provide shelter (enclosed, heated environment) to protect personnel during rest periods. • Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia. • Have a dry change of clothing available. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of cold-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Rain	• Wear appropriate PPE (rain gear). • Be aware of slip hazards, puddles, and electrical hazards when working near water.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Sunshine	• Have sunscreen available for ultraviolet protection. • Have water available for dehydration.	
	Lightning	• Do not begin or continue work until lightning subsides for 20 minutes. • Immediately head for shore if on the water and lightning is observed. • If you are not able to get to shore, disconnect and do not use or touch the major electronic equipment, including the radio, throughout the duration of the storm.	
	High winds, dust storm	• Wear goggles if dust/debris is visible.	
	Pollen	• Take medication (i.e., antihistamine) to minimize allergic reaction to pollen. • Wear dust mask, if necessary.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Biological hazards (flora [poison ivy, poison oak, etc.] And fauna [ticks, bees, mosquitoes, snakes, etc.])	• Personnel will be aware of potential exposure to biological hazards. • Wear appropriate clothing (i.e., hat, long-sleeve shirt, long pants, leather gloves, boots, Tyvek coveralls, as appropriate), and insect repellant. • Personnel will wear thick gloves when clearing plants or debris from work area.	

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher training.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).

Job Safety Analysis

Field Activities

- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Sediment Sampling

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 002	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 8/23/2023
Work Operation: Sediment sampling	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves if handling potentially contaminated media, and steel-toed boots. • Depending on activity, the following PPE may also be required: safety glasses/splash goggles, hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, Tyvek coveralls, and U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD).		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sediment sampling	Boating hazards	• Personnel will follow the JSA 004 – Boat/Barge Activities when working near or on the water.	
	Inhalation of contaminated dust, inhalation of volatile contaminants, ingestion of contaminants, skin/eye contact with contaminated materials	• Wear appropriate PPE. • Contact 911 as necessary. • If a person breathes in a large amount of organic vapor, move the exposed person to fresh air, rinse mouth. Have a trained person perform CPR if breathing stops. • If exposure to contaminated materials occurs, promptly wash contaminated skin using soap or mild detergent and water. Rinse eyes with large amounts of water. • Keep the affected person warm and at rest.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use. • Ensure that decontamination procedures are on hand and are reviewed. • Ensure that PPE and rinsing water are available.

Job Safety Analysis

Sediment Sampling

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sediment sampling (cont.)	Slips, trips, falls	• Wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD). • Be aware of any obstacles on boat deck. • Wear footwear that has sufficient traction to reduce risk of slipping. • Wear steel-toed rubber boots versus over-the-shoe rubber boots. • Work slowly during transit. Jumping, running, and horseplay are prohibited. • Keep all areas clean and free of debris to deter any unnecessary trips and falls. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Notify the Field Lead of any unsafe conditions. • Avoid walking while writing or texting—maintain a heads-up posture. • Be aware of potentially slippery surfaces, including boat decks, riprap, muddy or algae-covered rocks, shoreline plants/seaweed, thick mud, and tripping hazards. Use handrails where available. • Maintain good housekeeping practices. • Be aware of weather effects on the work area, including wet and/or frozen ground. • Be cautious when entering or exiting the vessel, and load/unload items onto/off of the pier or shore once boarded.	• Routinely inspect work area for unsafe conditions. • PFDs should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Injury from hand and power tool operation (e.g., spatula or drill)	• Be aware of sharp edges on hand tools (e.g., spatulas, knives, drill bits, and saw blades). • Be aware of electrical connections and water hazards when working with electric- or battery-operated tools. • Ensure that all tools are working properly; repair or replace defective tools. Repair when unplugged and off. • Keep guards on power tools when not in use.	• Inspect tools to ensure that they are in good working order. • Inspect electrical connections (if applicable). • Inspect tools periodically to ensure dry and clean operation.
	Noise exposure	• Hearing protection will be worn in high noise areas or when working around heavy machinery or equipment (action level of 85 decibels [dBA] averaged over an 8-hour day).	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Pinch points	• Maintain awareness of procedures underway and be attentive of sampling operations. • Maintain distance when lowering spuds. • Maintain safe distance from winches when in operation.	

Job Safety Analysis

Sediment Sampling

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sediment sampling (cont.)	Overhead hazards	• Attach safety strap to applicable equipment when overhead. • Wear a hard hat. • Watch for swinging equipment due to wave action or boat being in motion. • Tighten bolts on spud sections.	• Inspect boat deck, safety strap, and winch cable.
	Muscle strain/injuries from improper lifting	• Personnel will utilize proper lifting techniques or ask for assistance with moving/lifting objects.	
	Heat stress (see HASP Section 12.2.2)	• Adjust work schedules, as necessary. • Perform work during cooler hours of the day, if possible, or at night, if possible and if adequate lighting can be provided. • Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods. • Maintain body fluids at normal levels. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Cold stress (see HASP Section 12.2.3)	• Provide shelter (enclosed, heated environment) to protect personnel during rest periods. • Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia. • Have a dry change of clothing available. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of cold-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Rain	• Wear appropriate PPE (rain gear). • Be aware of slip hazards, puddles, and electrical hazards when working near water.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Sunshine	• Have sunscreen available for ultraviolet protection. • Have water available for dehydration.	
	Fog	• Wait for fog to lift and verify that there is adequate visibility before operating sampling vessel.	• Inspect boat lights
	Lightning	• Do not begin or continue work until lightning subsides for 20 minutes. • Immediately head for shore if on the water and lightning is observed. • If you are not able to get to shore, disconnect and do not use or touch the major electronic equipment, including the radio, throughout the duration of the storm.	
	High winds, dust storm	• Wear goggles if dust/debris is visible.	
	Pollen	• Take medication (i.e., antihistamine) to minimize allergic reaction to pollen. • Wear dust mask, if necessary.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.

Job Safety Analysis

Sediment Sampling

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sediment sampling (cont.)	Biological hazards (flora [poison ivy, poison oak, etc.] and fauna [ticks, bees, mosquitoes, snakes, etc.])	• Personnel will be aware of potential exposure to biological hazards. • Wear appropriate clothing (hat, long-sleeve shirt, long pants, leather gloves, boots, Tyvek coveralls, as appropriate), and insect repellant. • Personnel will wear thick gloves when clearing plants or debris from work area.	

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher training.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Boat/Barge Activities

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 004	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 8/23/2023
Work Operation: Boat/barge activities	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves if handling potentially contaminated media, steel-toed boots, safety glasses/splash goggles, and personal flotation device (PFD). • Depending on activity, the following PPE may also be required: hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, and Tyvek coveralls.		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Boat/barge activities	Marine operation hazards	• Follow the Marine Safety Standard Operating Procedures when working near or on the water.	• The Boating Checklist should be reviewed daily.
Loading/unloading equipment onto vessel	General	• Secure boat. • Use rails or assistance from someone on the dock. • Be cautious when entering or exiting the vessel. With one hand on the boat, quickly lower straight down into the center of the craft. Never jump into or off of a vessel. • If others are boarding, have them step along the fore and aft centerline of the boat while the boat is held in place along the pier. • Avoid directly carrying anything on or off the vessel. Load the items off the pier or have someone hand them to you one by one. • Never overload the vessel. • Keep weight toward center of the boat and center of gravity as low as possible. • Distribute equipment evenly on vessel.	

Job Safety Analysis

Boat/Barge Activities

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sampling activities	Slips, trips, falls	• Be aware of potentially slippery surfaces and tripping hazards. • Wear footwear that has sufficient traction to reduce risk of slipping. • Wear steel-toed rubber boots versus over-the-shoe rubber boots. • Work slowly during transit. Jumping, running, and horseplay are prohibited. • Proceed carefully on floating docks and ramps. • Keep all areas clean and free of debris to deter any unnecessary trips and falls. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Notify the Field Lead of any unsafe conditions.	
	Slips, trips, falls off boat/drowning hazards	• Wear footwear that has sufficient traction to reduce risk of slipping. • Wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved PFD. • Be aware of any obstacles on boat deck.	• PFDs should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Man overboard	• Yell, "Man overboard!" • If the engine is running, take it out of gear and swing the stern clear to keep from hitting the person. • Call 911, as appropriate. • Assign a spotter to keep the person in sight at all times. • Contact nearby vessels for assistance. • Throw flotation devices immediately. • Recover person from water. • If you fall overboard, hold your mouth and nose closed and protect your head. • When you reach the surface, look for movement, listen for sounds, and call for help. Use the whistle attached to the PFD, and activate the beacon light. • It is only sensible to swim if there is reason to believe that a chance of reaching your destination exists. Too much movement in cold water causes hypothermia. • Wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved PFD.	• Man Overboard Plan should be reviewed daily with the Boating Checklist. Man overboard drill should be practiced on at least an annual basis.
	Muscle strain/injuries from improper lifting	• Personnel will utilize proper lifting techniques or ask for assistance with moving/lifting objects. • Load items off from the boat or have someone hand them to you one by one.	

Job Safety Analysis

Boat/Barge Activities

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Sampling activities (cont.)	Heat stress (see HASP Section 12.2.2)	• Adjust work schedules, as necessary. • Perform work during cooler hours of the day, if possible, or at night, if possible and if adequate lighting can be provided. • Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods. • Maintain body fluids at normal levels. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Cold stress (see HASP Section 12.2.3)	• Provide shelter (enclosed, heated environment) to protect personnel during rest periods. • Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia. • Have a dry change of clothing available. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of cold-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Rain	• Wear appropriate PPE (rain gear). • Be aware of slip hazards, puddles, and electrical hazards when working near water.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Sunshine	• Have sunscreen available for ultraviolet protection. • Have water available for dehydration.	
	Fog	• Wait for fog to lift and verify that there is adequate visibility before operating sampling vessel.	• Inspect boat lights.
	Lightning	• Do not begin or continue work until lightning subsides for 20 minutes. • Immediately head for shore if on the water and lightning is observed. • If you are not able to get to shore, disconnect and do not use or touch the major electronic equipment, including the radio, throughout the duration of the storm.	
Navigation	Boat traffic	• Maintain a safe operating distance from shoreline, other vessels, etc.	
	Waves, surges, currents	• Be aware of sudden surges caused by incoming waves, unstable waters, and currents.	

Boat/Barge Activities

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Navigation (cont.)	Fire or major emergency – abandon ship	• Be prepared to abandon ship in the event of fire that is too large to control with fire extinguisher, or other major emergency. • Only the boat captain can order abandon ship. • Communicate intent to abandon ship to all personnel on board. • Call 911. • Notify nearby vessels of intent to abandon ship. • Notify Project Manager and Field Lead, if time permits. • Be aware of position of the propeller before abandoning ship. • Identify a rally point for all personnel. • Know the dangers of hypothermia. • Use the buddy system to support injured personnel.	• Abandon Ship Plan should be reviewed daily with the Boating Checklist. Abandon ship drill should be practiced on at least an annual basis.

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher training. All boat operators must have successfully completed an appropriate state boating safety course as required.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Personnel Decontamination

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 005	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 8/23/2023
Work Operation: Personnel decontamination	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves if handling potentially contaminated media, steel-toed boots, safety glasses/splash goggles, hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, Tyvek coveralls, and U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD).		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Decontaminate personnel exiting the Exclusion Zone	General	• Personnel should use appropriate PPE to reduce exposure. • Collect rinse water and dispose of per appropriate standard operating procedures. • Follow decontamination procedures.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Site hazardous material exposure	• Training and safety awareness of potential exposure to chemicals of concern at the site and decontamination procedure. • Review chemicals of concern. • Appropriate PPE will be worn.	• PPE should be inspected daily prior to use.
	Slips, trips, falls	• Be aware of potentially slippery surfaces and tripping hazards. • Wear footwear that has sufficient traction to reduce risk of slipping. • Wear steel-toed rubber boots versus over-the-shoe rubber boots. • Work slowly during transit. Jumping, running, and horseplay are prohibited. • Keep all areas clean and free of debris to deter any unnecessary trips and falls. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Notify the Field Lead of any unsafe conditions.	

Job Safety Analysis

Personnel Decontamination

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Decontaminate personnel exiting the Exclusion Zone (cont.)	Heat stress (see HASP Section 12.2.2)	• Adjust work schedules, as necessary. • Perform work during cooler hours of the day, if possible, or at night, if possible and if adequate lighting can be provided. • Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods. • Maintain body fluids at normal levels. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.
	Cold stress (see HASP Section 12.2.3)	• Provide shelter (enclosed, heated environment) to protect personnel during rest periods. • Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia. • Have a dry change of clothing available. • Train workers to recognize the symptoms of cold-related illness.	• Monitor workers' physical conditions. • Monitor outside temperature versus worker activity.

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher training.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Motor Vehicle Operation

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 006	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 8/23/2023
Work Operation: Motor vehicle operation	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Wear seat belt at all times; make sure that clothing will not interfere with driving.		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Driving to, from, and within the job site	Vehicle accident	• Plan your travel route and check maps for directions or discuss with colleagues. • Clean windows and mirrors as needed throughout the trip. • Wear sunglasses as needed. • Follow vehicle maintenance schedule to reduce possibilities of breakdown while driving.	• Inspect all fluid level, air pressure in tires, adjust mirrors and seat positions appropriately, watch fuel level, and fill up when level is low.
	Distraction while driving	• Stop driving a vehicle, regardless of the speed (i.e., even 5 mph) or location (i.e., private road), when the potential of being distracted by conversation exists. • Drivers are prohibited from using hand-held communication devices (e.g., cell phones) while operating any motor vehicle.	
	Fatigue/falling asleep	• Get adequate rest prior to driving. • Pull over and rest if experiencing drowsiness. • Change seat position, stretch, open the window, adjust radio if experiencing drowsiness.	

Job Safety Analysis

Motor Vehicle Operation

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Driving to, from, and within the job site (cont.)	Weather/road conditions	• Check road and weather conditions prior to driving. • Be prepared to adjust driving if conditions change. • Travel in daylight hours, if possible. • Give yourself plenty of time to allow for slowdowns due to construction, accidents, or other unforeseen circumstances. • Use lights at night and lights/wipers during inclement weather.	

Training Requirements

- All drivers are required to have a valid driver's license, and all vehicles must have appropriate state vehicle registration and inspection stickers. The use of handheld wireless devices is prohibited while driving any vehicle for business use at any time, for personal use during business hours, and as defined by law.
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Sample and Laboratory Glassware Handling

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 007	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 08/23/2023
Work Operation: Sample and laboratory glassware handling	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves, and/or Tyvek coveralls if handling potentially contaminated media, and steel-toed footwear conforming to ASTM International (ASTM) F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05 • Depending on activity, the following PPE may also be required: safety glasses/splash goggles, hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, and, if boating, U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD)		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Transporting and using glassware	Breakage of containers during field activities	• Use appropriately sized tubs or bottle carriers with dividers to prevent bottle-to-bottle contact during transport. • Consider using coated glassware, if practicable. • Carry oversize bottles in tubs or bottle carriers using both hands during transfer to the sampling vessel and whenever the vessel is underway.	• Ensure dividers are sufficient and will remain in place during transport.
	Faulty glassware	• Replace any glassware that is chipped, nicked, or cracked.	• Inspect glassware before use.
	Impact with equipment and other objects	• Use care when loading and unloading sampling equipment. • Minimize the handling of individual containers to the extent possible.	
Filling sample containers	Over-tightening of bottle lids causing breakage	• Avoid use of excessive force to tighten bottle caps (i.e., finger tight). • Secure lids with clear tape to prevent opening during transport.	
	Breakage during sample collection	• Place containers in plastic tubs between aliquots to limit contact with hard surfaces. • Place containers on a stable and non-slip surface during collection. • Use the buddy system as needed to hold bottles during filling.	

Job Safety Analysis

Sample and Laboratory Glassware Handling

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Filling sample containers (continued)	Contact with sample preservatives (generally HCL or H_2SO_4 to lower pH to less than 2)	• Wear nitrile gloves and protective eyewear to prevent skin and eye contact if a container is damaged. • Do not open preserved bottles until necessary.	
Packing samples for shipment	Breakage during packing and shipment	• Use bottle wraps, foam sleeves, or bubble wrap to prevent bottle contact in the cooler. • Pack coolers snugly, but do not over pack.	• Ensure glass bottles do not touch to minimize potential breakage during transport.

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher trainings.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Job Safety Analysis

Investigation-Derived Waste Management

Project Name: Gasco – In Situ Stabilization Field Pilot Study	**Project Number:** 000029-02.85	**JSA Number:** 008	**Issue Date:**
Location: Portland, Oregon	**Contractor:** Anchor QEA, LLC	**Analysis by:** Ben Uhl	**Analysis Date:** 08/23/2023
Work Operation: Investigation-derived waste management	**Superintendent/Competent Person:** N/A	**Revised by:**	**Revised Date:**
Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): • Modified Level D—Long pants, long sleeves, and/or Tyvek coveralls if handling potentially contaminated media, and steel-toed footwear conforming to ASTM International (ASTM) F2412-05/ASTM F2413-05 • Depending on activity, the following PPE may also be required: safety glasses/splash goggles, hard hat, nitrile outer gloves and latex inner gloves, and, if boating, U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device (PFD).		**Reviewed by:** Tim Shaner	**Reviewed Date:**
		Approved by: Ryan Barth	**Approved Date:**

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Containerizing investigation-derived waste (IDW) at the source	Lifting	• Use care when lifting to redistribute IDW from one container (e.g., drums and buckets) to another at the source. • Seek assistance if loads are too heavy, or if you are experiencing fatigue. • Fill containers only to the degree that will be manageable in the future (e.g., half full) and to limit weight.	• Inspect containers for competency (i.e., no cracks, and handles in good repair).
	Pinch points	• Wear hand protection when closing containers. • Use the buddy system when affixing drum rings.	• Inspect drums for rust or sharp edges prior to opening or closing.
Relocating or staging IDW containers	Lifting	• Use task-specific tools whenever possible to move full containers (i.e., hoists, drum caddies or dollies, and vehicles). • When task-specific tools are not available, use the buddy system to move containers that are reasonable to lift. • Never roll drums or containers holding IDW. • Stage containers in areas protected from heavy traffic and weather, if possible.	• Ensure tools are in good repair. • Assess IDW container weight prior to moving.

Job Safety Analysis

Investigation-Derived Waste Management

Work Activity	Potential Hazards	Preventive or Corrective Measures	Inspection Requirements
Relocating or staging IDW containers (cont.)	Pinch points or crushing	• Use tools to achieve the final arrangement when staging containers—do not place hands on the edges of containers while moving them into place. • Stand well clear of containers being moved in case they become dislodged from their handling tool during transport. • Do not stack IDW containers, as this poses a risk for container toppling and damage. • Place containers on a wooden pallet for easy transfer using a pallet jack, if possible.	• Inspect drums for evidence of cracks or rust.
IDW management – general	Splash	• Wear the required PPE at all times. • Use care to minimize splashing or smearing of IDW during handling and containerization.	• Inspect PPE upon donning and periodically during tasks.

Training Requirements

- All personnel working on hazardous waste sites must receive appropriate training as required by 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 1910.120(e), including but not limited to initial 40-hour, 8-hour supervisor, and annual 8-hour refresher trainings.
- Medical clearance must be received on an annual basis as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f).
- All assigned employees are required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this JSA before starting a work activity and review it with their supervisor during their daily safety meeting.

Attachment C
Safety Data Sheets

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.3
Revision Date 08/02/2021
Print Date 09/16/2021

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

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Acetone

Product Number : 00585
Brand : Fluka
Index-No. : 606-001-00-8
CAS-No. : 67-64-1

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 SPRUCE ST
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone # : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International) 24 Hours/day; 7 Days/week

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336

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

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Formula	:	C_3H_6O
Molecular weight	:	58.08 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	67-64-1
EC-No.	:	200-662-2
Index-No.	:	606-001-00-8

Component	Classification	Concentration
acetone		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; STOT SE 3; H225, H319, H336 Concentration limits: >= 20 %: STOT SE 3, H336;	<= 100 %

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
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 vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

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

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapor or mist.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion
Use explosion-proof equipment.**Advice on protection against fire and explosion**
Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Hygiene measures
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 3: Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
acetone	67-64-1	TWA	250 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
		STEL	500 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		

		TWA	250 ppm 590 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		STEL	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		TWA	750 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
		C	3,000 ppm	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		PEL	500 ppm 1,200 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		STEL	750 ppm 1,780 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	25 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)			

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Soil	33.3 mg/kg
Sea water	1.06 mg/l
Fresh water	10.6 mg/l
Sea sediment	3.04 mg/kg
Fresh water sediment	30.4 mg/kg
Onsite sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

Full contact
Material: butyl-rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: butyl-rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, 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 EC approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

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

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

Control of environmental exposure
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: liquid, clear Color: colorless
b)	Odor	No data available
c)	Odor Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -94 °C (-137 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	56 °C 133 °F at 1,013 hPa - lit.

g)	Flash point	-17.0 °C (1.4 °F) - closed cup
h)	Evaporation rate	No data available
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 13 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 2 %(V)
k)	Vapor pressure	533.3 hPa at 39.5 °C (103.1 °F) 245.3 hPa at 20.0 °C(68.0 °F)
l)	Vapor density	No data available
m)	Density	0.79 g/cm3 at 20 °C (68 °F)
	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	completely miscible
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: -0.24
p)	Autoignition temperature	465.0 °C (869.0 °F)
q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information

Surface tension	23.2 mN/m at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Bases, Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, Acetone reacts violently with phosphorous oxychloride.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - female - 5,800 mg/kg
Remarks: (ECHA)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 76 mg/l
Remarks: Unconsciousness
Drowsiness
Dizziness
(External MSDS)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 20,000 mg/kg
Remarks: (IUCLID)
No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin - Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation - 24 h
(Draize Test)
Remarks: (RTECS)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eyes - Rabbit
Result: Eye irritation - 24 h
(Draize Test)
Remarks: (RTECS)

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Maximization Test - Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.
Remarks: (ECHA)
Chronic exposure may cause dermatitis.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Test Type: Mutagenicity (mammal cell test): chromosome aberration.
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Mouse lymphoma test
Metabolic activation: without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

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

NTP: No ingredient 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 on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Inhalation - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. - Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Additional Information

RTECS: AL3150000
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

After absorption:

Headache
Salivation
Nausea
Vomiting
Dizziness
narcosis
Coma

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Skin - Dermatitis - Based on Human Evidence

Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Skin - Dermatitis - Based on Human Evidence

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	flow-through test LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 6,210 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	static test LC50 - Daphnia pulex (Water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 h Remarks: (ECHA)

Toxicity to algae	static test NOEC - M.aeruginosa - 530 mg/l - 8 d (DIN 38412) Remarks: (maximum permissible toxic concentration) (IUCLID)
Toxicity to bacteria	static test EC50 - activated sludge - 61.15 mg/l - 30 min (OECD Test Guideline 209)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	aerobic - Exposure time 28 d Result: 91 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301B)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	1,850 mg/g Remarks: (IUCLID)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	2,070 mg/g Remarks: (IUCLID)
Theoretical oxygen demand	2,200 mg/g Remarks: (Lit.)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

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

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)

UN number: 1090 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Acetone
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1090 Class: 3 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: ACETONE

IATA
UN number: 1090 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Acetone

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

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

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
acetone	67-64-1	1993-02-16

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
acetone	67-64-1	1993-02-16

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
acetone	67-64-1	1993-02-16

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

SECTION 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.

The branding on the header and/or footer of this document may temporarily not visually match the product purchased as we transition our branding. However, all of the information in the document regarding the product remains unchanged and matches the product ordered. For further information please contact mlsbranding@sial.com.

Version: 6.3 Revision Date: 08/02/2021 Print Date: 09/16/2021

Aquabiotics Industrial Pty. Ltd

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **BoreSaver Ultra C**

Other names: Oxalic acid (stabilized), Ethanedioic acid; Dicarboxylic acid.

Supplier: **Aquabiotics Industrial Pty Ltd**
ABN: 90119750186
Address: 14 Goongarrie Street, Bayswater, Western Australia 6053
Tel: (All Hours)+61 (0)8 9379 2911 Fax: +61 (0)8 676856.
E-mail: sales@boresaver.com.au

Additional European Addresses:
Italy: Millars Products s.r.l.
Segrate (Milano), Italy
Tel: 0039 02 2134267 Fax: 0039 02 2132456

United Kingdom: geoquip project services limited
Unit 7 Sovereign Centre, Farthing Road Industrial Estate
Ipswich, Suffolk, England, IP1 5AP
Tel: 0044 (0)1473 463546 Fax: 0044 (0)1473 462146

LAVAL UNDERGROUND SURVEYS. LLC
2476 N. BUNDY AVE
FRESNO CALIFORNIA 937727 U.S.A.
TELEPHONE: (559)251-1396

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; **NON-DANGEROUS GOODS**.

This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:
Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4
Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4
Eye Damage - Category 1

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Hazard Statement(s):
H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary Statement(s):
Prevention:
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Response:
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
P322 Specific measures (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet).
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Oxalic acid (processed)	144-62-7	**>90%**	H312 H302
Stabilizers N.O.S.	**NA**	**To 100%**	**NA**

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin Contact:
If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.
Eye Contact:
Immediately wash in and around the eye area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held apart. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.
Ingestion:
Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: During a fire, corrosive and toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition.
Hazardous Combustion Products: This material will not burn.
Fire / Explosion Hazards: May react violently with: strong bases strong oxidizers
Static Discharge: None reported.
Mechanical Impact: None reported
Extinguishing Media: Use media appropriate to surrounding fire conditions
Extinguishing Media NOT To Be Used: Not applicable
Fire Fighting Instruction: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand and full protective gear. Containers can build up pressure if exposed to high levels of heat.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:
Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Sweep up, but avoid generating dust. Collect and seal in properly labeled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Precautions for safe handling:
Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in dust. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills.

Use of the substance/preparation: A cleaning agent to remove iron oxide from water bores, pumps, reticulation systems and other industrial water systems.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Oxalic acid: 8hr TWA = 1 mg/m3, 15 min STEL = 2 mg/m3

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. If inhalation risk exists: Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing dust mask. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.
Orica Personal Protection Guide No. 1, 1998: F - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.

Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Avoid generating and inhaling dusts. If dust exists, wear dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. **NOTE: BoreSaver Ultra C is manufactured to present no dust hazard to users.**

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9. PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: white unconsolidated crystalline solid mixture. Non-flammable, non-volatile.
Physical state: Granules or Crystals
Colour: White to Clear
Odour: Odourless
Solubility: Soluble in water , glycerol and alcohol. Partially soluble in ether. Insoluble in chloroform, petroleum ether and benzene .
Specific Gravity: 1.65 @20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C): <0.14 Pa
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Flammability Limits (%): Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C): Not available
Melting Point/Range (°C): 101.5
Decomposition Point (°C): Not available
pH: 1.3 (0.1M when in solution) ***Supplied product is NOT in solution.***
Metal Corrosivity:
Steel: Not determined
Aluminum: Not determined

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10. STABILITY / REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable when stored under proper conditions.
Conditions to Avoid: Heat
Reactivity / Incompatibility: Incompatible with: oxidizers alkalies. Dry oxalic acid is not corrosive to metals.
Hazardous Decomposition: Heating to decomposition releases toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label.

Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in a severe burning pain of the mouth, throat and stomach followed by profuse vomiting (sometimes bloody). Small doses of oxalate in the body can cause headache, pain and twitching in muscles, and cramps. Larger doses can cause weak and irregular heartbeat, drop in blood pressure and signs of heart failure. Large doses rapidly cause a shock-like state, convulsions, coma and possibly death.

Eye contact: A severe eye irritant. Contamination of eyes can result in permanent injury.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may result in irritation. Solutions of 5% to 10% oxalic acid are irritating to the skin after prolonged exposure and can cause corrosive injury.

Inhalation: Breathing in dust may result in respiratory irritation. Inhaled oxalic acid is readily absorbed into the body and may cause headaches and nausea. Boresaver Ultra C is manufactured such that there is no dust hazard.

Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50 (rat): 475 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 2000 mg/kg

Chronic effects: Long term exposure can result in kidney stones and stone formation in the urinary tract.

Exposure to this compound can result in systemic effects including kidney damage, muscle twitching, cramps and nervous system complaints.

This product does NOT contain any IARC listed chemicals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Avoid contaminating waterways in raw or concentrated state.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:
Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Marine Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Air Transport
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number: NA

UN proper shipping name: OXALIC ACID DIHYDRATE (STABALISED)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:
This material is hazardous according to Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classification of the substance or mixture:
Acute Oral Toxicity - Category 4
Acute Dermal Toxicity - Category 4
Eye Damage - Category 1

Hazard Statement(s):
H302+H312 Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP): S6 Poison.

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
National Inventories:
REACH Registration Number: A registration number is not available for this substance as the substance or its use is exempted from registration according to Article 2 REACH regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the annual tonnage doesn't not require registration or the registration is envisaged for a later registration deadline.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

References: 29 CFR 1900 - 1910 (Code of Federal Regulations - Labor). Air Contaminants, Federal Register, Vol. 54, No. 12. Thursday, January 19, 1989. pp. 2332-2983. TLV's Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1992-1993. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1992. CCINFO RTECS. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety. Hamilton, Ontario Canada: 30 June 1993. Sax, N. Irving. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th Ed. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1989. Vendor Information. The Merck Index, 11th Ed. Rahway, New Jersey: Merck and Co., Inc., 1989. Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials, 10th Ed. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials, 10th Ed. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1991. Technical Judgment.

Use of the substance/preparation: A cleaning agent to remove iron oxide from water bores, pumps, reticulation systems and other industrial water systems.

Supplier Safety Data Sheet; 03/ 2013.
This safety data sheet is based on one prepared by Orica Toxicology & SDS Services. Only section:1 contact information has been modified.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Orica Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

Legend:
NA - Not Applicable w/w - weight/weight
ND - Not Determined w/v - weight/volume
NV - Not Available v/v - volume/volume
USER RESPONSIBILITY: Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it in individual site safety programs in accordance with applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.
THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE.
HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THESE DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 25-September-2018 Revision 1

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product Name	Conductivity / TSD Standard Solutions 23 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 84 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 447 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 1413 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 1,500 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 2,070 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 2,764 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 8,974 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 12,880 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 15,000 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 80,000 µS/cm Conductivity Solution 111,900 µS/cm Conductivity Solution
Product Number(s)	00606-10, 00653-15, 00653-16, 00653-23, 00653-18, 00653-20, 00653-27, 00653-47, 00653-89, 00653-50, 00653-32, 00653-35, 00653-36, 00653-37, 00653-38, 35653-08, 35653-09, 35653-10, 35653-11, 35653-13, 35653-14 This SDS applies to conductivity solutions with Lot # starting with CC.
Pure Substance/mixture	Mixture

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

Recommended Use	Use as laboratory reagent
Uses advised against	No information available
Manufacture/Supplier	Cole-Parmer™ North America 625 East Bunker Court Vernon Hills, IL 60061 USA Tel: 1-800-323-4340
E-mail address	info@coleparmer.com
Made In	USA
Product Information	888-358-4717 8:00 am – 6:00 pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Classification – Mixture

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
This mixture is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [GHS]

Symbol(s)
Not dangerous goods.

Label Elements

Emergency Overview

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration, are considered hazardous to health.

Appearance Clear **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** None

EUH210 - Safety data sheet available upon request.

Precautionary Statements
P202 - Do not handle until all safety information has been read and understood.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
No information available

Other Information
No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous ingredients

Component	Chemical Formula	EC-No.	CAS-No	Classification according Regulation (EC) No. 1272 [CLP]	Weight %	Trade Secret
Water	-	-	7732-18-5	-	>92 %	*
Potassium chloride	KCL	231-211-8	7447-40-7	-	0-6 %	*
N-Proponal	-	-	71-23-8	-	1-2 %	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General Advice	Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury. For further assistance, contact your local Poison Control Center. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Eye Contact	In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin reactions occur, contact a physician.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not include vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Production of First-Aiders	Use personal protective equipment. See Section 8 for more detail. Do not use mouth to mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical devices.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Most important symptoms/effects No information available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Environmental Precautions	Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Method and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Methods for Containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for Cleaning Up	Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Handling	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Incompatible Products	No information available.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use	Calibration and storage of pH meters/probes.

Risk Management Methods (RMM) The information required is contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Measures	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear protection gloves/clothing
Respiratory Protection	None required under normal usage. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH Range	4.7 – 7.8

Property	**Values**	**Remarks * Method**
Melting point/freezing point	No information available	
Boiling Point/Range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	
Flash Point (High in °C)	No information available	
Evaporation Rate	No information available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available	
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	No information available	
Lower flammability limit:	No information available	
Vapor pressure	No information available	
Vapor Density	No information available	
Specific Gravity	No information available	
Water Solubility	soluble	
Solubility in other solvents	No information available	
Partition coefficient	No information available	
Autoignition Temperature		
Decomposition Temperature	No information available	
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available	
Dynamic Viscosity	No information available	
Explosive Properties	No information available	
Oxidizing Properties	No information available	

Other Information

Softening Point	No information available
Molecular Weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	No information available
Density	No information available
Bulk Density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No information available

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight

Incompatible Materials
No information available

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No information available
Eye Contact	No information available
Skin Contact	No information available
Ingestion	No information available

Information on Toxicological Effects

Symptoms	No information available

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

Sensitization	No information available
Mutagenic Effects	No information available
Carcinogenicity	No information available
Reproductive Effects	No information available
STOT – single exposure	No information available
STOT – repeated exposure	No information available
Aspiration hazard	No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic life.

Persistence and Degradability
No information available

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation
No information available

Mobility
No information available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No information available

Other adverse effects
No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Methods Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Contaminated Packaging Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	Not regulated
TDG	Not regulated
MEX	Not regulated
ICAO	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
IMDG/IMO	Not regulated
RID	Not regulated
ADR	Not regulated
ADN	Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

European Union Regulations

Take note of Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

International Inventories

USINV	Complies
CANINV	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Does not comply
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies

USINV/ TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
CANINV/ DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances/EU List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

U.S. Federal Regulations

This product is not known to be a “Hazardous Chemical” as defined by the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40n of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

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

Clean Water Act
Not applicable

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

State Right-to-Know

Massachusetts Right-to-Know Act – Substance List	Not regulated
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Act – Hazardous Substance	Not regulated
Rhode Island Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated

U.S. EPA Label Information
No information available

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 25-September-2018

Disclaimer:
IMPORTANT: The information contained in this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge as of the issue date (or subsequent revision date, if any), and is to be used only as a guide. This SDS does not constitute a guarantee (express or implied) of any kind and we make no warranties of any kind as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or the merchantability or fitness of the product or this information for a particular purpose. It is the responsibility of each individual buyer/user to determine the suitability of this information and the product for its intended purposes. This information relates only to the designated product as shipped and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with any other materials or is not used in accordance with our instructions, or is altered in any way. It is the responsibility of the buyer/user to ensure that its activities comply with all applicable government requirements. Since conditions of use of the product are not under direct control of Traceable Products, it is the duty of the buyer/user to determine the necessary conditions for the safe use of the product. Traceable Products will not be liable for any injuries or damages resulting from handling, use, misuse or contact with the product.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DIESEL FUEL No. 2

Product Use: Fuel [See Section 16 for Additional Product Numbers]
Synonyms: 15 S Diesel Fuel 2; Alternative Low Aromatic Diesel (ALAD); CAL ULS S R6-20 B0-5 DF2; CAL ULS S R6-20 B0-5 DF2DY; Calco LS Diesel 2; CALCO ULS C-B0-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS C-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS C-B2 DF2; CALCO ULS C-B2 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS C-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS C-B5 DF2 DYED; Calco ULS DF2; Calco ULS Diesel 2; CALCO ULS S R6-20 DF2; CALCO ULS S R6-20 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS S-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; Calco ULS S-B5 DF2; Calco ULS S-B5 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TC-B0-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B0-B5 DF2 DYD; CALCO ULS TC-B1 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B1 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TC-B2 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B2 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TC-B3 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B3 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TC-B4 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B4 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TC-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS TC-B5 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TX-B0-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B0-B5 DF2 DYD; CALCO ULS TX-B1 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B1 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TX-B2 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B2 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TX-B3 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B3 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TX-B4 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B4 DF2 DYED; CALCO ULS TX-B5 DF2; CALCO ULS TX-B5 DF2 DYED; Chevron LS Diesel 2; Chevron ULS Diesel 2; CT ULS C-B0-B5 DF2; CT ULS C-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; CT ULS C-B2 DF2; CT ULS C-B5 DF2; CT ULS S R6-20 B0-5 DF2; CT ULS S R6-20 DF2; CT ULS S R6-20 DF2 DYED; CT ULS S-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; CT ULS S-B5 DF2; CT ULS S-B5 DF2 DYED; CT ULS S-BO-B5 DF2; CT ULS SPECIAL DF2 DYED; CT ULS TC-B0-B5 DF2; CT ULS TC-B1 DF2; CT ULS TC-B2 DF2; CT ULS TC-B3 DF2; CT ULS TC-B4 DF2; CT ULS TC-B5 DF2; CT ULS TX-B0-B5 DF2; CT ULS TX-B1 DF2; CT ULS TX-B2 DF2; CT ULS TX-B3 DF2; CT ULS TX-B4 DF2; CT ULS TX-B5 DF2; Diesel Fuel Oil; Diesel Grade No. 2; Diesel No. 2-D S15; Diesel No. 2-D S500; Diesel No. 2-D S5000; Distillates, straight run; Gas Oil; HS Diesel 2; HS Heating Fuel 2; Light Diesel Oil Grade No. 2-D; LS Diesel 2; LS Heating Fuel 2; Marine Diesel; RR Diesel Fuel; Texaco Diesel; Texaco Diesel No. 2; ULS C-B0-B5 DF2; ULS C-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS C-B2 DF2; ULS C-B2 DF2 DYED; ULS C-B5 DF2; ULS C-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS S R6-20 B0-5 DF2; ULS S R6-20 B0-5 DF2 DYED; ULS S R6-20 DF2; ULS S R6-20 DF2 DYED; ULS S-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS S-B5 DF2; ULS S-BO-B5 DF2; ULS TC-B0-B5 DF2; ULS TC-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS TC-B1 DF2; ULS TC-B1 DF2 DYED; ULS TC-B2 DF2; ULS TC-B2 DF2 DYED; ULS TC-B3 DF2; ULS TC-B3 DF2 DYED; ULS TC-B4 DF2; ULS TC-B4 DF2 DYED; ULS TC-B5 DF2; ULS TC-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS TX-B0-B5 DF2; ULS TX-B0-B5 DF2 DYED; ULS TX-B1 DF2; ULS TX-B1 DF2 DYED; ULS TX-B3 DF2; ULS TX-B3 DF2 DYED; ULS TX-B4 DF2; ULS TX-B4 DF2 DYED; ULS TX-B5 DF2; ULS TX-B5 DF2 DYED; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel 2
Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information

Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: lubemsds@chevron.com

SPECIAL NOTES: This SDS covers all Chevron, Texaco and Calco CARB & non-CARB Diesel No. 2 Fuels. The sulfur content is less than 0.5% (mass). Red dye is added to non-taxable fuel. (SDS 6894)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: Flammable liquid: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1. Carcinogen: Category 1B. Skin irritation: Category 2. Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards: Flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause cancer. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Target Organs: May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Liver, Thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
General: Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.
Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment.
Response: IF INHALED: Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish. Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label). Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Total sulfur	Mixture	0 - 5000 ppm

Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	95 - 100 %volume
Renewable Diesel	Mixture	0 - 20 %volume
Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME)	Mixture	0 - 5 %volume
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.02 - < 0.2 %volume

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.
Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.
Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Cancer: Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit based on animal data:Liver Blood/Blood Forming Organs Thymus See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space

without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches.
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
Unusual Handling Hazards: WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death. Slow heat generation may occur with oil-soaked rags, spent filter aids and spent absorbent material and may cause spontaneous combustion if stored near combustibles and not handled properly. Store biodiesel soaked rags, filter aids, and spill absorbent material in approved safety disposal containers and dispose of properly. Biodiesel soaked rags may be washed with soap and water and allowed to dry in well ventilated area.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other

substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.
Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.
Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.
When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Inhalable fraction and vapor	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Vapor	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Diesel Fuel No. 2	CVX	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin
Naphthalene	OSHA Z-1	--	50 mg/m3	--	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Varies depending on specification
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: 0.04 kPa (Approximate) @ 40 °C (104 °F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1
Initial Boiling Point: 175.6°C (348.1°F) - 370°C (698°F)
Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water

Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.80 - 0.88 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: No data available
Viscosity: 1.90 cSt - 4.10 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Coefficient of Therm. Expansion / °F: No data available
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): No Data Available

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 52 °C (125 °F) (Minimum)
Autoignition: 257 °C (494 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.6 Upper: 4.7

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, fire and oxidizing agents
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.
Acute Toxicity Estimate (inhalation): 1.2 mg/l

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Carcinogenicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material. Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains gas oils.

CONCAWE (product dossier 95/107) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of gas oils, typically hydrodesulfurized middle distillates, CAS 64742-80-9, straight-run middle distillates, CAS 64741-44-2, and/or light cat-cracked distillate CAS 64741-59-9. CARCINOGENICITY: All materials tested have caused the development of skin tumors in mice, but all featured severe skin irritation and sometimes a long latency period before tumors developed. Straight-run and cracked gas oil samples were studied to determine the influence of dermal irritation on the carcinogenic activity of middle distillates. At non-irritant doses the straight-run gas oil was not carcinogenic, but at irritant doses, weak activity was demonstrated. Cracked gas oils, when diluted with mineral oil, demonstrated carcinogenic activity irrespective of the occurrence of skin irritation. Gas oils were tested on male mice to study tumor initiating/promoting activity. The results demonstrated that while a straight-run gas oil sample was neither an initiator or promotor, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promoter.

GENOTOXICITY: Hydrotreated & hydrodesulfurized gas oils range in activity from inactive to weakly positive in in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays. Mouse lymphoma assays on straight-run gas oils without subsequent hydrodesulphurization gave positive results in the presence of S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics and sister chromatic exchange assay exhibited no activity for straight-run components with or without hydrodesulphurization. Thermally or catalytically cracked gas oils tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays in the presence of S9 metabolic activation were shown to be mutagenic. In-vitro sister chromatic exchange assays on cracked gas oil gave equivocal results both with and without S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics assay was inactive for two cracked gas oil samples. Three hydrocracked gas oils were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays with S9, and one of the three gave positive results. Twelve distillate fuel samples were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays & with S9 metabolic activation and showed negative to weakly positive results. In one series, activity was shown to be related to the PCA content of samples tested. Two in-vivo studies were also conducted. A mouse dominant lethal assay was negative for a sample of diesel fuel. In the other study, 9 samples of No 2 heating oil containing 50% cracked stocks caused a slight increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cytogenetics assays. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Diesel fuel vapor did not cause fetotoxic or teratogenic effects when pregnant rats were exposed on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Gas oils were applied to the skin of pregnant rats daily on days 0-19 of gestation. All but one (coker light gas oil) caused fetotoxicity (increased resorptions, reduced litter weight, reduced litter size) at dose levels that were also maternally toxic.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. This recommendation was based on test results showing increased lung cancer in laboratory animals exposed to whole diesel exhaust.

This product contains naphthalene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts. REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
A series of studies on the acute toxicity of 4 diesel fuel samples were conducted by one laboratory using water accommodated fractions. The range of effective (EC50) or lethal concentrations (LC50) expressed as loading rates were: This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

72 hour(s) EC50: 2.6-25 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum)
96 hour(s) LC50: 21-210 mg/l (Salmo gairdneri)
48 hour(s) EC50: 20-210 mg/l (Daphnia magna)

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. On release to the environment the lighter components of diesel fuel will generally evaporate but depending on local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc.) the remainder may become dispersed in the water column or absorbed to soil or sediment. Diesel fuel would not be expected to be readily biodegradable. In a modified Strum test (OECD method 301B) approximately 40% biodegradation was recorded over 28 days. However, it has been shown that most hydrocarbon components of diesel fuel are degraded in soil in the presence of oxygen. Under anaerobic conditions, such as in anoxic sediments, rates of biodegradation are negligible.
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C but </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III; OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL) Optional disclosure per 49 CFR when Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 38 deg C < 93 deg C per 49 173.150 (f): UN1202, GAS OIL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, III; NON-BULK PACKAGES ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF 49 CFR IN USA JURISDICTIONS Optional disclosure as a GHS Environmental Hazard/Marine Pollutant when Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C, </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL); OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE

POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL) For packages with a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C, </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III For packages with a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:
Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Aspiration Hazard
Carcinogenicity
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	03=EPCRA 313
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	04=CA Proposition 65
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	05=MA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	06=NJ RTK
	07=PA RTK

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Diesel Fuel No. 2	07
Naphthalene	01-2B, 02, 04, 06

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: DSL (Canada), TSCA (United States).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:
Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: DIESEL FUEL

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2* Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

Additional Product Number(s): 203408, 203410, 203413, 203417, 203431, 203436, 203437, 203441, 203443, 203447, 203449, 203450, 203477990, 203480990, 203481990, 203482990, 203483990, 203484990, 203485990, 203486990, 203487990, 203488990, 203489990, 220122, 225114, 225115, 225150, 266176, 270000, 270005, 270006990, 270007990, 270008990, 270009990, 270010990, 270013990, 270014990, 270015990, 270016990,

270017990, 270030, 270031, 270032, 270033, 270034, 270040, 270041, 270042, 270043, 270044, 270045, 270046, 270047, 270048, 270049, 270050, 270051, 270052, 270053, 270054, 270058, 270059, 270060, 270062, 270063, 270064, 270065, 270068, 270069, 270070, 270081, 270082, 270083, 270084, 270085, 270086, 270087, 270088, 270089, 270090, 270091, 270094, 270095, 270096, 270100, 270101, 270102, 270103, 270104, 270105, 270106, 270107, 270108, 270109, 270110, 270111, 270112, 270113, 270114, 270115, 270116, 270117, 270118, 270119, 270120, 270121, 270122, 270123, 270124, 271006, 272006, 272007, 272008, 272009, 272010, 272011, 272012, 272013, 272093, 272102, 272126, 272129, 272130, 272131, 272152, 272185, 272190, 272195, 272593, 272601, 272602, 272693, 272793, 273003, 273030, 273053, 275000

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.
SECTION 04 - Immediate Health Effects - Inhalation information was modified.
SECTION 07 - Precautionary Measures information was modified.
SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Additional Toxicology Information information was modified.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Chemical Inventories information was modified.
SECTION 15 - New Jersey Right To Know information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was deleted.
SECTION 15 - SARA 311 EPCRA Score information was modified.

Revision Date: April 16, 2020

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Energy Technology Company, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chevron and Texaco Unleaded Gasolines (All Grades)

Product Use: Fuel
Synonyms: Automotive; Calco Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Calco Premium Gasoline; Calco Regular Unleaded Gasoline; CHEVRON and TEXACO MID-GRADE UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINES; Chevron Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Regular Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron UL/CQ Gasoline; GASOLINE (GENERIC); Gasolines; Texaco Power Plus Gasoline; Texaco Power Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Texaco Unleaded Gasoline; UNLEADED GASOLINE FOR EXPORT

Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: lubemsds@chevron.com

SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS applies to: all motor gasoline.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:
- Flammable liquid: Category 1.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Carcinogen: Category 1B.
- Eye irritation: Category 2A.
- Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 1B.
- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 1.
- Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards:

- Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Health Hazards:

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Causes damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental Hazards:

- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

General:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Read label before use.

Prevention:

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep cool.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:

- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish.
- Collect spillage.

Storage:
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Store locked up.

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Gasoline	86290-81-5	100 %volume

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Toluene	108-88-3	1 - 35 %volume
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	540-84-1	10 - 15 %volume
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 15 %volume
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer)	25551-13-7	5 - 10 %volume
Pentane isomers (pentanes)	Mixture	1 - 13 %volume
Butane	106-97-8	1 - 12 %volume
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10 %volume
Hexane	110-54-3	1 - 5 %volume
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - 5 %volume
Heptane	142-82-5	1 - 4 %volume
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 3 %volume
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 3 %volume
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	1 - 2 %volume
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 2 %volume

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Contact with the eyes causes severe irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.
Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.
Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Inhalation: Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Reproduction and Birth Defects: Contains material that may cause harm to the unborn child if inhaled above the recommended exposure limit.
Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Genetic Toxicity: Contains material that may cause heritable genetic damage based on animal data.
Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Blood/Blood Forming Organs See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) or alcohol resistant foam.
Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Precautionary Measures: This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.
Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
Static Hazard: Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces .

USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.
Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted.
Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.
Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.
When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Gasoline	ACGIH	Vapor	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	A3
Gasoline	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Toluene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Toluene	OSHA Z-2	--	200 ppm	--	300 ppm	--
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	--	--	--
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	OSHA Z-1	--	2350 mg/m3	--	--	--
Xylene	ACGIH	--	100 ppm	150 ppm	--	--
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	--	435 mg/m3	--	--	--
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5- isomer)	ACGIH	--	25 ppm	--	--	--
Butane	ACGIH	--	--	1000 ppm	--	--
Ethanol	ACGIH	--	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	--	A4
Ethanol	OSHA Z-1	--	1900 mg/m3	--	--	--
Hexane	ACGIH	--	50 ppm	--	--	Skin
Hexane	OSHA Z-1	--	1800 mg/m3	--	--	--

Benzene	ACGIH	Vapor	0.50 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	--
Benzene	ACGIH	--	0.50 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	Skin
Benzene	CVX	Vapor	0.50 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	--
Benzene	OSHA SRS	--	1 ppm	5 ppm	--	29 CFR 1910.1028
Benzene	OSHA Z-2	--	10 ppm	--	25 ppm	--
Heptane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Heptane	OSHA Z-1	--	2000 mg/m3	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	ACGIH	--	100 ppm	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	OSHA Z-1	--	1050 mg/m3	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	Vapor	100 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	OSHA Z-1	--	435 mg/m3	--	--	--
Methylcyclohexane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	--	--	--
Methylcyclohexane	OSHA Z-1	--	2000 mg/m3	--	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin
Naphthalene	OSHA Z-1	--	50 mg/m3	--	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: 5 psi - 15.50 psi (Typical) @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 3 - 4 (Typical)
Initial Boiling Point: 27.2°C (81°F) - 52.8°C (127°F) (Typical)
Solubility: Negligible
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.70 g/ml - 0.80 g/ml @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: No data available
Viscosity: <1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flashpoint: (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)
Autoignition: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4 Upper: 7.6

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates,

peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: This material causes serious eye irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >3.75 g/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat).

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >20000 mg/m3 (rat).
Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This material may cause genetic defects. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: This material may cause cancer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: This material is suspected of damaging the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2/3, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazards of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments.

Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and kidney cancer in male rats. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (Salmonella typhimurium), Saccharamyces cerevisesae, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chomosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells. EPIDEMIOLOGY: To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

This product contains ethylbenzene.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTION: Ethylbenzene is not expected to cause birth defects or other developmental effects based on well-conducted studies in rabbits and rats sponsored by NIOSH. Other studies in rats and mice which reported urinary tract malformations have many deficiencies and

have limited usefulness in evaluating human risk. Reproductive effects are not expected based on a NIOSH study of fertility, and lack of effects observed for sperm counts and motility, estrous cycle and pathology of reproductive organs following repeated exposures. HEARING: Statistically significant losses in outer hair cells (OHCs) were observed in rats exposed to >=200 ppm ethylbenzene, 6 hours/day, 6 days/week for 13 weeks, after an 8-week recovery period. Following longer exposure, inner hair cells losses were also observed in rats exposed to >= 600 ppm ethylbenzene, but only occasionally in rats exposed to 400 ppm. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level in rats (LOAEL) was 200 ppm for losses of OHCs. Guinea pigs exposed to ethylbenzene at 2,500 ppm, 6 hours/day for 5 days did not show auditory deficits or losses in OHCs. The concentration of ethylbenzene used in the JP-8 study was approximately 10 ppm. GENETIC TOXICITY: Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic. CARCINOGENICITY: In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

This product contains toluene.
GENERAL TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to toluene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. Solvent abusers, who typically inhale high concentrations (thousands of ppm) for brief periods of time, in addition to experiencing respiratory tract irritation, often suffer permanent central nervous system effects that include tremors, staggered gait, impaired speech, hearing and vision loss, and changes in brain tissue. Death in some solvent abusers has been attributed to cardiac arrhythmias, which appear to be have been triggered by epinephrine acting on solvent sensitized cardiac tissue. Although liver and kidney effects have been seen in some solvent abusers, results of animal testing with toluene do not support these as primary target organs.
HEARING: Humans who were occupationally exposed to concentrations of toluene as low as 100 ppm for long periods of time have experienced hearing deficits. Hearing loss, as demonstrated using behavioral and electrophysiological testing as well as by observation of structural damage to cochlear hair cells, occurred in experimental animals exposed to toluene. It also appears that toluene exposure and noise may interact to produce hearing deficits.
COLOR VISION: In a single study of workers exposed to toluene at levels under 50 ppm, small decreases in the ability to discriminate colors in the blue-yellow range have been reported for female workers. This effect, which should be investigated further, is very subtle and would not likely have been noticed by the people tested.
REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Toluene may also cause mental and/or growth retardation in the children of female solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene (usually at thousands of ppm) when they are pregnant. Toluene caused growth retardation in rats and rabbits when administered at doses that were toxic to the mothers. In rats, concentrations of up to 5000 ppm did not cause birth defects. No effects were observed in the offspring at doses that did not intoxicate the pregnant animals. The exposure level at which no effects were seen (No Observed Effect Level, NOEL) is 750 ppm in the rat and 500 ppm in the rabbit.

This product contains xylene.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition,in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy. GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP),technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

This product contains naphthalene.
GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts. REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product contains cyclohexane.
Cyclohexane primarily affects the central nervous systems of laboratory animals and humans. Acute or prolonged inhalation of cyclohexane at levels below the recommended exposure limits does not result in toxic effects while acute exposures to levels above these recommended limits can cause reversible central nervous system depression. Prolonged exposures of laboratory animals to high levels (up to low thousands of parts per million) have also caused reversible effects which included hyperactivity, diminished response to stimuli, and adaptive liver changes while very high levels (high thousands of parts per million) were fatal. No developmental effects were seen in rats or rabbits following exposures of up to 7000 ppm cyclohexane. No reproductive effects occurred in rats, although postnatal pup growth was reduced at 7000 ppm in a similar manner as observed in the parental animals. Cyclohexane has not been shown to be mutagenic in several in vitro and in vivo assays and has not produced tumors in several dermal application long-term bioassays. Based on these results and the lack of any mutagenic or genotoxic metabolites, cyclohexane is not expected to be mutagenic or genotoxic. Following dermal exposure, cyclohexane is rapidly absorbed, metabolized,and excreted.

This product contains ethanol (ethyl alcohol).

Chronic ingestion of ethanol can damage the liver, nervous system and heart. Chronic heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages has been associated with an increased risk of cancer. Ingestion of ethanol during pregnancy can cause human birth defects such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

This product contains butane.

An atmospheric concentration of 100,000 ppm (10%) butane is not noticeably irritating to the eyes, nose or respiratory tract, but will produce slight dizziness in a few minutes of exposure. No chronic systemic effect has been reported from occupational exposure.

This product contains benzene.

GENETIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Repeated or prolonged breathing of benzene vapor has been associated with the development of chromosomal damage in experimental animals and various blood diseases in humans ranging from aplastic anemia to leukemia (a form of cancer). All of these diseases can be fatal. In some individuals, benzene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother. However, some evidence of fetal toxicity such as delayed physical development has been seen at such levels. The available information on the effects of benzene on human pregnancies is inadequate but it has been established that benzene can cross the human placenta.

OCCUPATIONAL: The OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) contains detailed requirements for training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance triggered by the exposure level. Refer to the OSHA Standard before using this product.

This product contains n-hexane.

TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY: Prolonged or repeated ingestion, skin contact or breathing of vapors of n-hexane has been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy. Recovery ranges from no recovery to complete recovery depending upon the severity of the nerve damage. Exposure to 1000 ppm n-hexane for 18 hr/day for 61 days has been shown to cause testicular damage in rats. However, when rats were exposed to higher concentrations for shorter daily periods (10,000 ppm for 6 h/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks), no testicular lesions were seen.

CARCINOGENICITY: Chronic exposure to commercial hexane (52% n-hexane) at a concentration of 9000ppm was not carcinogenic to rats or to male mice, but did result in an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice. No carcinogenic effects were observed in female mice exposed to 900 or 3000 ppm hexane or in male mice. The relevance for humans of these hexane-induced mouse liver tumors is questionable.

GENETIC TOXICITY: n-Hexane caused chromosome aberrations in bone marrow of rats, but was negative in the AMES and mouse lymphoma tests.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

48 hour(s) LC50: 3.0 mg/l (Daphnia magna)
96 hour(s) LC50: 1.8 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)
96 hour(s) LC50: 8.3 mg/l (Cyprinodon variegatus)
96 hour(s) LC50: 2.7 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II; OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:
Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
Aspiration Hazard
Carcinogenicity
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Germ cell mutagenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Skin Corrosion or Irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Gasoline	01-2B, 07
Toluene	03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	05, 06, 07
Xylene	03, 05, 06, 07
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer)	05, 06, 07
Butane	04, 05, 06, 07
Ethanol	01-1, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07
Hexane	03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Benzene	01-1, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Heptane	05, 06, 07
Cyclohexane	03, 05, 06, 07
Ethylbenzene	01-2B, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Methylcyclohexane	05, 06
Naphthalene	01-1, 01-2B, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 02 - Environmental Classification information was added.

SECTION 02 - Environmental Classification information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was added.
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was added.
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Health Hazard information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Physical/Chemical Classification information was added.
SECTION 02 - Physical/Chemical Classification information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Pictogram information was added.
SECTION 02 - Pictogram information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was added.
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was deleted.
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was added.
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was deleted.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was added.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Carcinogenicity information was added.
SECTION 11 - Germ Cell Mutagenicity information was added.
SECTION 11 - Reproductive Toxicity information was added.
SECTION 11 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure information was added.
SECTION 11 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure information was added.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was added.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was modified.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was added.
SECTION 14 - DOT Classification information was modified.
SECTION 14 - IMO Classification information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Chemical Inventories information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was added.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

Revision Date: May 11, 2022

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our

control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.7
Revision Date 06/08/2018
Print Date 08/05/2018

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Hexane

Product Number : 296090
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich
Index-No. : 601-037-00-0

CAS-No. : 110-54-3

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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

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

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)
Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Skin irritation (Category 2), H315
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2), H361
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Oral (Category 2), Nervous system, H373
Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H411

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

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	n-Hexane
Formula	:	C_6H_{14}
Molecular weight	:	86.18 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	110-54-3
EC-No.	:	203-777-6
Index-No.	:	601-037-00-0
Registration number	:	01-2119480412-44-XXXX

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
n-Hexane		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Repr. 2; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Asp. Tox. 1; Aquatic Acute 2; Aquatic Chronic 2; H225, H304, H315, H336, H361f, H373, H411	90 - 100 %

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
No data available

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.
For personal protection see section 8.

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

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

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.Container explosion may occur under fire conditions.Use explosion-proof equipment.Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Storage class (TRGS 510): 3: Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Central Nervous System impairment Eye irritation Peripheral neuropathy Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices (see BEI® section) Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		TWA	50 ppm 180 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
		PEL	50 ppm 180 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		Skin		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
	-	2,5-Hexanedione	0.4 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

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

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

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

Skin protection

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

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm
Break through time: 59 min
Material tested:Dermatril® P (KCL 743 / Aldrich Z677388, Size M)

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

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

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

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: liquid Colour: colourless
b)	Odour	No data available
c)	Odour Threshold	No data available
d)	pH	7.0
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -95 °C (-139 °F)
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	69 °C (156 °F)
g)	Flash point	-26.0 °C (-14.8 °F) - closed cup
h)	Evaporation rate	15.8
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 7.7 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 1.2 %(V)
k)	Vapour pressure	341.3 hPa (256.0 mmHg) at 37.7 °C (99.9 °F) 176.0 hPa (132.0 mmHg) at 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)
l)	Vapour density	No data available
m)	Relative density	0.659 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
n)	Water solubility	insoluble
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 3.90 - 4.11
p)	Auto-ignition temperature	234.0 °C (453.2 °F)

q)	Decomposition temperature	No data available
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	No data available

9.2 Other safety information
No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
No data available

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Exposure to moisture may affect product quality.
Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Other decomposition products - No data available
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - Rat - male and female - 16,000 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 401)

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 172 mg/l
Remarks: (RTECS)

LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: (ECHA)

Skin corrosion/irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Germ cell mutagenicity
In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Mouse lymphoma test
Result: Positive results were obtained in some in vitro tests.

Ames test
Salmonella typhimurium
Result: negative

Result: negative
(National Toxicology Program)

Carcinogenicity

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

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

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Suspected of damaging fertility.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. - Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Nervous system

Aspiration hazard
Aspiration hazard, Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.

Additional Information
RTECS: MN9275000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.
Drowsiness, irritant effects, somnolence
narcosis, Nausea, Tiredness, CNS disorders, paralysis symptoms
Risk of corneal clouding.
It generally applies for aliphatic hydrocarbons with 6 - 18 carbon atoms that they may cause pneumonia, in some cases also pulmonary oedema, upon direct inhalation, i.e. in conditions that can occur only in very special circumstances (nebulizations, spraying, inhalation of aerosols and similar). After absorption of very large quantities: narcosis.

Testes. - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 2.5 mg/l - 96 h Remarks: (ECOTOX Database)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 2.1 mg/l - 48 h Remarks: (Lit.)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

12.4 Mobility in soil

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 1208 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Hexanes
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 1208 Class: 3 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: HEXANES
Marine pollutant:yes

IATA
UN number: 1208 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Hexanes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2007-07-01

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2007-07-01

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2007-07-01

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2007-07-01

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H373	May cause damage to organs (/$/*_2ORG_REP_ORA/$/) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HMIS Rating
Health hazard: 2

Chronic Health Hazard:	*
Flammability:	3
Physical Hazard	0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire Hazard:	3
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Further information

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

Preparation Information

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

Version: 5.7 Revision Date: 06/08/2018 Print Date: 08/05/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.3
Revision Date 08/27/2022
Print Date 09/24/2022

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

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Isopropyl alcohol

Product Number : I9030
Brand : SIGALD
Index-No. : 603-117-00-0
CAS-No. : 67-63-0

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 SPRUCE ST
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone # : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International) 24 Hours/day; 7 Days/week

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336

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

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal Word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

May form explosive peroxides.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	2-Propanol sec-Propyl alcohol Isopropyl alcohol Isopropanol
Formula	:	C_3H_8O
Molecular weight	:	60.10 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	67-63-0
EC-No.	:	200-661-7
Index-No.	:	603-117-00-0

Component	Classification	Concentration
2-Propanol		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Eye Irrit. 2A; STOT SE 3; H225, H319,	<= 100 %

	H336 Concentration limits: >= 20 %: STOT SE 3, H336;	

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
After inhalation: fresh air. Call in physician.

In case of skin contact
In case of skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

In case of eye contact
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water. Call in ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses.

If swallowed
After swallowing: immediately make victim drink water (two glasses at most). Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Carbon dioxide (CO2) Foam Dry powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media
For this substance/mixture no limitations of extinguishing agents are given.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides
Combustible.
Pay attention to flashback.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.
Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire.
Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

5.4 Further information

Remove container from danger zone and cool with water. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Advice for non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe vapors, aerosols. Avoid substance contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see sections 7 and 10). Take up with liquid-absorbent material (e.g. Chemizorb®).
Dispose of properly. Clean up affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling
Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion
Flash back possible over considerable distance.Container explosion may occur under fire conditions.**Advice on protection against fire and explosion**
Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Hygiene measures
Change contaminated clothing. Wash hands after working with substance.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions
Handle under nitrogen, protect from moisture. Store under nitrogen.
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Handle and store under inert gas. Hygroscopic.

Storage class
Storage class (TRGS 510): 3: Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
2-Propanol	67-63-0	TWA	200 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
		STEL	400 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
		ST	500 ppm 1,225 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	400 ppm 980 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		TWA	400 ppm 980 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		PEL	400 ppm 980 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		STEL	500 ppm 1,225 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
2-Propanol	67-63-0	Acetone	40 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift at end of workweek			

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Soil	28 mg/kg
Sea water	140.9 mg/l
Fresh water	140.9 mg/l
Sea sediment	552 mg/kg
Fresh water sediment	552 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Change contaminated clothing. Wash hands after working with substance.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

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

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

Full contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M)

Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm
Break through time: 60 min
Material tested:Dermatril® P (KCL 743 / Aldrich Z677388, Size M)

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

Body Protection
Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Respiratory protection
required when vapours/aerosols are generated. Our recommendations on filtering respiratory protection are based on the following standards: DIN EN 143, DIN 14387 and other accompanying standards relating to the used respiratory protection system.

Control of environmental exposure
Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: liquid Color: colorless
b)	Odor	alcohol-like
c)	Odor Threshold	1 ppm
d)	pH	at 20 °C (68 °F)neutral
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -89.5 °C (-129.1 °F) - lit.
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	82 °C 180 °F - lit.
g)	Flash point	12.0 °C (53.6 °F) - closed cup
h)	Evaporation rate	3.0

i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 13.4 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 2 %(V)
k)	Vapor pressure	43 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F)
l)	Vapor density	2.07
m)	Density	0.785 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F) - lit.
	Relative density	No data available
n)	Water solubility	soluble
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.05 - Bioaccumulation is not expected.
p)	Autoignition temperature	425.0 °C (797.0 °F)
q)	Decomposition temperature	Distillable in an undecomposed state at normal pressure.
r)	Viscosity	No data available
s)	Explosive properties	No data available
t)	Oxidizing properties	none

9.2 Other safety information

Minimum ignition energy	0.65 mJ
Conductivity	< 0.1 µS/cm
Surface tension	20.8 mN/m at 25.0 °C (77.0 °F)
Relative vapor density	2.07

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .
May form peroxides of unknown stability.
Test for peroxide formation before distillation or evaporation. Test for peroxide formation or discard after 1 year.
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Warming.

10.5 Incompatible materials
rubber, various plastics, oils

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,840 mg/kg
(OECD Test Guideline 401)
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male and female - 4 h - 37.5 mg/l - vapor

(OECD Test Guideline 403)
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 12,800 mg/kg
Remarks: (RTECS)
No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin - Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation - 4 h
(OECD Test Guideline 404)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eyes - Rabbit
Result: Eye irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 405)
(Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, Annex VI)

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Buehler Test - Guinea pig
Result: negative
(OECD Test Guideline 406)

Germ cell mutagenicity
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

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

NTP: No ingredient 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 on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Inhalation, Oral - May cause drowsiness or dizziness. - Central nervous system
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Additional Information

RTECS: NT8050000
Central nervous system depression, prolonged or repeated exposure can cause:, Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, narcosis, Drowsiness, Overexposure may cause mild, reversible liver effects., Aspiration may lead to:, Lung edema, Pneumonia
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

After absorption:

Headache
Dizziness
inebriation
Unconsciousness
narcosis

After uptake of large quantities:

Coma

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Kidney - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	flow-through test LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 203)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 13,299 mg/l - 48 h Remarks: (IUCLID)
Toxicity to algae	IC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 1,000 mg/l - 72 h Remarks: (IUCLID)
Toxicity to bacteria	EC5 - Pseudomonas putida - 1,050 mg/l - 16 h Remarks: (Lit.)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	aerobic - Exposure time 5 d Result: 53 % - Readily biodegradable. (Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.6)
Theoretical oxygen demand	2,400 mg/g Remarks: (Lit.)
Ratio BOD/ThBOD	49 % Remarks: (IUCLID)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log Pow <= 4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)

UN number: 1219 Class: 3 Packing group: II

Proper shipping name: Isopropanol

Reportable Quantity (RQ):
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG
UN number: 1219 Class: 3 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: ISOPROPANOL

IATA
UN number: 1219 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Isopropanol

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SARA 302 Components
This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

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

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2-Propanol	67-63-0	2007-03-01

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

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

SECTION 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.

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Version: 6.3 Revision Date: 08/27/2022 Print Date: 09/24/2022

Safety Data Sheet

Effective date: 11 May 2020 **Revision** : 11 May 2020

Trade Name: Liquinox®

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Trade Name: Liquinox®
Product number: 1201, 1201-1, 1205, 1215, 1230, 1232, 1232-1, 1255

1.2 Application of the substance / the mixture: Cleaning material/Detergent

1.2.1 Recommended dilution ratio: 1 - 2% in water

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer:

Alconox Inc.
30 Glenn St
White Plains, NY 10603
(914) 948-4040

Supplier:

Emergency telephone number:
ChemTel Inc
North America: 1-888-255-3924
International: +1 813-248-0573

2 Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

In compliance with EC regulation No. 1272, 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS requirements.

Hazard-determining components of labeling:
Alcohol ethoxylate
Sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate
Sodium xylenesulphonate
Lauramine oxide

2.2 Label elements:

Eye damage, category 1.
Skin irritation, category 2.

Product at recommended dilution:

Eye irritation, category 2B

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P501 Dispose of contents and container as instructed in Section 13.

Hazardous Elements at Use Dilution:

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements:

H320 Causes eye irritation

Precautionary statements:

P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501 Dispose of contents and container as instructed in Section 13

Additional information: None.

Hazard description

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): May cause surfaces to become slippery. Use caution in areas of foot traffic if on floors.

Information concerning particular hazards for humans and environment:

The product has to be labelled due to the calculation procedure of the "General Classification guideline for preparations of the EU" in the latest valid version.

Classification system:

The classification is according to EC regulation No. 1272, 29CFR1910/1200 and GHS, and extended by company and literature data. The classification is in accordance with the latest editions of international substances lists and is supplemented by information from technical literature and by information provided by the company.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Chemical characterization: None

3.2 Description: None

3.3 Hazardous components (percentages by weight)

Identification	Chemical Name	Classification	Wt. %
CAS number: 68081-81-2 or 68411-30-3	Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	Acute Tox. 4; H303 Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	10-25
CAS number: 1300-72-7	Sodium Xylenesulphonate	Eye Irrit. 2;H319	2.5-10
CAS number: 84133-50-6	Alcohol Ethoxylate	Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	2.5-10
CAS number: 1643-20-5	Lauramine oxide	Skin Irrit. 2 ; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	1-2

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At use dilution:

	CAS number: 68081-81-2 or 68411-30-3	Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate	Eye Irr. 2B; H319	0.1-0.25

3.4 Additional Information: None.

4 First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information: None.

After inhalation:
Maintain an unobstructed airway.
Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position.

After skin contact:
Wash affected area with soap and water.
Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

After eye contact:
Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lens(es) if able to do so during rinsing.
Seek medical attention if irritation persists or if concerned.

After swallowing:
Rinse mouth thoroughly.
Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort, or vomiting persists.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None

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

No additional information.

First aid measure at recommended dilution:

General information: None.

After inhalation:
Maintain an unobstructed airway.
Loosen clothing as necessary and position individual in a comfortable position.

After skin contact:
Wash affected area with soap and water.

After eye contact:
Rinse/flush exposed eye(s) gently using water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lens(es) if able to do so during rinsing.

After swallowing:
Rinse mouth thoroughly. Seek medical attention if irritation, discomfort, or vomiting develops.

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Trade Name: Liquinox®

5 Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing agents:

Use appropriate fire suppression agents for adjacent combustible materials or sources of ignition.

For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents: None

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment:

Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing.
Refer to Section 8.

5.4 Additional information:

Avoid inhaling gases, fumes, dust, mist, vapor and aerosols.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

6 Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Ensure air handling systems are operational.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Should not be released into the environment.
Prevent from reaching drains, sewer or waterway.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Wear protective eye wear, gloves and clothing.

6.4 Reference to other sections: None

7 Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid breathing mist or vapor.
Do not eat, drink, smoke or use personal products when handling chemical substances.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

No additional information.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters :

25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene oxide), AIHA TWA 10 mg/m3 (<0.15% present in concentrate)

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8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:
Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of use or handling.

Respiratory protection:
Not needed under normal conditions.

Protection of skin:
Select glove material impermeable and resistant to the substance.

Eye protection:
Safety goggles or glasses, or appropriate eye protection.

General hygienic measures:
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Exposure Control and Personal Protective Equipment at recommended dilution:

Under normal use and operational conditions, no special personal protective equipment or engineering controls will be necessary. Handle with care.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color):	Pale yellow liquid	**Explosion limit lower**: **Explosion limit upper**:	Not determined or not available. Not determined or not available.
Odor:	Not determined or not available.	**Vapor pressure at 20°C**:	Not determined or not available.
Odor threshold:	Not determined or not available.	**Vapor density**:	Not determined or not available.
pH-value:	8.5 (as is)	**Relative density**:	Not determined or not available.
Melting/Freezing point:	Not determined or not available.	**Solubilities**:	Not determined or not available.
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined or not available.	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)**:	Not determined or not available.
Flash point (closed cup):	Not determined or not available.	**Auto/Self-ignition temperature**:	Not determined or not available.
Evaporation rate:	Not determined or not available.	**Decomposition temperature**:	Not determined or not available.
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not flammable	**Viscosity**:	a. Kinematic: Not determined or not available. b. Dynamic: Not determined or not available.
Density at 20°C:	1.08 g/mL		

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10 Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: Not determined or not available.
10.2 Chemical stability: Not determined or not available.
10.3 Possibility hazardous reactions: Not determined or not available.
10.4 Conditions to avoid: Not determined or not available.
10.5 Incompatible materials: Not determined or not available.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Not determined or not available.

11 Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:

: LD50 >5000 mg per kg (Rat, Oral) - product.

Chronic Toxicity: No additional information.

Skin corrosion/irritation (raw materials):

Alcohol Ethoxylate: May cause mild to moderate skin irritation.

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Causes skin irritation.

Lauramine oxide: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation (raw materials):

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Causes serious eye damage.

Alcohol Ethoxylate: Causes moderate to severe eye irritation and conjunctivitis.

Sodium xylenesulphonate: irritating to eyes.

Lauramine oxide: Causes serious eye damage.

Product information at recommended dilution:

Eye irritation may occur upon direct contact with eyes. No specific hazards for skin contact, inhalation, or chronic exposure are expected within normal use parameters.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: No additional information.

Carcinogenicity: No additional information.

IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer): None of the ingredients are listed.

NTP (National Toxicology Program): None of the ingredients are listed.

Germ cell mutagenicity: No additional information.

Reproductive toxicity: No additional information.

STOT-single and repeated exposure: No additional information.

Additional toxicological information: No additional information.

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12 Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity:

Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Fish, LC50 1.67 mg/l, 96 hours.
Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Aquatic invertebrates, EC50 Daphnia 2.9 mg/l, 48 hours. Sodium Alkylbenzene Sulfonate: Aquatic Plants, EC50 Algae 29 mg/l, 96 hours.
Lauramine oxide: Fish, LC50 24.3 mg/l, 96h [Killifish (Cyprinodontidae)]
Lauramine oxide: Aquatic invertebrates, (LC50): 3.6 mg/l 96 hours [Daphnia (Daphnia)].
Lauramine oxide: Aquatic plants, EC50 Algae 0.31 mg/l 72 hours [Algae]
Alcohol Ethoxylate: Aquatic invertebrates, (LC50): 4.01 mg/l 48 hours [Daphnia (daphnia)].

12.2 Persistence and degradability: No additional information.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No additional information.

12.4 Mobility in soil: No additional information.

General notes: No additional information.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

PBT: No additional information.

vPvB: No additional information.

12.6 Other adverse effects: No additional information.

13 Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods (consult local, regional and national authorities for proper disposal)

Relevant Information:

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to properly characterize all waste materials according to applicable regulatory entities. (US 40CFR262.11).

14 Transport information

14.1 UN Number: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA		None
14.2 UN Proper shipping name: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA		None
14.3 Transport hazard classes: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA	**Class:** **Label:** **LTD. QTY:**	None None None
US DOT **Limited Quantity Exception:**		None

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Bulk: **RQ (if applicable):** None **Proper shipping Name:** None **Hazard Class:** None **Packing Group:** None **Marine Pollutant (if applicable):** No additional information. **Comments:** None	**Non Bulk:** **RQ (if applicable):** None **Proper shipping Name:** None **Hazard Class:** None **Packing Group:** None **Marine Pollutant (if applicable):** No additional information. **Comments:** None
14.4 Packing group: ADR, ADN, DOT, IMDG, IATA	None
14.5 Environmental hazards:	None
14.6 Special precautions foruser:	None
Danger code (Kemler):	None
EMS number:	None
Segregation groups:	None
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.	
14.8 Transport/Additional information:	
Transport category:	None
Tunnel restriction code:	None
UN "Model Regulation":	None

15 Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture.

North American

SARA

Section 313 (specific toxic chemical listings): None of the ingredients are listed.
Section 302 (extremely hazardous substances): None of the ingredients are listed.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Clean up and Liability Act)

Reportable Spill Quantity: None of the ingredients are listed.

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

Inventory: All ingredients are listed as active.
Rules and Orders: Not applicable.

Proposition 65 (California):

Chemicals known to cause cancer: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: None of the ingredients are listed.

Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: None of the ingredients are listed.

Canadian

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL):
All ingredients are listed.

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Asia Pacific

Australia

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS): All ingredients are listed.

China

Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC): All ingredients are listed.

Japan

Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS): All ingredients are listed.

Korea

Existing Chemicals List (ECL): All ingredients are listed.

New Zealand

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZOIC): All ingredients are listed.

Philippines

Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS): All ingredients are listed.

Taiwan

Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCI): All ingredients are listed.

EU

REACH Article 57 (SVHC): None of the ingredients are listed.

Germany MAK: Not classified.

16 Other information

Abbreviations and Acronyms: None

Summary of Phrases

Hazard statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302+P352 If on skin: Wash with soap and water.
P305+P351+P338 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P501 Dispose of contents and container as instructed in Section 13.

Manufacturer Statement:

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

NFPA: 1-0-0
HMIS: 1-0-0

At recommended dilution:

NFPA: 1-0-0
HMIS: 1-0-0

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 6.11
Revision Date 08/27/2022
Print Date 10/08/2022

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

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Methanol

Product Number : 34860
Brand : SIGALD
Index-No. : 603-001-00-X
CAS-No. : 67-56-1

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

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Synthesis of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich Inc.
3050 SPRUCE ST
ST. LOUIS MO 63103
UNITED STATES

Telephone : +1 314 771-5765
Fax : +1 800 325-5052

1.4 Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone # : 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International) 24 Hours/day; 7 Days/week

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3), H301
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 1), Eyes, Central nervous system, H370

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

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal Word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H301 + H311 + H331	Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H370	Causes damage to organs (Eyes, Central nervous system).
Precautionary statement(s)	
P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301 + P310 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P311	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P307 + P311	IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Synonyms	:	Methyl alcohol
Formula	:	CH_4O
Molecular weight	:	32.04 g/mol
CAS-No.	:	67-56-1
EC-No.	:	200-659-6
Index-No.	:	603-001-00-X

Component	Classification	Concentration
Methanol		
	Flam. Liq. 2; Acute Tox. 3; STOT SE 1; H225, H301, H331, H311, H370	<= 100 %

	Concentration limits: >= 10 %: STOT SE 1, H370; 3 - < 10 %: STOT SE 2, H371;	

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice
First aiders need to protect themselves. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled
After inhalation: fresh air. Immediately call in physician. If breathing stops: immediately apply artificial respiration, if necessary also oxygen.

In case of skin contact
In case of skin contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. Call a physician immediately.

In case of eye contact
After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water. Call in ophthalmologist. Remove contact lenses.

If swallowed
After swallowing: fresh air. Make victim drink ethanol (e.g. 1 drinking glass of a 40% alcoholic beverage). Call a doctor immediately (mention methanol ingestion). Only in exceptional cases, if no medical care is available within one hour, induce vomiting (only in fully conscious persons) and make victim drink ethanol again (approx. 0.3 ml of a 40% alcoholic beverage/kg body weight/hour).

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
Water Foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media
For this substance/mixture no limitations of extinguishing agents are given.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Carbon oxides
Combustible.
Pay attention to flashback.
Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors.

Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapours possible in the event of fire.
Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Stay in danger area only with self-contained breathing apparatus. Prevent skin contact by keeping a safe distance or by wearing suitable protective clothing.

5.4 Further information
Remove container from danger zone and cool with water. Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Advice for non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe vapors, aerosols. Avoid substance contact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Evacuate the danger area, observe emergency procedures, consult an expert.
For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see sections 7 and 10). Take up carefully with liquid-absorbent material (e.g. Chemizorb®). Dispose of properly. Clean up affected area.

6.4 Reference to other sections
For disposal see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling
Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture. Avoid generation of vapours/aerosols.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion
Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Hygiene measures
Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.
For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions
Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to qualified or authorized persons.

Storage class
Storage class (TRGS 510): 3: Flammable liquids

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
	Remarks	Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		STEL	250 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		Danger of cutaneous absorption		
		ST	250 ppm 325 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential for dermal absorption		
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Potential for dermal absorption		
		TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
		PEL	200 ppm 260 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		Skin		
		C	1,000 ppm	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		Skin		
		STEL	250 ppm 325 mg/m3	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
		Skin		

Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	15 mg/l	Urine	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
	Remarks	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Application Area	Routes of exposure	Health effect	Value
Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	40mg/kg BW/d
Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	8mg/kg BW/d

Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	8mg/kg BW/d
Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	40mg/kg BW/d
Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	8mg/kg BW/d
Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	8mg/kg BW/d
Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	260 mg/m3
Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	260 mg/m3
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	260 mg/m3
Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	260 mg/m3
Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	50 mg/m3
Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	50 mg/m3
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	50 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Soil	23.5 mg/kg
Sea water	15.4 mg/l
Fresh water	154 mg/l
Fresh water sediment	570.4 mg/kg
Onsite sewage treatment plant	100 mg/kg

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Immediately change contaminated clothing. Apply preventive skin protection. Wash hands and face after working with substance.

Personal protective equipment

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

Skin protection
This recommendation applies only to the product stated in the safety data sheet, supplied by us and for the designated use. When dissolving in or mixing with other substances and under conditions deviating from those stated in EN374 please contact the supplier of CE-approved gloves (e.g. KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, Internet: www.kcl.de).
Full contact
Material: butyl-rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Material tested:Butoject® (KCL 898)

This recommendation applies only to the product stated in the safety data sheet, supplied by us and for the designated use. When dissolving in or mixing with other substances and under conditions deviating from those stated in EN374 please contact the supplier of CE-approved gloves (e.g. KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, Internet: www.kcl.de).
Splash contact
Material: Viton®
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm
Break through time: 120 min
Material tested:Vitoject® (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Body Protection
Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.

Respiratory protection
required when vapours/aerosols are generated.
Our recommendations on filtering respiratory protection are based on the following standards: DIN EN 143, DIN 14387 and other accompanying standards relating to the used respiratory protection system.

Control of environmental exposure
Do not let product enter drains. Risk of explosion.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a)	Appearance	Form: liquid Color: colorless
b)	Odor	characteristic
c)	Odor Threshold	10 ppm
d)	pH	No data available
e)	Melting point/freezing point	Melting point/range: -98 °C (-144 °F)
f)	Initial boiling point and boiling range	64.7 °C 148.5 °F
g)	Flash point	9.7 °C (49.5 °F) - closed cup - Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, A.9
h)	Evaporation rate	6.3 - Diethyl ether1.9 - n-butyl acetate
i)	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
j)	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper explosion limit: 44 %(V) Lower explosion limit: 5.5 %(V)
k)	Vapor pressure	169.27 hPa at 25 °C (77 °F)
l)	Vapor density	1.11
m)	Density	0.791 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
	Relative density	0.79 - 0.820 °C
n)	Water solubility	1,000 g/l at 20 °C (68 °F) - completely misciblesoluble
o)	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: -0.77 - (Lit.), Bioaccumulation is not expected.
p)	Autoignition temperature	455.0 °C (851.0 °F) at 1,013 hPa - DIN 51794
q)	Decomposition temperature	Distillable in an undecomposed state at normal pressure.
r)	Viscosity	0.54 - 0.59 mm2/s at 20 °C (68 °F) -

s) Explosive properties No data available

t) Oxidizing properties none

9.2 Other safety information

Minimum ignition energy	0.14 mJ
Conductivity	< 1 µS/cm
Relative vapor density	1.11

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable under standard ambient conditions (room temperature) .

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion with:
Oxidizing agents
perchloric acid
perchlorates
salts of oxyhalogenic acids
chromium(VI) oxide
halogen oxides
nitrogen oxides
nonmetallic oxides
chromosulfuric acid
chlorates
hydrides
zinc diethyl
halogens
powdered magnesium
hydrogen peroxide
Nitric acid
sulfuric acid
permanganic acid
sodium hypochlorite
Exothermic reaction with:
acid halides
Acid anhydrides
Reducing agents
acids
Bromine
Chlorine
Chloroform
magnesium
tetrachloromethane
Risk of ignition or formation of inflammable gases or vapours with:
Fluorine
Oxides of phosphorus

Raney-nickel
Generates dangerous gases or fumes in contact with:
Alkaline earth metals
Alkali metals

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Warming.

10.5 Incompatible materials
various plastics, magnesium, zinc alloys

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
In the event of fire: see section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acute toxicity estimate Oral - 100.1 mg/kg
(Expert judgment)
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)
Symptoms: Nausea, Vomiting
Acute toxicity estimate Inhalation - 4 h - 3.1 mg/l - vapor

(Expert judgment)
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)
Symptoms: Irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract.
Acute toxicity estimate Dermal - 300.1 mg/kg
(Expert judgment)
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Skin corrosion/irritation
Skin - Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: (ECHA)
Drying-out effect resulting in rough and chapped skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Eyes - Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: (ECHA)

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Sensitisation test: - Guinea pig
Result: negative
(OECD Test Guideline 406)

Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Test Type: Ames test
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells
Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Did not show carcinogenic effects in animal experiments.

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

NTP: No ingredient 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 on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

Reproductive toxicity
Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
Causes damage to organs. - Eyes, Central nervous system
Remarks: Classified according to Regulation (EU) 1272/2008, Annex VI (Table 3.1/3.2)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
No data available

Aspiration hazard
No data available

11.2 Additional Information

RTECS: PC1400000
To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Systemic effects:

acidosis
drop in blood pressure
agitation, spasms
inebriation
Dizziness
Drowsiness
Headache
Impairment of vision
Blindness
narcosis
Coma

Symptoms may be delayed.

Damage to:

Liver
Kidney
Cardiac
Irreversible damage of the optical nerve.

Other dangerous properties can not be excluded.

This substance should be handled with particular care.

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

Stomach - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	flow-through test LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 15,400.0 mg/l - 96 h (US-EPA)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	semi-static test EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 18,260 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 202)
Toxicity to algae	static test ErC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - ca. 22,000.0 mg/l - 96 h (OECD Test Guideline 201)
Toxicity to bacteria	static test IC50 - activated sludge - > 1,000 mg/l - 3 h (OECD Test Guideline 209)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Result: 99 % - Readily biodegradable. (OECD Test Guideline 301D)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	600 - 1,120 mg/g Remarks: (IUCLID)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	1,420 mg/g Remarks: (IUCLID)
Theoretical oxygen demand	1,500 mg/g Remarks: (Lit.)
Ratio BOD/ThBOD	76 % Remarks: Closed Bottle test(IUCLID)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 °C - 5 mg/l(Methanol) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.0

12.4 Mobility in soil

Will not adsorb on soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

12.7 Other adverse effects

Additional ecological information	Avoid release to the environment.
Stability in water	at 19 °C83 - 91 % - 72 h Remarks: Hydrolyzes on contact with water.Hydrolyzes readily.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself. See www.retrologistik.com for processes regarding the return of chemicals and containers, or contact us there if you have further questions.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)

UN number: 1230 Class: 3 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Methanol
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 1230 Class: 3 (6.1) Packing group: II EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: METHANOL

IATA

UN number: 1230 Class: 3 (6.1) Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Methanol
IATA Passenger: Not permitted for transport
IATA Cargo: Not permitted for transport

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SARA 302 Components

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 313 Components

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

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Methanol	67-56-1	2007-07-01

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

SECTION 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.

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Version: 6.11 Revision Date: 08/27/2022 Print Date: 10/08/2022

Safety Data Sheet

Blue Silica Gel Desiccant Beads

AES-3228

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	Blue Silica Gel Desiccant Beads
Stock Number	AES-3228
Chemical name	Blue Indicating Silica Gel
Other means of identification	Amorphous Silica, Silica Gel, Desiccant
Product type	Solid, Crystals

Identified uses
Control and reduction of moisture level in a humid environment.

Uses advised against	**Reason**
Not available.	

Supplier's details

A to Z Products Co., Inc.
2008 National Guard Drive
Plant City, FL 33563 USA
Support: 800-237-1264

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

24 hr. CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 / International 1-703-527-3887

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

GHS07 Health Hazard

Acute Tox. 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin Sens. 1	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

GHS08 Health Hazard

Resp. Sens. 1	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Muta. 2	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carc. 1B	H350	May cause cancer.
Repr. 1B	H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Hazards not otherwise classified: No information known.

Label Elements

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements:

P284 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a poison center or seek medical attention.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 3. Composite/information on ingredients

Molecular Formula $SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O+CoCl_2$

CAS Number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	%	CAS number	Hazardous
Silica Gel	>99.7	112926-00-8	No
Cobalt Chloride	<0.3	7646-79-9	Yes

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

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

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, get medical attention.

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

Ingestion Give several glasses of water to drink and dilute. If large amounts swallowed, seek medical advice.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media No specific data.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Not considered a fire hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	Gather spilled beads with broom and dustpan and dispense into waste disposal container.
Large spill	Gather spilled beads with shovel and dispense into waste disposal container.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product dust and residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
Advice on general occupational hygiene	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent unintentional spillage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Chemical name Silica (synthetic, amorphous)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Silica (synthetic, amorphous):	**ACGIH TLV:** TWA: 10 mg/m^3
Inorganic Cobalt Compounds:	TWA: 0.02 mg/m^3 as Co, A3: Animal Carcinogen
	OSHA PEL: TWA: 80 / (%SiO_2) mg/m^3

Appropriate engineering controls	Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.
Environmental exposure	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Solid, Crystals
Color	Blue
Odor	Odorless
Specific Gravity	2.1 (Water=1)
pH	5.5 - 9.0 (in 5% slurry)
% Volatiles by volume @ 21°C (70°f)	0
Melting point	Not applicable.
Boiling point	Not applicable.
Flash point	Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Not available.
Vapor pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor density	Not applicable.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility	Insoluble, Chloride may leach out.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Moisture, extreme heat
Incompatible materials	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon and silicon may be formed when heated.
Incompatibility with powerful oxidizers	Reacts with hydrogen fluoride, fluorine, oxygen difluoride, chlorine trifluoride, strong acids, strong bases and oxidizers

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Silica (synthetic, amorphous)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Not Available Not Available Not Available	Not Available Not Available Not Available	- - -
Inorganic Cobalt Compounds	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Not Available Not Available Not Available	Not Available Not Available Not Available	- - -

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Cobalt and its compounds have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye Contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact No specific data.

Inhalation No specific data.

Skin contact No specific data.

Ingestion No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available.

Potential delayed effects Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available.

Potential delayed effects Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Eco toxicity Not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA classification Not regulated.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

Special precautions for user Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II or MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 Not listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances Not listed.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances Not listed.

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) Not listed.

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) Not listed.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No Products were found.

SARA 304 RQ Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredients

No Products were found.

State regulations

Massachusetts This material is listed.

New York This material is not listed.

New Jersey This material is listed.

Pennsylvania This material is not listed.

California Prop. 65

This product is known to contain chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

International lists

National inventory

Australia This material is listed or exempted.

Canada This material is listed or exempted.

China This material is listed or exempted.

Europe This material is listed or exempted.

Japan This material is listed or exempted.

Malaysia Not determined.

New Zealand This material is listed or exempted.

Philippines This material is listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea This material is listed or exempted.

Taiwan This material is listed or exempted.

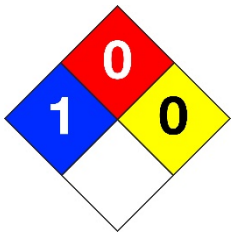
Section 16. Other information

HMIS (USA)

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	0

National Fire Protection Association (USA)

Health	1
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0



Date of issue/Date of revision 09/23/2016

Version 1.1

Key to abbreviations ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bio concentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("MARPOL" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge the Information contained herein Is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of Its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the Information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material Is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

acc. To OSHA HCS (29CFR 1910.1200) and WHMIS 2015 Regulation

Revision Date: 13-June-2019 Revision 2

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product Name	pH 4.01 Buffer, Red
Product Number(s)	00654-00, 05942-21, 05942-10, 05942-22, 05942-24, 05942-25, 05942-15, 00653-08, 00653-14, 00651-06, 00651-36, 00651-76, 98767-77, 98767-80 This SDS applies to pH 4.01 buffers with Lot # starting with CC.
Pure Substance/mixture	Mixture

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

Recommended Use	Use as laboratory reagent
Uses advised against	No information available

Manufacture/Supplier

Cole-Parmer™
North America
625 East Bunker Court
Vernon Hills, IL
60061 USA
Tel: 1-800-323-4340

E-mail address	info@coleparmer.com
Made In	USA
Emergency Telephone	888-358-4717

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Classification - Mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
This mixture is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [GHS]
Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC
For the full text of the R-phrases and H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Symbol(s)
Not dangerous goods.

Label Elements

Emergency Overview

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration, are considered hazardous to health.

Appearance Light Red **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** None

EUH210 - Safety data sheet available upon request.

Precautionary Statements

P202 - Do not handle until all safety information has been read and understood.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

No information available

Other Information

No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Chemical Formula	EC-No.	CAS-No	Weight %	Trade Secret
Water	-	-	7732-18-5	90-100 %	*
Potassium Acid Phthalate	-	212-889-4	877-24-7	0-10 %	*
Cetylpyridinium Chloride	C21 H38 NCl	204-593-9	123-03-5	0-10 %	*
Methyl Red Solution 0.1%	-	-	845-10-3	0-10 %	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General Advice — Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury. For further assistance, contact your local Poison Control Center. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye Contact — In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact — Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin reactions occur, contact a physician.

Inhalation — Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion — Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not include vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Production of First-Aiders — Use personal protective equipment. See Section 8 for more detail. Do not use mouth to mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical devices.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Most important symptoms/effects — No information available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician — Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions — Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Environmental Precautions — Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosives concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Method and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Methods for Containment — Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for Cleaning Up — Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Handling	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Incompatible Products	No information available.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use	Laboratory reagent
Risk Management Methods (RMM)	The information required is contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region-specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Measures	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear protection gloves/clothing
Respiratory Protection	None required under normal usage. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Light red
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH Range	3.51-5.51

Property	**Values**	**Remarks * Method**
Melting point/freezing point	No information available	
Boiling Point/Range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	
Flash Point (High in °C)	No information available	
Evaporation Rate	No information available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available	
Flammability Limit in Air		
Upper flammability limit:	No information available	
Lower flammability limit:	No information available	
Vapor pressure	No information available	
Vapor Density	No information available	
Specific Gravity	No information available	

Water Solubility	soluble
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Dynamic Viscosity	No information available
Explosive Properties	No information available
Oxidizing Properties	No information available

Other Information

Softening Point	No information available
Molecular Weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	No information available
Density	No information available
Bulk Density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No information available

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight

Incompatible Materials
No information available

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No information available
Eye Contact	No information available
Skin Contact	No information available
Ingestion	No information available

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Water 7732-18-5	>90 mL/kg (Rat)	-	-
Cetylpyridinium Chloride 123-03-5	LD50 200mg/kg (rat)	-	LC50/4 H 0.05 mg/L (ATE)

Information on Toxicological Effects

Symptoms No information available

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

Sensitization	No information available
Mutagenic Effects	No information available
Carcinogenicity	No information available
Reproductive Effects	No information available
STOT – single exposure	No information available
STOT – repeated exposure	No information available
Aspiration hazard	No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic life.

Persistence and Degradability
No information available

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation
No information available

Mobility
No information available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No information available

Other adverse effects
No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Methods	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Do not discharge to sewer.
Contaminated Packaging	Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	Not regulated
TDG	Not regulated
MEX	Not regulated
ICAO	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
IMDG/IMO	Not regulated
RID	Not regulated
ADR	Not regulated
ADN	Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

European Union
Take note of Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

International Inventories

USINV	Component listed
CANINV	Component listed
EINECS/ELINCS	Component listed
IECSC	Component listed
AICS	Component listed

USINV/TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
CANINV/DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance / EU List of Notified Chemical Substances
IECSC – Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

U.S. Federal Regulations

This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40n of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

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

Clean Water Act

Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

State Right-to-Know

Massachusetts Right-to-Know Act – Substance List	Not regulated	
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	Potassium hydrogen phthalate	CAS 877-24-7
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Act – Hazardous Substance	Potassium hydrogen phthalate	CAS 877-24-7
Rhode Island Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated	

U.S. EPA Label Information

No information available

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 13-June-2019

Disclaimer:

IMPORTANT: The information contained in this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge as of the issue date (or subsequent revision date, if any), and is to be used only as a guide. This SDS does not constitute a guarantee (express or implied) of any kind and we make no warranties of any kind as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or the merchantability or fitness of the product or this information for a particular purpose. It is the responsibility of each individual buyer/user to determine the suitability of this information and the product for its intended purposes. Product sales are subject to Cole Parmer standard terms and conditions of sale. This information relates only to the designated product as shipped and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with any other materials or is not used in accordance with our instructions, or is altered in any way. It is the responsibility of the buyer/user to ensure that its activities comply with all applicable government requirements. Since conditions of use of the product are not under direct control of Cole Parmer, it is the duty of the buyer/user to determine the necessary conditions for the safe use of the product. Cole Parmer will not be liable for any injuries or damages resulting from handling, use, misuse or contact with the product.

OAKTON® MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Catalog Number(s)

00654-00, 05942-21, 05942-22, 05942-24, 05942-25, 05942-26, 05942-27, 35653-01, 35654-00

Product Identity

BUFFER, Standard, pH 4.01; BUFFER, High Accuracy, pH 4.000 (Color Coded Red)

Manufacturer's Name	Emergency Telephone Number (24 hr)
RICCA CHEMICAL COMPANY	CHEMTREC®: 800-424-9300
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	Telephone Number For Information
P.O. Box 13090	817-461-5601
	Date Prepared
Arlington, Texas 76094	3-7-2000

Section 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Registry #	Percent Concentration	Exposure Limits ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Potassium Acid Phthalate	877-24-7	0.95 – 1.05	N/A	N/A
Preservative* *(No Mercury compounds or Formaldehyde)	proprietary	<0.5	N/A	N/A
Inert Dye	proprietary	<0.1	N/A	N/A
Water, Deionized	7732-18-5	Balance	N/A	N/A

Section 3. Hazards Identification

☆☆

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Non-flammable, non-toxic, non-corrosive. Does not present any significant health hazards. Wash areas of contact with water.

☆☆

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

TARGET ORGANS: eyes, skin.

EYE CONTACT: May cause slight irritation.

INHALATION: Not likely to be hazardous by inhalation.

SKIN CONTACT: May cause slight irritation.

INGESTION: Large doses may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and cramps.

CHRONIC EFFECTS / CARCINOGENICITY:

IARC – No
NTP – No
OSHA – No

TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECT) INFORMATION:

No information found in "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances" or other information sources.

REPRODUCTION INFORMATION:

No information found in "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances" or other information sources.

Section 4. First Aid Measures – In all cases, seek qualified evaluation.

EYE CONTACT: Irrigate immediately with large quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation develops.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

SKIN CONTACT: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation develops.

INGESTION: Dilute with water or milk. Call a physician if necessary.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

FLASH POINT: N/A METHOD USED: N/A

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

LFL: N/A UFL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Not considered to be a fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Use normal procedures/instructions.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Use protective clothing and breathing equipment appropriate for the surrounding fire.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Absorb with suitable material and dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

As with all chemicals, wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Protect from freezing and physical damage. SAFETY STORAGE CODE: GENERAL

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No specific controls are needed. Normal room ventilation is adequate.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Normal room ventilation is adequate.

SKIN PROTECTION: Chemical resistant gloves.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles.

Section 9. Physical and chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Clear, red colored liquid	**pH:**	4
ODOR:	odorless	**BOILING POINT (^{o}C):**	approximately 100
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	infinite	**MELTING POINT (^{o}C):**	approximately 0
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	approximately 1	**VAPOR PRESSURE:**	N/A

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Nitric Acid

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxides of Carbon and Potassium.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

LD50, Oral, Rat: >3200 mg/kg (Potassium Acid Phthalate), details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

Section 12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No information found.

CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION: No information found.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Dilute with water, neutralize with weak sodium hydroxide solution, and then flush to sewer if local regulations allow. If not allowed, save for recovery or recycling in an approved waste disposal facility. Always dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information (Not meant to be all inclusive)

D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME:	Not regulated
D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS:	None
U.N. / N.A. NUMBER:	None
PACKING GROUP:	None
D.O.T. LABEL:	None

Section 15. Regulatory Information (Not meant to be all inclusive - selected regulation represented)

OSHA STATUS: The above items either do not contain any specifically hazardous material or the potentially hazardous material is present in such low concentration that the items do not present any immediate threat to health and safety. These items do not meet the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) definition of a hazardous material.

TSCA STATUS: All components of this solution are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY: Not reportable
SARA TITLE III:

SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: No
SECTION 311/312 HAZARDOUS CATEGORIES: No
SECTION 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS: No

RCRA STATUS: No

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Not listed

Section 16. Other Information

NFPA® Ratings:	**Health: 1**	**Flammability: 0**	**Reactivity: 0**	**Special Notice Key: None**
HMIS® Ratings:	**Health: 1**	**Flammability: 0**	**Reactivity: 0**	**Protective Equipment: B (Protective eyewear, gloves)**

Rev 1, 10-16-2000: (Section 1) added catalog number 35653-01.
Rev 2, 03-25-2003: Reviewed and approved.
Rev 3, 03-20-2006: Reviewed and approved.

When handled properly by qualified personnel, the product described herein does not present a significant health or safety hazard. Alteration of its characteristics by concentration, evaporation, addition of other substances, or other means may present hazards not specifically addressed herein and which must be evaluated by the user. The information furnished herein is believed to be accurate and represents the best data currently available to us. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and RICCA CHEMICAL COMPANY assumes no legal responsibility or liability whatsoever resulting from its use.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

acc. To OSHA HCS (29CFR 1910.1200) and WHMIS 2015 Regulation

Revision Date: 12-June-2019 Revision 2

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name	pH 7.00 Buffer, Yellow
Product Number(s)	00654-04, 05942-10, 05942-41, 05942-42, 05942-44, 05942-45, 05942-15, 00653-09, 00653-14, 00651-08, 00651-38, 00651-78, 98767-78, 98767-80 This SDS applies to pH 7.00 buffers with Lot # starting with CC.
Pure Substance/mixture	Mixture

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

Recommended Use	Use as laboratory reagent
Uses advised against	No information available

Manufacture/Supplier

Cole-Parmer Instrument Company
625 East Bunker Court
Vernon Hills, IL
60061 USA
Tel: 1-800-323-4340

E-mail address	info@coleparmer.com
Made In	USA
Emergency Telephone	888-358-4717 8:00 am – 6:00 pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Classification - Mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
This mixture is classified as not hazardous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [GHS]

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

Label Elements

Emergency Overview

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration, are considered hazardous to health.

Appearance Light yellow **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** None

EUH210 - Safety data sheet available upon request.

Precautionary Statements

P202 - Do not handle until all safety information has been read and understood.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

No information available

Other Information

No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	Trade Secret
Water	7732-18-5	90-100 %	*
Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate	7778-77-0	0-10 %	*
Cetylpyridinium Chloride	123-03-5	0-10 %	*
Sodium Hydrogen Phosphate	7558-79-4	0-10 %	*
Methyl Orange Solution 0.1%	547-58-0	0-10 %	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General Advice — Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury. For further assistance, contact your local Poison Control Center. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye Contact — In case of eye contact, remove contact lens and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact — Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin reactions occur, contact a physician.

Inhalation — Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion — Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not include vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Production of First-Aiders — Use personal protective equipment. See Section 8 for more detail. Do not use mouth to mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical devices.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Most important symptoms/effects — No information available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician — Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions — Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Environmental Precautions	Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosives concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Method and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Methods for Containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for Cleaning Up	Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Handling	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Hygiene Considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Incompatible Products	No information available.

Specific end use(s)

Specific use	Laboratory reagent
Risk Management Methods (RMM)	The information required is contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Measures	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear protection gloves/clothing
Respiratory Protection	None required under normal usage. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Light yellow
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH Range	5.8 - 8.2

Property	**Values**	**Remarks * Method**
Melting point/freezing point	No information available	

Boiling Point/Range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F
Flash Point (High in °C)	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available
Flammability Limit in Air	
Upper flammability limit:	No information available
Lower flammability limit:	No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Specific Gravity	No information available
Water Solubility	soluble
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Dynamic Viscosity	No information available
Explosive Properties	No information available
Oxidizing Properties	No information available

Other Information

Softening Point	No information available
Molecular Weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	No information available
Density	No information available
Bulk Density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No information available

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight

Incompatible Materials
No information available

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No information available
Eye Contact	No information available
Skin Contact	No information available
Ingestion	No information available

Component		LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Water	7732-18-5	>90 mL/kg (Rat)	-	-
Cetylpyridinium Chloride	123-03-5	200 mg/kg (Rat)	-	LC50/4 H 0.05 mg/L (ATE)
Sodium Hydrogen Phosphate	7558-79-4	17000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate	7778-77-0	1700 mg/kg (Mouse)	-	-

Information on Toxicological Effects

Symptoms No information available

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

Sensitization	No information available
Mutagenic Effects	No information available
Carcinogenicity	No information available
Reproductive Effects	No information available
STOT – single exposure	No information available
STOT – repeated exposure	No information available
Aspiration hazard	No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Contains a substance which causes risk of hazardous effects to the environment.

Persistence and Degradability

This product is 100% inorganic and will not biodegrade

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

No information available

Mobility

No information available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No information available

Other adverse effects

No information available

Endocrine Disruptor Information

No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Methods	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Do not discharge to sewer.
Local disposal regulations	Not available.
Hazardous waste code	Not regulated.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	Not regulated
TDG	Not regulated
MEX	Not regulated
ICAO	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
IMDG/IMO	Not regulated
RID	Not regulated
ADR	Not regulated
ADN	Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

European Union

Take note of Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

International Inventories

USINV	Component listed
CANINV	Component listed
EINECS/ELINCS	Component listed
IECSC	Component listed
AICS	Component listed

USINV/TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
CANINV/DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance / EU List of Notified Chemical Substances
IECSC – Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

U.S. Federal Regulations

This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does contains a chemical which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40n of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

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

Clean Water Act

This material, as supplied, does contains a component regulated as a hazardous substance under the Clean Water Act (Section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130).

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does contains a component regulated as hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302.4) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

State Right-to-Know

Massachusetts Right-to-Know Act – Substance List	Not regulated
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Act – Hazardous Substance	Not regulated
Rhode Island Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated

U.S. EPA Label Information

No information available

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 12-June-2019

Disclaimer:
IMPORTANT: The information contained in this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge as of the issue date (or subsequent revision date, if any), and is to be used only as a guide. This SDS does not constitute a guarantee (express or implied) of any kind and we make no warranties of any kind as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or the merchantability or fitness of the product or this information for a particular purpose. It is the responsibility of each individual buyer/user to determine the suitability of this information and the product for its intended purposes. Product sales are subject to Cole Parmer standard terms and conditions of sale. This information relates only to the designated product as shipped and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with any other materials or is not used in accordance with our instructions, or is altered in any way. It is the responsibility of the buyer/user to ensure that its activities comply with all applicable government requirements. Since conditions of use of the product are not under direct control of Cole Parmer, it is the duty of the buyer/user to determine the necessary conditions for the safe use of the product. Cole Parmer will not be liable for any injuries or damages resulting from handling, use, misuse or contact with the product.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

acc. To OSHA HCS (29CFR 1910.1200) and WHMIS 2015 Regulation

Revision Date: 13-June-2019 Revision 2

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name	pH 10.01 Buffer, Blue
Product Number(s)	00654-08, 05942-10, 05942-61, 05942-62, 05942-64, 05942-65, 05942-15, 00653-10, 00653-14, 00651-10, 00651-40, 00651-80, 98767-79, 98767-80 This SDS applies to pH 10.01 buffers with Lot # starting with CC.
Pure Substance/mixture	Mixture

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

Recommended Use	Use as laboratory reagent
Uses advised against	No information available

Supplier

Cole-Parmer™
North America
625 East Bunker Court
Vernon Hills, IL
60061 USA
Tel: 1-800-323-4340

E-mail address info@coleparmer.com
Made In USA

Emergency Telephone 888-358-4717
8:00 am – 6:00 pm CST

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Not a dangerous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

Label Elements

Emergency Overview

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration, are considered hazardous to health.

Appearance Light Blue **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** None

Safety data sheet available upon request.

Precautionary Statements

Do not handle until all safety information has been read and understood.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

No information available

Other Information

No information available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	Trade Secret
Water	7732-18-5	90-100 %	*
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	0-10 %	*
Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	0-10 %	*
Thymol Blue Solution 0.04%	62625-21-2	0-10 %	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General Advice — Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye Contact — Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact — Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing all contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin reactions occur, contact a physician.

Inhalation — Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion — Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do not include vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Production of First-Aiders — Use personal protective equipment. See Section 8 for more detail. Do not use mouth to mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical devices.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Most important symptoms/effects

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to Physician — Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

No information available

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact - None

Sensitivity to Static Discharge - None

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions — Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Environmental Precautions	Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosives concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Method and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

Methods for Containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Methods for Cleaning Up containers.	Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Handling	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Storage	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store at room temperature in the original container. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Incompatible Products	No information available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines	This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region-specific regulatory bodies.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering Measures	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear protection gloves/clothing
Respiratory Protection	None required under normal usage. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Hygiene Measures	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Light blue
Odor	None
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH Range	8.51-11.51

Property	**Values**	**Remarks * Method**
Melting point/freezing point	No information available	
Boiling Point/Range	~ 100 °C / 212 °F	
Flash Point (High in °C)	N/A	
Evaporation Rate	No information available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	No information available	
Flammability Limit in Air		

Upper flammability limit:	No information available
Lower flammability limit:	No information available
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor Density	No information available
Specific Gravity	No information available
Water Solubility	soluble
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	No information available
Autoignition Temperature	
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Dynamic Viscosity	No information available
Explosive Properties	No information available
Oxidizing Properties	No information available

Other Information

Softening Point	No information available
Molecular Weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	No information available
Density	No information available
Bulk Density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
No information available

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing

Conditions to Avoid
Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight

Incompatible Materials
No information available

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	No information available
Eye Contact	No information available
Skin Contact	No information available
Ingestion	No information available

Component		LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Water	7732-18-5	>90 mL/kg (Rat)	-	-
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	4090 mg/kg (Rat)	-	2300 mg/m³
Sodium Bicarbonate	144-55-8	4220 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

Information on Toxicological Effects

Symptoms No information available

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

Sensitization No information available

Mutagenic Effects	No information available
Carcinogenicity	No information available
Reproductive Effects	No information available
STOT – single exposure	No information available
STOT – repeated exposure	No information available
Aspiration hazard	No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Water Flea
Sodium Carbonate 497-19-8	242 mg/L EC50 = 120 h	310 – 1220 mg/L LC50 96 h	265 mg/L EC50 = 48 h
Sodium Bicarbonate 144-55-8	650 mg/L EC50 = 120 h	8250 – 9000 mg/L LC50 96 h	2350 mg/L EC50 = 48 h

Persistence and Degradability

No information available

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

No information available

Mobility

No information available

Other adverse effects

No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Methods Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Contaminated Packaging Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal.

Component	CAWAST
Sodium Carbonate 497-19-8	Corrosive

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	Not regulated
TDG	Not regulated
MEX	Not regulated
ICAO	Not regulated
IATA	Not regulated
IMDG/IMO	Not regulated
RID	Not regulated
ADR	Not regulated
ADN	Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

USINV	Complies
CANINV	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies

USINV/TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
CANINV/DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substance List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substance / EU List of Notified Chemical Substances
IECSC – Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

U.S. Federal Regulations

This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40n of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

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

Clean Water Act

Not applicable

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

State Right-to-Know

Massachusetts Right-to-Know Act – Substance List	Not regulated
New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Act – Hazardous Substance	Not regulated
Rhode Island Right-to-Know Act	Not regulated

U.S. EPA Label Information

No information available

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 13-June-2019

Disclaimer:

IMPORTANT: The information contained in this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge as of the issue date (or subsequent revision date, if any), and is to be used only as a guide. This SDS does not constitute a guarantee (express or implied) of any kind and we make no warranties of any kind as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or the merchantability or fitness of the product or this information for a particular purpose. It is the responsibility of each individual buyer/user to determine the suitability of this information and the product for its intended purposes. Product sales are subject to Cole Parmer standard terms and conditions of sale. This information relates only to the designated product as shipped and may not be valid if the product is used in combination with any other materials or is not used in accordance with our instructions, or is altered in any way. It is the responsibility of the buyer/user to ensure that its activities comply with all applicable government requirements. Since conditions of use of the product are not under direct control of Cole Parmer, it is the duty of the buyer/user to determine the necessary conditions for the safe use of the product. Cole Parmer will not be liable for any injuries or damages resulting from handling, use, misuse or contact with the product.

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Simple Green® All-Purpose Cleaner (Ready-To-Use)
Additional Names:

Manufacturer's Part Number: **Please refer to Section 16*

Recommended Use: Cleaner for hard non-porous water resistant surfaces
Restrictions on Use: Do not use on non-rinseable surfaces.

Company: Sunshine Makers, Inc.
15922 Pacific Coast Highway
Huntington Beach, CA 92649 USA
Telephone: 800-228-0709 ● 562-795-6000 *Mon – Fri, 8am – 5pm PST*
Fax: 562-592-3830
Email: info@simplegreen.com
Emergency Phone: Chem-Tel 24-Hour Emergency Service: 800-255-3924

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is not considered hazardous under 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA HCS 2012
Label Elements
Signal Word: None
Hazard Symbol(s)/Pictogram(s): None required
Hazard Statements: None
Precautionary Statements: None
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): None
Other Information: None Known

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	Percent Range
Water	7732-18-5	> 96.588%*
C9-11 Alcohols Ethoxylated	68439-46-3	< 1.000%*
Surfactant	Proprietary Mixture	< 1.000%*
Sodium Citrate	68-04-2	< 1.000%*
Sodium Carbonate	497-19-8	< 0.100%*
Tetrasodium Glutamate Diacetate	51981-21-6	< 0.100%*
Citric Acid	77-92-9	< 0.100%*
Blend of Polyoxyalkylene Substituted Chromophores (Cyan and Yellow)**	Proprietary Mixture	< 0.010%*
Methylchloroisothiazolinone, Methylisothiazolinone	55965-84-9	< 0.002%*
Fragrances	Proprietary Mixture	< 0.100%*

**specific percentages of composition are being withheld as a trade secret*
***Colorant added to select UPCS*

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Not expected to cause respiratory irritation. If adverse effect occurs, move to fresh air.
Skin Contact: Not expected to cause skin irritation. If adverse effect occurs, rinse skin with water.
Eye Contact: Not expected to cause eye irritation. If adverse effect occurs, flush eyes with water.
Ingestion: May cause upset stomach. Drink plenty of water to dilute. See section 11.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed: None known.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, if necessary: Treat symptomatically

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable & Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Use Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or "alcohol" foam. Avoid high volume jet water.
Specific Hazards Arising from Chemical: In event of fire, fire created carbon oxides may be formed.
Special Protective Actions for Fire-Fighters: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus; Wear full protective clothing.

This product is non-flammable. See Section 9 for Physical Properties.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: *For non-emergency and emergency personnel:* See section 8 – personal protection. Avoid eye contact. Safety goggles suggested.

Environmental Precautions: Do not allow into open waterways and ground water systems.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Dike or soak up with inert absorbent material. See section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and direct sunlight. Do not pierce any part of the container. Do not mix or contaminate with any other chemical. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product.

Conditions for Safe Storage including Incompatibilities: Keep container tightly closed. Keep in cool dry area. Avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 109°F (42.7°C). If separation occurs, mix the product for reconstitution.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limit Values: No components listed with TWA or STEL values under OSHA or ACGIH.

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Showers, eyewash stations, ventilation systems

Individual Protection Measures / Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Eye Contact: Use protective glasses or safety goggles if splashing or spray-back is likely.
Respiratory: Use in well ventilated areas or local exhaust ventilations when cleaning small spaces.
Skin Contact: Use protective gloves (any material) when used for prolonged periods or dermally sensitive.
General Hygiene Considerations: Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Green Liquid	**Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water:**	Not determined
Odor:	Added sassafras odor	**Autoignition Temperature:**	Non-flammable
Odor Threshold:	Not determined	**Decomposition Temperature:**	42.7°C (109°F)
pH:	8.2 – 9.2	**Viscosity:**	Like water
Freezing Point:	0°C (32°F)	**Specific Gravity :**	0.995 – 1.010
Boiling Point & Range:	98°C (210°F)	**VOCs:**	***Water & fragrance exemption in calculation
Flash Point:	> 212°F	SCAQMD 304-91 / EPA 24:	Not tested
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined	CARB Method 310**:	0.3 g/L | 0.003 lb/gal | 0.03%
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable	SCAQMD Method 313:	Not tested
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	Not applicable	**VOC Composite Partial Pressure:**	Not determined

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - continued

Vapor Pressure :	Not determined	**Relative Density:**	8.30 – 8.42 lb/gal
Vapor Density:	Not determined	**Solubility:**	100% in water

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Non-reactive.
Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions 70°F (21°C) and 14.7 psig (760 mmHg).
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.
Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat or cold.
Incompatible Materials: Do not mix with oxidizers, acids, bathroom cleaners, or disinfecting agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Normal products of combustion - CO, CO2.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure:
Inhalation - Overexposure may cause headache.
Skin Contact - Not expected to cause irritation, repeated contact may cause dry skin.
Eye Contact - Not expected to cause irritation, may cause slight stinging sensation.
Ingestion - May cause upset stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: no symptoms expected under typical use conditions.
Delayed and immediate effects and or chronic effects from short term exposure: no symptoms expected under typical use conditions.
Delayed and immediate effects and or chronic effects from long term exposure: headache, dry skin, or skin irritation may occur.
Interactive effects: Not known.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity
Acute Toxicity: Oral LD_{50} (rat) > 5 g/kg body weight
Dermal LD_{50} (rabbit) > 5 g/kg body weight
Calculated via OSHA HCS 2012 / Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Based on similar formulations, does not classify under this category.
Eye Damage/Irritation: Based on similar formulations, does not classify under this category.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Mixture does not classify under this category.
Carcinogenicity: Mixture does not classify under this category.
Reproductive Toxicity: Mixture does not classify under this category.
STOT-Single Exposure: Mixture does not classify under this category.
STOT-Repeated Exposure: Mixture does not classify under this category.
Aspiration Hazard: Mixture does not classify under this category.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Volume of ingredients used does not trigger toxicity classifications under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
Aquatic: Based on similar formulations expected Aquatic Toxicity - Low, based on OECD 201, 202, 203 + Microtox: EC_{50} & IC_{50} ≥100 mg/L. Volume of ingredients used does not trigger toxicity classifications under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
Terrestrial: Not tested on finished formulation.

Persistence and Degradability: Based on similar formulations, expected to be readily biodegradable under OECD 301D, and reach 100% biodegradation within 60 days.
Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available.
Mobility in Soil: No data available.
Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Unused or Used Liquid: May be considered hazardous in your area depending on usage and tonnage of disposal – check with local, regional, and or national regulations for appropriate methods of disposal.

Empty Containers: May be offered for recycling.

Never dispose of used degreasing rinsates into lakes, streams, and open bodies of water or storm drains.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number: Not applicable
U.N. Proper Shipping Name: Cleaning Compound, Liquid NOI
Transport Hazard Class(es): Not applicable
Packing Group: Not applicable
Environmental Hazards: Marine Pollutant - NO
Transport in Bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code): Unknown.
Special precautions which user needs to be aware of/comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises: None known.

U.S. (DOT) / Canadian TDG: Not Regulated for shipping.
IMO / IDMG: Not classified as Hazardous
ICAO/ IATA: Not classified as Hazardous
ADR/RID: Not classified as Hazardous

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

All components are listed on: TSCA and DSL Inventory.

SARA Title III: Sections 311/312 Hazard Categories – Not applicable.
Sections 313 Superfunds Amendments and Reauthorizations Act of 1986 – Not applicable.
Sections 302 – Not applicable.

Clean Air Act (CAA): Not applicable
Clean Water Act (CWA): Not applicable

State Right To Know Lists: No ingredients listed
California Proposition 65: No ingredients listed

This product has been classified as "not classifiable as hazardous" in accordance with Consumer Product Safety Commission (16 CFR Chapter 2), and labelled and packaged accordingly.

US Consumer Product Safety Commission Regulations
This product is labeled in accordance with regulations administered by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). However, the use pattern and exposure in the workplace are generally not consistent with those experienced by consumers. Therefore, the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration applicable to this SDS differ from the labeling requirements of the CPSC, and this SDS may contain additional health hazard information not pertinent to consumer use and not found on the product label.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Size	UPC		Size	UPC
32 fl. oz. trigger	043318000713		32 fl. oz. trigger	043318006401
32 fl. oz. trigger	043318002496	***Colorless*	32 fl. oz. trigger	043318160271

USA part numbers listed only. Not all part numbers listed. USA part numbers may not be valid for international sale.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION - continued

NFPA:

Health – None
Flammability – Non-flammable
Stability – Stable
Special - None

Acronyms

NTP	National Toxicology Program	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act	DSL	Domestic Substances List

Prepared / Revised By: Sunshine Makers, Inc., Regulatory Department.
This SDS has been revised in the following sections: Section 3 correction

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

YSI 3682 Zobell Solution

YSI Inc.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Version No: **2.2**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **09/27/2018**
Print Date: **09/27/2018**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	YSI 3682 Zobell Solution
Synonyms	061320, 061321, 061322
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Calibration of analytical instruments / Reagent.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**YSI Inc.**
Address	1700/1725 Brannum Ln Yellow Springs OH 45387 United States
Telephone	(937) 767-7241
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.ysi.com
Email	MSDSinfo@ysi.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMTREC**
Emergency telephone numbers	**(800) 424-9300**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**011 703-527-3887**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

CLP classification (additional)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7447-40-7	72-78	potassium chloride
13746-66-2	10-15	potassium ferricyanide(III)
14459-95-1	10-15	potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For potassium intoxications:

- Hyperkalaemia, in patients with abnormal renal function, results from reduced renal excretion following intoxication.
- The presence of electrocardiographic evidence of hyperkalemia or serum potassium levels exceeding 7.5 mE/L indicates a medical emergency requiring an intravenous line and constant cardiac monitoring.
- The intravenous ingestion of 5-10 ml of 10% calcium gluconate, in adults, over a 2 minute period antagonises the cardiac and neuromuscular effects. The duration of action is approximately 1 hour. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▸ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). ▸ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists,ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts. ▸ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. ▸ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. ▸ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. ▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▸ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Continued...

	▸ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec. ▸ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. ▸ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours). ▸ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▸ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area. ▸ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Recover product wherever possible. ▸ **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ▸ **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. ▸ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. ▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning. ▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. ▸ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. ▸ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. ▸ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. ▸ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.

Continued...

	Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. ▸ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: ▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}. ▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Several members of the family described as metal cyano complexes are endothermic and tend towards explosive instability; most are capable of violent oxidation under appropriate circumstances. BRETHERICKS HANDBOOK OF REACTIVE CHEMICAL HAZARDS, 4th Edition ferricyanide: ▸ mixtures with water, acids,or alcohols may slowly decompose producing hydrocyanic acid ▸ reacts explosively with strong oxidisers, ammonia chromium trioxide, chromic acid, chromic anhydride, sodium nitrite ▸ reacts violently with copper(II) nitrate, trihydrate. ▸ Contact with acids produces toxic fumes ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

+ X + O + + +

X — Must not be stored together
0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium ferricyanide(III)	Iron salts, soluble, as Fe	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & skin irr

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium chloride	Potassium chloride	7.8 mg/m3	86 mg/m3	510 mg/m3
potassium ferricyanide(III)	Potassium ferricyanide	13 mg/m3	18 mg/m3	110 mg/m3
potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate	Potassium ferrocyanide; (Tetrapotassium hexacyanoferrate)	14 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate	Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II) trihydrate; (Potassium ferricyanide trihydrate)	16 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	140 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
potassium ferricyanide(III)	Not Available	Not Available
potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. ▸ Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. ▸ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. ▸ If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection

Continued...

	▸ might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks ▸ Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. ▸ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.
It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.
Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Continued...

	Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber. ▸ fluorocaoutchouc. ▸ polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	- -
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

*** - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow**
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- **Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.**
- **The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).**
- **Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.**
- **Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.**
- **Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.**
- **Try to avoid creating dust conditions.**

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White

Physical state	Divided Solid|Powder	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7

Continued...

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Use as a food additive indicates good tolerance of small amounts, but excessive amounts or overuse may bring irritant and/or harmful effects Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast. Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure. A number of materials such as cyanamide, calcium cyanamide, cyanates, isocyanates, isonitrile, thiocyanates, ferricyanide and ferrocyanide, and cyanoacetates do not exhibit the same toxic effects as cyanides and nitriles. The toxicity of complex cyanides depends on its stability in solution, ability to release cyanide ions on dissociation and alteration in pH of solutions. They are compounds in which the cyanide anion is incorporated into a complex or complexes and they are different in chemical and toxicologic properties from simple cyanides.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

YSI 3682 Zobell Solution	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium chloride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
potassium ferricyanide(III)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 2970 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE TRIHYDRATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
YSI 3682 Zobell Solution & POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE(III) & POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE TRIHYDRATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	⊘

Continued...

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	✔	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

YSI 3682 Zobell Solution

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

potassium chloride

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	29.8000mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	83mg/L	4
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1337mg/L	4
NOEC	48	Crustacea	240.45mg/L	4

potassium ferricyanide(III)

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	2.8mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.127mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.031mg/L	4

potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	33.0mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.267mg/L	4
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.031mg/L	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For Complex Metallocyanides:
Environmental Fate: Metallocyanide complexes have a wide range of stabilities. Cobaltocyanide is difficult to destroy with highly destructive acid distillation in the laboratory. Metallocyanide complexes must be regarded as a delayed source of free cyanide in natural aquatic systems which will be released under certain conditions (e.g., ultraviolet irradiation, decreased pH, increased temperature) regardless of stability.
Atmospheric Fate: The iron cyanides are very stable but exhibit photodecomposition. In the presence of sunlight they dissociate to release the cyanide ion, thus affecting toxicity; at night the reaction may reverse to produce a less toxic form or state. Cyanide complexes of iron dissociate very little, but they are subject to photolysis by natural light.
Aquatic Fate: Zinc [Zn(CN)4-2] and cadmium [Cd(CN)3 - and Cd(CN)4-2] complexes dissociate rapidly and nearly completely in dilute solutions. Moderately stable complexes include copper [Cu(CN)2 - and Cu(CN)3 -2], nickel [Ni(CN)4 -2], and silver [Ag (CN)2-2]. The most stable complexes include iron [Fe(CN)6-4] and cobalt [Co(CN)6-4]. Release of cyanide ion by photodecomposition might be important in relatively clean receiving waters. Complex metallocyanide ions in solution can be dissociated or decomposed to release free cyanide ion that forms hydrogen cyanide (HCN) through hydrolytic reactions in water. The concentration of HCN may change due to exposure to natural light, changes in pH or hardness, or because of increased dilution of the complex.
Ecotoxicity: The effect of pH on the toxicity of metallocyanides is complex. An increase in pH from 7.4 to 7.8 reduces the toxicity of cyanonickelate by ten- to 13-fold. The likelihood of predicting the toxicity of a complex effluent containing metallocyanides from its chemical analysis is remote. Toxicity tests on metallocyanides alone must be carried out with very precise pH control.
Ferrocyanide ion is toxic to fish. The US EPA recommends that ferrocyanide levels in water be maintained below 2 ppm. [OHMTADS]
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium chloride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4608)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Continued...

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE(7447-40-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE(III)(13746-66-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE TRIHYDRATE(14459-95-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium chloride	7447-40-7	Not Available	01-2119539416-36-XXXX|01-2120104951-64-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium ferricyanide(III)	13746-66-2	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3	GHS07; Wng	H315; H319; H335

Continued...

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate	14459-95-1	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Chronic 2	GHS09	H411
1	Aquatic Chronic 3		H412
1	Aquatic Chronic 3		H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (potassium chloride; potassium ferricyanide(III); potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	09/27/2018
Initial Date	09/21/2018

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

YSI, a Xylem brand cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.
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Attachment D
Field Program Wildfire Management Plan

Field Program Wildfire Management Plan

Date: _____

Project No: _____

Project Name: _____

Wildfires can be a common threat in many areas of the country and we need to recognize this threat. If a local wildfire could endanger the field team, the non-essential work should be rescheduled. This Management Plan is intended to provide information needed to prepare and respond to a situation where wildfire smoke has inundated the area and the safety of outdoor activities needs to be evaluated. According to *Wildfire Smoke: A Guide For Public Health Officials* (California Air Resources Board et al. 2019), wildfire smoke is a mixture of air pollutants where particulate matter is the main concern. A large population can be exposed to smoke from a wildfire event; however, most healthy adults and children will recover quickly from wildfire smoke exposure. Certain portions of the population may be at greater risk of experiencing health effects.

"Wildfire behavior will vary depending on natural fuel type; fires in forest fuels can range from mild to severe and can spread very slowly or extremely rapidly depending on weather and fuel conditions. Wildfires in forests can last for weeks or months and are often the type that results in the most severe and longest duration air quality impacts. Smoke levels in populated areas can be difficult to predict" (California Air Resources Board et al. 2019).

Determining Potential for Harmful Exposure

When there are wildfires and/or smoke in the area where outdoor work is to be performed, the Field Lead, or designee, will access air quality conditions at the beginning of each shift at a minimum. This will occur more frequently depending on conditions.

The current and forecasted Air Quality Index (AQI) can be found at https://www.airnow.gov/. The AQI is a metric that ranges from 0 to 500. The AQI value increases as the amount of particulate matter in the air increases (Air Now 2020).

Anchor QEA's policy will be to avoid non-essential field work when the AQI is 101 or greater. The use of controls (N95 masks) during smoky conditions in order to continue with field work will not be implemented when the AQI is greater than 150. For work to continue with an AQI between 101 and 150, justification must be established as to why the work cannot be delayed until conditions improve.

Recommended Response Based on AQI Values

QI Category (AQI Values)	Anchor QEA Recommended Response *
Good (0-50)	None
Moderate (51-100)	For most employees, no action. Employees who are aggravated by conditions should take appropriate actions. Continue to monitor situations.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (101-150)	For most employees, no action. Employees who are part of sensitive groups should take appropriate actions. Continue to closely monitor situations.
Unhealthy (151-200)	Outdoor work in these locations should be discontinued without the use of additional controls. ** Closely monitor situations.
Very Unhealthy (201-300)	Outdoor work in these locations should be discontinued without the use of additional controls. ** Closely monitor situations.
Hazardous (> 300)	Outdoor work in these locations should be discontinued without the use of additional controls. ** Closely monitor situations.

NO outdoor work or activities should continue

Source: Air Now 2020

* For any conditions where smoke and ash are present in the air, tight-fitting dust-resistant safety glasses or chemical goggles should be used as necessary to prevent or minimize eye irritation.

** N95 or P100 respirators can help protect your lungs from smoke or ash (if fit tested and properly worn) (California Department of Public Health et al., not dated, *Wildfire Smoke Factsheet*).
If it is believed a respirator is needed for this purpose, work must be stopped and re-evaluated. Additionally, the Project Manager and Health and Safety should be consulted prior to proceeding.

Evacuation Levels and Response

LEVEL I (1)

"EVACUATION or PROTECTION ALERT: A wildfire threat is in your area. It would be wise to consider planning and/or packing, in the event an evacuation becomes necessary" (U.S. Forest Service 2020).

LEVEL II (2)

"EVACUATION WARNING or NOTICE: High probability of a need to evacuate. You should prepare now by packing necessary items and preparing your family, pets, and vehicle for potential departure" (U.S. Forest Service 2020).

LEVEL III (3)

"EVACUATION REQUEST or ORDER: Occupants of the affected area(s) are asked to leave within a specified time period, by pre-designated route(s). Perimeter roadblocks are typically established" (U.S. Forest Service 2020).

When a Level I (1) is issued, work should be evaluated. Only essential necessary work should be performed with a pre-evacuation plan in place. If work is continued, conditions are to be re-evaluated at least every hour. No work is to be performed under a Level II (2) or III (3). Staff should not enter or evacuate areas designated as a Level II (2) or III (3).

General Measures / Guidance

- Conditions should be monitored for wildfires in the area where work is to be performed.
- Wildfire discussions are to be part of the daily safety briefing when conditions are present.
- Evacuation plans should be in place prior to needing to evacuate.
- If planning to use respirators, fit testing must be accomplished prior to needing to use them.
- When unsure about conditions, pause work and evacuate, as necessary.
- Pre-evacuation plans must include a primary and alternate route in addition to items that must be taken with the team.
- Everyone has "Stop Work Authority."

References

Air Now, 2020. AQI Basics. Accessed July 2020. Available at: https://www.airnow.gov/aqi/aqi-basics/.

California Department of Public Health, Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Forest Service, California Air Resources Board, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Wildfire Smoke Factsheet: Protect Your Lungs from Wildfire Smoke or Ash*. EPA-452/F-18-002. Available at: https://www3.epa.gov/airnow/smoke_fires/respiratory-protection-508.pdf.

California Air Resources Board, California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2019. *Wildfire Smoke: A Guide for Public Health Officials*. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Health and Environmental Impacts Division. EPA-452/R-19-901. Revised August 2019. Available at: https://www3.epa.gov/airnow/wildfire-smoke/wildfire-smoke-guide-revised-2019.pdf.

U.S. Forest Service, 2020. *General Descriptions for the Three Evacuation Levels*. Accessed July 2020. Available at: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprd3852749.pdf.

Wildfire Management Plan Acknowledgement

Project Number: _____

Project Name: _____

My signature below certifies that I have read and understand the policies and procedures specified in this Field Program Wildfire Management Plan.

Date	Name (print)	Signature	Company

Responsibility is taken, not given. Take responsibility for safety.