EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate
EA Science and Technology

269 W. Jefferson Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
Telephone: 315-431-4610
www.eaest.com

1 April 2024

Mr. Michael Belveg
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
5786 Widewaters Parkway
Syracuse, New York 13214

RE: Pre-Design Investigation Letter Work Plan Addendum
Contract/Work Assignment No: D009806-32
Zip Zip Mini Market, Syracuse, New York
Site No. B00075

Dear Mr. Belveg:

This Addendum to the Pre-Design Investigation (PDI) Letter Work Plan[1] provides details for field activities to be conducted as part of the PDI at the Zip Zip Mini Market Site (Number [No.] B00075) (Site) in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York **(Figure 1)**. The first phase of the PDI was conducted in Fall 2023. The objective of this PDI is to collect data to support the remedial design element of the selected remedy. The selected remedy presented in the 2020 Record of Decision (ROD)[2] includes the following:

- Remedial design
- Cover system to allow for commercial use of the Site
- Groundwater remedy (via in-situ chemical oxidation [ISCO])
- Institutional controls
- Site Management Plan

The results from the first phase of the PDI suggest that the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) groundwater plume is not fully delineated to the east and with the proximity to an occupied building, represents a possible vapor intrusion risk. Soil vapor sampling was unsuccessful during the first phase of the PDI due to the presence of perched groundwater. Therefore, this second phase of the PDI is proposed to further delineate impacts in groundwater, soil vapor, and indoor air (IA). This PDI Work Plan Addendum will include a soil vapor intrusion (SVI) evaluation, the installation and sampling of two new monitoring wells (MW-EA-9 and MW-EA-10) for plume delineation, the sampling of three existing wells (MW-EA-1R, MW-EA-4R, and MW-EA-6), and completion of the sampling of two existing soil vapor points (SVPs). The existing monitoring well and SVP network is shown on **Figure 2** and the proposed monitoring well and vapor intrusion sampling locations are shown on **Figure 3**.

[1] EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate EA Science and Technology. (EA). 2023. *Pre-Design Investigation Letter Work Plan*. June.
[2] New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). 2020. *Record of Decision, Zip Zip Mini Market, Environmental Restoration Project, Syracuse (c), Onondaga County, Site No. B00075*. March.

Three wells installed and sampled during the first phase of the PDI (MW-EA-1R, MW-EA-4R, and MW-EA-6) will be resampled as they exhibited VOC concentrations above the NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS) providing comparison of groundwater results between the two sampling events to determine if concentrations changed overtime.

Field activities will be completed in accordance with this Addendum, the Letter Work Plan, EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate EA Science and Technology's (EA's) Generic Field Activities Plan (FAP), EA's Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan, EA's Generic Health and Safety Plan, and EA's Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan. These plans have been submitted to the Division of Environmental Remediation and are available upon request. Additional specific tasks and any deviations are described in the following sections.

BRIEF SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The Site is 1.14 acres, identified as Tax Parcel 031.-08-02.0, and is owned by the City of Syracuse (**Figure 1**). The property, located at 1410 Erie Boulevard East, is zoned for commercial use and is currently used as a parking area. Topography at the Site is relatively flat, and the ground surface is hard, compact soil, and gravel with some areas paved in asphalt. Based on the first phase of the PDI field activities conducted in Fall 2023, perched groundwater was encountered within non-native fill, and shallow groundwater was encountered at a depth of approximately 6.5 to 15.65 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater flow direction at the Site, based on two rounds of water level measurements from site wells (September 2023 and October 2023), was determined to generally flow to the north-northwest under an approximate average hydraulic gradient of 0.0585 feet per foot (ft/ft).

Until 1997, the Site was used as a retail gasoline business prior to a fire that destroyed the service building. Contamination at the Site is believed to be the result of improperly closed underground storage tanks remaining at the Site following closure of the service station. Further description of site geology and background are included in the original field activities PDI Letter Work Plan dated 23 June 2023.[1]

SUMMARY OF PDI PHASE 1 ACTIVITIES

The first phase of the PDI was performed in Fall 2023, which included the advancement of 10 soil borings, collection of subsurface soil samples, installation/development/sampling of 7 permanent groundwater monitoring wells, and installation of 2 SVPs. Planned soil vapor sampling was unsuccessful because of high water table conditions at the time of sampling. This high water table condition is most likely the result of storm water infiltration at the site during heavy precipitation. Heavy rainfall took place during the time frame field work activities were performed. Hydraulic conductivity testing (slug testing) at 3 of the newly installed monitoring wells (MW-EA-1R, MW-EA-4R, and MW-EA-8) was also completed. Concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, metals, herbicides, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls were below the Commercial Use SCOs in on-site soil samples. Only one SVOC, benzo(A)pyrene, exceeded the Commercial Use SCO in the sample collected from SB-8 located off-site to the north of the Zip Zip Mini Market property, which is not

likely site-related. Concentrations of MTBE exceeding NYS AWQS were detected in on-site monitoring wells MW-EA-1R, TW-2, and MW-EA-4R. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene concentrations were substantially above NYS AWQS in groundwater samples collected from MW-EA-1R and MW-EA-6 groundwater above NYS AWQS. Further details of previous investigations are included in the original field activities PDI Letter Work Plan[1] and PDI Investigation Results Summary Technical Memorandum.[3]

UTILITY CLEARANCE

A ground-penetrating radar survey and utility clearance was previously performed by Ground Penetrating Radar Systems, LLC in August 2023. Prior to the start of drilling activities, the drilling subcontractor, Parratt-Wolff, Inc. (PWI) will contact Dig Safe New York to locate and mark any underground public utilities. PWI will provide copies of Dig Safe New York notifications and responses to EA prior to the start of drilling activities.

SOIL BORING AND MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

Two soil borings will be advanced at the Site by the drilling subcontractor, PWI, under the full-time supervision of an EA geologist. PWI will hand clear each soil boring location to 5 ft bgs (2 total) to confirm no utility interferences exist at each location. After all boreholes have been hand cleared, the soil borings will be advanced to refusal or anticipated depths of 20 ft bgs and converted to monitoring wells. The EA field geologist will complete soil logging and classification following ASTM International D2488.

No soil samples for chemical analysis will be collected from the subsurface unless a sheen or gross contamination is observed. If a sheen or gross contamination is observed, the soil samples will be analyzed for VOCs via Terra Core U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) SW-846, Method 5035. The NYSDEC Project Manager (Mr. Michael Belveg) will be notified prior to submittal to laboratory to obtain approval. If soil samples are collected, samples will be submitted and analyzed by a NYSDEC-approved laboratory, Pace Analytical (Pace).

Monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch internal diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing with a 10 to 15 ft long, #10-slot PVC screen in accordance with the protocols listed in the original PDI Investigation Work Plan.[1] Field forms and documents including a well-constructed diagram will be completed in accordance with the FAP.

MONITORING WELL DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring well development will be conducted for each newly installed monitoring well and accordance with the FAP, and protocols listed in the original PDI Investigation Work Plan.[1]

[3] EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate EA Science and Technology (EA). 2024. *Pre-Design Investigation Results Summary, Contract/Work Assignment No: D009806-32, Zip Zip Mini Market, Syracuse, New York, Site No. B00075*. February.

Development water will be containerized, handled, and disposed of as described in the investigation-derived waste (IDW) section and as detailed in Section 3.4 of the Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Addendum (**Attachment A**).

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Following the installation and development of the permanent monitoring wells, groundwater samples will be collected from each newly installed well (MW-EA-9 and MW-EA-10) and four existing wells (MW-EA-1R, MW-EA-4R, and MW-EA-6) using low-flow sampling techniques. Groundwater sampling will be conducted in accordance with the FAP, and protocols listed in the original PDI Investigation Work Plan.[1]

Groundwater samples will be collected following stabilization of water quality parameters. Samples will be collected in laboratory provided sample containers for analysis of VOCs (EPA Method 8260C). **Table 1** presents the sampling plan and analytical methodology for select monitoring wells. Sample collection information (sample identification, collection date/time, sample analyses) will be recorded on the purge form. Groundwater samples will be submitted and analyzed by a NYSDEC-approved laboratory, Pace.

VAPOR INTRUSION INVESTIGATION

EA will conduct an SVI investigation in accordance with New York State Department of Health Guidance for Evaluating SVI in the State of New York and its amendments,[4] including sub-slab soil gas (SSG) sampling and IA sampling at 2 interior locations within the DBR Plumbing Inc. warehouse as indicated on **Figure 3**. A pre-sampling inspection of the warehouse will be conducted concurrently with the monitoring well installation to determine the physical layout and conditions of the building. The location(s) of the SSG and IA sample points may be adjusted based on field observations at the time of sampling. An outdoor air sample will be collected concurrently to obtain site-specific background air quality that may influence indoor air.

A summary of the sample identifications and proposed analyses is presented on **Table 1**. Each SSG sample will be collected from just below the bottom of the slab. Temporary points will be installed by drilling a ¼-in. hole through the building slab. A ½-in. drill bit will be used to drill a shallow annular space around the ¼-in. hole. Teflon tubing will be inserted into the drilled hole through the slab, and the annular space between the tubing and ½-in. hole will be sealed with melted beeswax. Once the beeswax has solidified, EA will perform a tracer gas test on each vapor point to ensure the soil vapor point is adequately sealed.

Once the seal is confirmed, EA will purge three implant volumes prior to collecting the samples to ensure that representative samples will be collected, and the soil vapor probe is free from obstructions. Prior to sampling, EA will complete an inventory of all materials from within the building to document potential existing compounds that could affect sample results. Samples will

[4] New York State Department of Health. 2006. *Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York*. October.

be collected over an 8-hour time duration using 6-L Summa® canisters individually certified by Pace. Each sample will be analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method TO-15. Quality assurance (QA)/quality control samples will include the collection of a blind field duplicate from each media: SSG, IA, and outdoor air. Sub-slab soil gas samples will be submitted to Pace for analysis on a standard 10-day turnaround time.

SOIL VAPOR POINT SAMPLING

EA will attempt to collect samples from existing SVPs (SVP-1 and SVP-2) installed during the first phase of the PDI. SVPs will be sampled with 6-liter Summa® canisters certified and regulated for a 2-hour collection period. Samples will be collected in accordance with the FAP, and protocols listed in the original PDI Investigation Work Plan.[1] EA plans to collect samples during the summer months when drier conditions are most prevalent in an attempt to avoid the perched water conditions that were encountered during the first phase of the PDI. EA will monitor weather conditions and schedule the SVP sampling event accordingly.

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES AND INVESTIGATION-DERIVED WASTE

Non-dedicated drilling equipment and tools will be decontaminated prior to, between each drilling location, and prior to departure from site using steam cleaning methods. A temporary decontamination pad will be constructed on-site (e.g., plastic sheeting and hay bales).

IDW including personal protective equipment, solids and liquids generated during the well drilling, well development, decontamination, and well sampling activities, will be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the FAP. PWI will also be required to contain and manage any liquids used for drilling to the extent practicable to prevent off-site runoff of IDW. PWI will stage drums at the Site at a location to be determined by EA and EA will ensure drums are labeled and secured. Samples will be collected from IDW for waste characterization in accordance with the FAP and protocols listed in the original PDI Investigation Work Plan.[1] Waste will be disposed off-site by EA subcontractor, Island Pump & Tank, of Northport, New York.

SURVEY

After field activities are complete, a site survey of newly installed monitoring well locations will be completed by EA personnel.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

The SVP sampling, monitoring well installation, and groundwater sampling work outlined above is anticipated to begin in early Summer 2024 and be completed within 1 month pending subcontractor availability. SVI investigation activities will be completed during the heating season of 2024.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns at 315-565-6553.

Sincerely yours,

EA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Emily Cummings
Project Manager

EA ENGINEERING, P.C.

Donald F. Conan, P.E., P.G.
Program Manager

Attachments

Figures

1	Site Location Map
2	Monitoring Well Vapor Point Network
3	Proposed Monitoring Well and Sub-Slab Soil Gas Point Locations

Tables

1	Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation Sample Summary

Attachment

A	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan Addendum

Table

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Table 1. Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation Sample Summary

Method/Analyte	Sampling Points													Quality Assurance/Quality Control Samples				
	MW-EA-1R	MW-EA-4R	MW-EA-6	New MW-EA-9	New MW-EA-10	New SSG-1	New SSG-2	New Outdoor Air-1	New Indoor Air-1	New Indoor Air-2	SVP-1	SVP-2	Total parent samples	Duplicates (5%)**	MS/MSD (pair)	Trip (VOCs only) Aqueous	EB/FB Aqueous	Total samples
Soil																		
VOCs via Terra Core EPA SW-846, Method 5035*	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	0	1	**6**
Groundwater																		
VOCs via EPA Method 8260C	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	1	2	1	0	**9**
Soil Vapor/Air																		
VOCs via EPA Method TO-15	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	0	0	0	**11**

Notes:
* = Two soil samples estimated if sheen or gross contamination encountered in subsurface.
**= Four duplicates estimated. One for SVP, one for SSG, one for Outdoor Air, and one for Indoor Air Samples.
-- = No sample
% = Percent
EB = Equipment blank
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FB = Field blank
MS/MSD = Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate
SM = Standard method
SSG = Sub-slab soil gas
SVP = Soil vapor point
VOC = Volatile organic compound

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Figures

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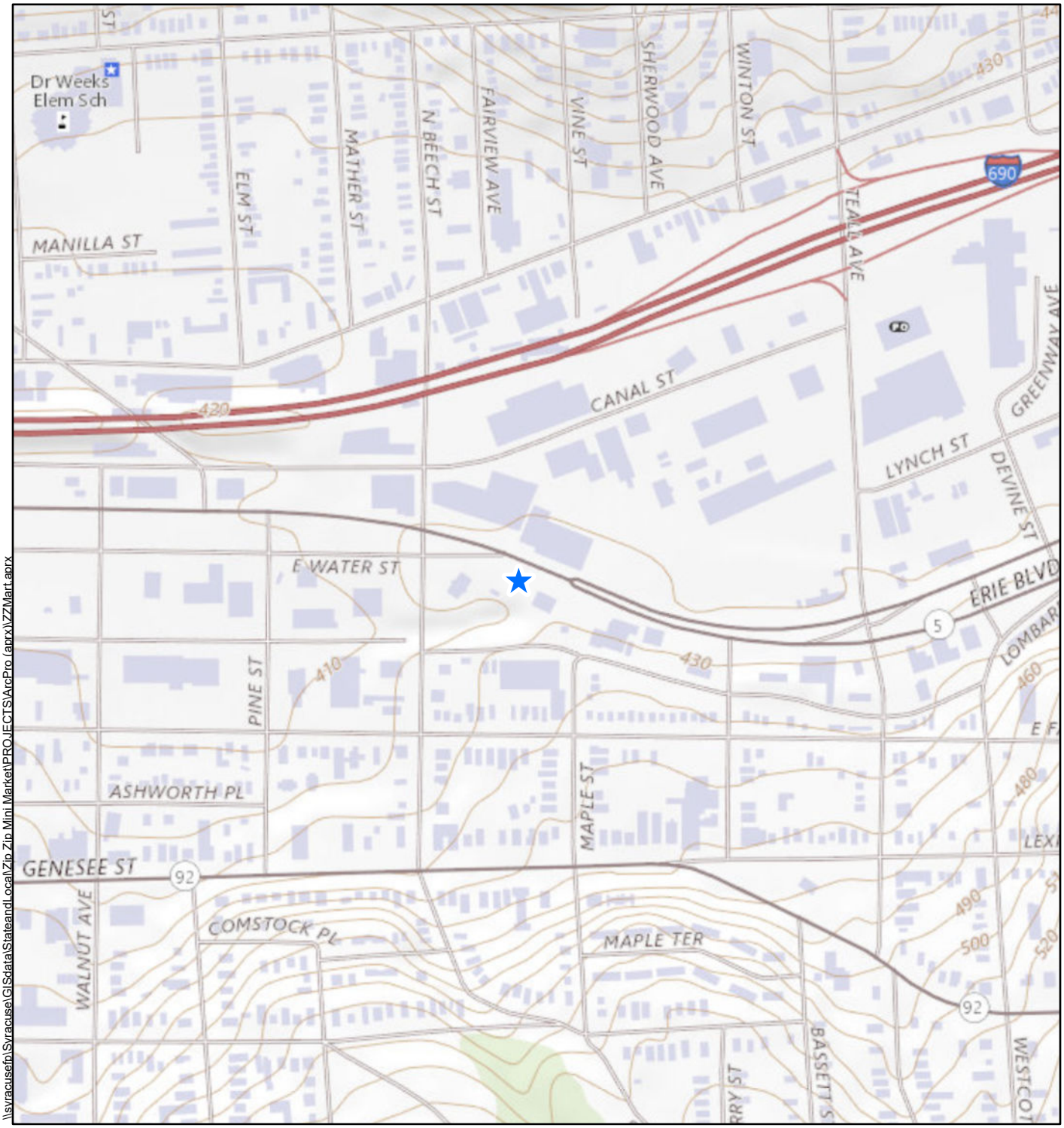

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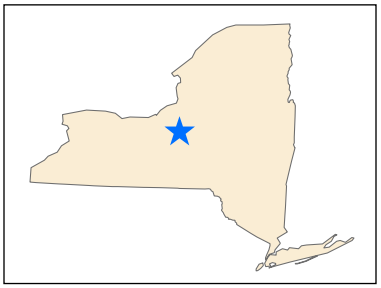

Legend

★ Site Location

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

Figure 1
Site Location
Zip Zip Mini Market
Syracuse, New York
NYSDEC Site No. B00075

Map Date: 3/22/2024
Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York Central FIPS

NEW YORK STATE Department of Environmental Conservation

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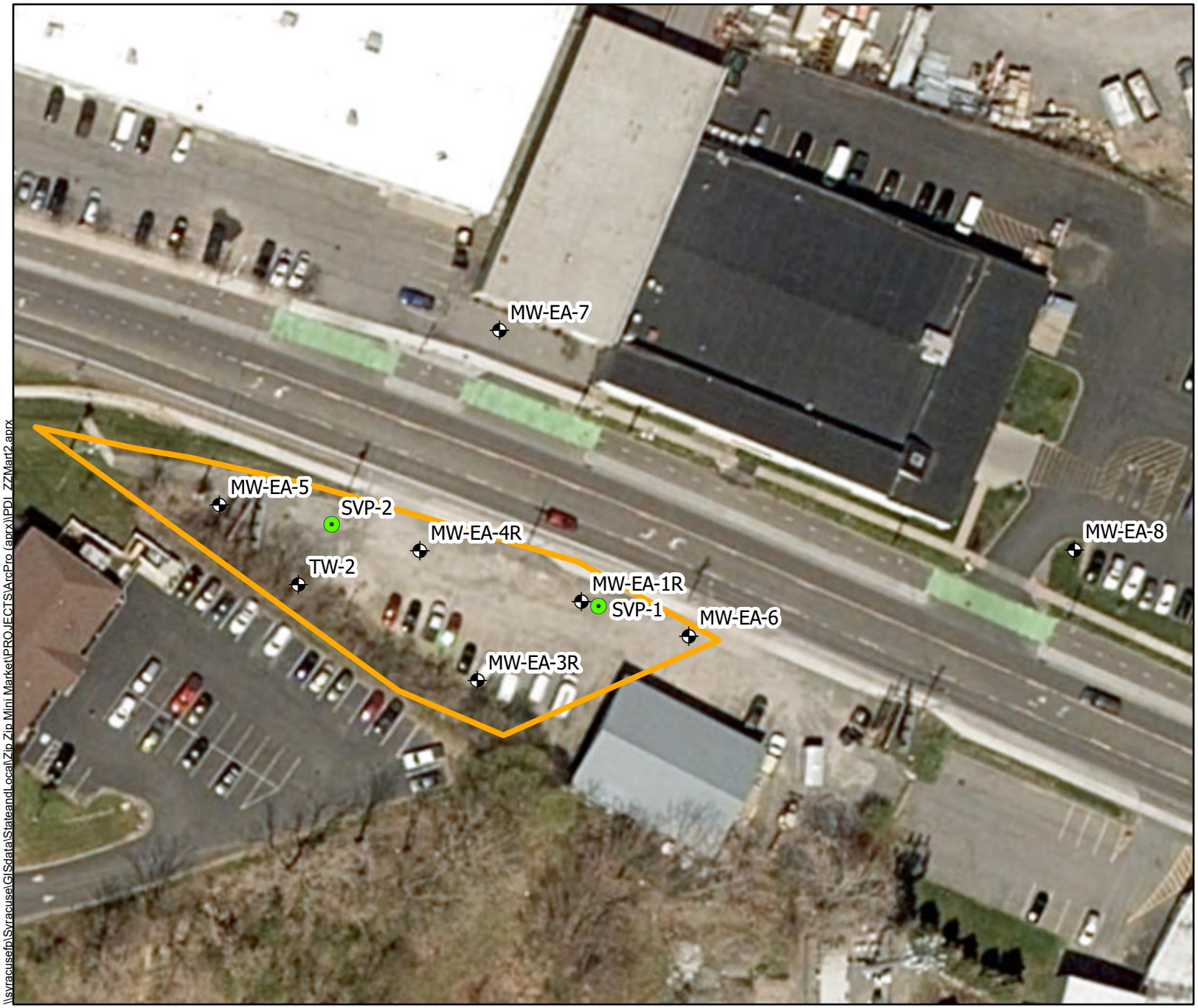

VICINITY MAP

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- Soil Vapor Point
- Site Outline

N

0 50 100

Feet

Map Date: 3/15/2024
Projection: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane New York Central FIPS 3102 Ft US

Department of Environmental Conservation

Figure 2
Monitoring Well and Soil Vapor Point Network
Zip Zip Mini Mart
Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation

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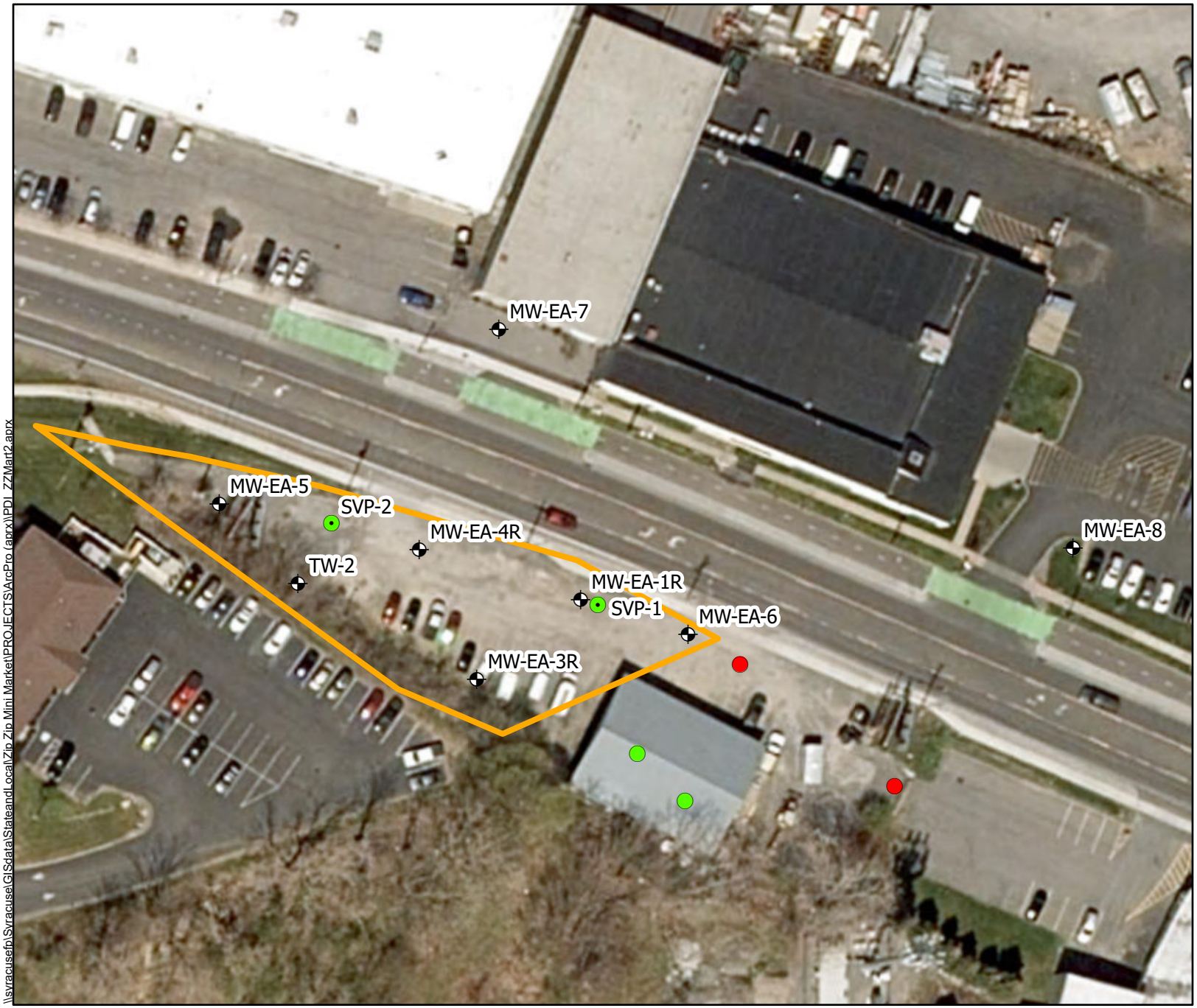

VICINITY MAP

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- Soil Vapor Point
- Proposed Monitoring Well Location
- Proposed Sub-Slab Soil Gas Point Location
- Site Outline

N

0 50 100

Feet

Map Date: 3/15/2024
Projection: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane New York Central FIPS 3102 Ft US

EA® NEW YORK STATE Department of Environmental Conservation

Figure 3
Proposed Monitoring Well and Sub-Slab Soil Gas Point Locations
Zip Zip Mini Mart
Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation

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Attachment A

Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

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Health and Safety Plan Addendum
Zip Zip Mini Market Site (B00075)
Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation
Syracuse, New York

Prepared for

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233

Prepared by

EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate
EA Science and Technology
269 W. Jefferson Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-431-4610

Revisions to Health and Safety Plan Addendum:

Revision No.	Date Submitted	Summary of Revision	NYSDEC Approval Date
00	May 2023	Initial HASP Addendum Submittal	June 2023
01	April 2024	Revised to Include Supplemental PDI Investigation Activities (Sub-Slab Soil Gas Points Installations and Sampling)	

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Health and Safety Plan Addendum
Zip Zip Mini Market Site (B00075)
Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation
Syracuse, New York

Prepared for

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233

Prepared by

EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate
EA Science and Technology
269 W. Jefferson Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-431-4610

Final to be signed.
Donald F. Conan, P.E., Program Manager — Date
EA Engineering, P.C.

Final to be signed.
Emily Cummings, Project Manager — Date
EA Science and Technology

Revision 01
March 2024
EA Project No. 16025.32

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LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDIXES

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

µg/m^3	Microgram(s) per cubic meter
AHA	Activity Hazard Analysis
bgs	Below ground surface
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHMM	Certified Hazardous Materials Manager
CIH	Certified Industrial Hygienist
CSP	Certified Safety Professional
EA	EA Engineering, P.C. and its affiliate EA Science and Technology
FAP	Field Activities Plan
ft	Foot (feet)
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
IDW	Investigation-derived waste
No.	Number
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P.E.	Professional Engineer
P.G.	Professional Geologist
PDI	Pre-Design Investigation
PM	Particulate matter
PPE	Personal protective equipment
ppm	Part(s) per million
site	Zip Zip Mini Market Site
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
STS	Safety Trained Supervisor
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compound
VOC	Volatile organic compound

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

A Generic Health and Safety Plan (HASP) (EA Engineering, P.C. and its affiliate EA Science and Technology [EA] 2023a) and Field Activities Plan (FAP) (EA 2023b) was developed for field activities performed under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Standby Contract Number (No.) D009806. This HASP Addendum is to supplement the Generic HASP with site-specific information to protect the health and safety of personnel while performing field investigation activities to complete the supplemental pre-design investigation and pilot study for the Zip Zip Mini Market Site (NYSDEC Site No. B00075) (site), in Syracuse, New York **(Figure 1)**.

This HASP Addendum describes the safety organization, procedures, and protective equipment that have been established based on an analysis of potential physical, chemical, and biological hazards. Specific hazard control methodologies have been evaluated and selected to minimize the potential for accidents or injuries to occur. One copy of the Generic HASP (EA 2023a) and FAP (EA 2023b), as well as this HASP Addendum, will be maintained for use during the scheduled field investigation activities. The copies will be made available for site use and employee review at all times.

This HASP Addendum addresses regulations and guidance practices set forth in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards for Construction Industry, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1926, including 29 CFR 1926.65, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), and 29 CFR 1926.59, Hazardous Communications.

The following are provided as appendixes:

- **Appendix A:** Worker Training and Physical Examination Record
- **Appendix B:** Health and Safety Plan Addendum Review Record
- **Appendix C:** Site Entry and Exit Log
- **Appendix D:** Accident/Loss Report
- **Appendix E:** Emergency Telephone Numbers and Hospital Directions
- **Appendix F:** Emergency Equipment Available On-site
- **Appendix G:** Personal Protective Equipment Activity Record
- **Appendix H:** Safety Data Sheets
- **Appendix I:** Activity Hazard Analysis Sheets

Note: This site-specific HASP Addendum should be left open to display **Appendix E** (Emergency Telephone Numbers and Hospital Directions) and made available to all site personnel in a conspicuous location for the duration of field investigation activities in the event of an emergency. A copy should also be with each field crew to have with them at work locations.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The site is a 1.14-acre parcel along Erie Boulevard East in the city of Syracuse. It is located in an urban area and is currently zoned for commercial use. Surrounding parcels are zoned for commercial, residential, and industrial use. Previously, the site contained a gasoline service station and auto repair shop from approximately 1980 to 1997, when the service station was destroyed by a severe fire. Interim remedials measures were conducted in 2006 and 2008 to remove underground storage tanks and contaminated soil. The site is currently vacant with one building partially located on-site. The building is owned by the adjoining property owner and is utilized as a plumbing supply warehouse (DBR Plumbing). The site is relatively flat and used as a parking area for surrounding businesses.

Results of previous site investigations, as well as the Pre-Design Investigation (PDI) completed in 2023, indicated that site contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in groundwater and soil. Primary contaminants are methyl tert-butyl ether, benzene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes associated with operation of the former service station. Contaminants of concern in soil are benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, and benzo[b]fluoranthene.

1.3 POLICY STATEMENT

EA takes every reasonable step to provide a safe and healthy work environment and to eliminate or control hazards to minimize the possibility of injuries, illnesses, or accidents to site personnel. EA and EA subcontractor employees will be familiar with this HASP Addendum for the project activities in which they are involved. Prior to entering the site, the HASP Addendum will be reviewed and an agreement to comply with the requirements will be signed by EA personnel, subcontractors, and visitors **(Appendix B)**.

Operational changes that could affect the health and safety of site personnel, the community, or the environment will not be made without approval from the Project Manager and the Program Health and Safety Officer. This document will be periodically reviewed to ensure it is current and technically correct. Any changes in site conditions and/or the Scope of Work will require a review and modification to the HASP Addendum. Such changes will be documented in the form of a revision to this Addendum.

2. KEY PERSONNEL

The following table contains information on key project personnel.

Title	Name	Contact Information
NYSDEC Project Manager	Michael Belveg	P: 315-426-7446
Program Health and Safety Officer	Robert Marcase, CIH, CSP, CHMM	P: 410-329-5192
Program Manager	Donald Conan. P.G., P.E.	M: 315-877-7403
Quality Assurance/Quality Control Officer	Frank Barranco. P.E., P.G.	P: 410-584-7000
Project Manager	Emily Cummings	P: 315-565-6553 M: 860-309-3837
Site Manager/SSHO	Edward Ashton, P.G., STS	P: 315-565-6560 M: 315-551-1161
Project Engineer	Thomas Robinson	P: 315-565-6559 M: 207-318-8414

Notes:
CHMM = Certified Hazardous Materials Manager
CIH = Certified Industrial Hygienist
CSP = Certified Safety Professional
P.E. = Professional Engineer
P.G. = Professional Geologist
SSHO = Site Safety and Health Officer
STS = Safety Trained Supervisor

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3. SCOPE OF WORK

This HASP Addendum was developed to designate and define site-specific health and safety protocols applicable to project activities to be implemented and followed during field activities and consulting work at the site. The Scope of Work covered by this HASP Addendum includes the following:

- Ground-penetrating radar survey, if applicable to current site activities
- Soil borings with subsurface soil sampling
- Monitoring well installation and development
- Groundwater gauging and sampling
- Soil vapor point installation and sampling
- Sub-slab soil gas point installation and sampling
- Hydraulic conductivity (slug) testing
- Investigation-derived waste (IDW) storage and disposal

Each of these activities is summarized below, and additional detail for each activity is provided in the PDI and Supplemental PDI Investigation Letter Work Plans (EA 2023c and 2024).

3.1 GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

EA will conduct a survey using ground-penetrating radar technology across the site to identify and/or locate utilities that may present a hazard during soil boring installation and soil sampling activities. Copies of the ground penetrating radar report completed by a geophysical survey contractor will be provided to EA and the drilling subcontractor prior to field activities to assist in the subsurface utility clearance.

3.2 MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Dig Safe New York will be called to mark site utilities. Before drilling at each location, the subcontractor will be required to soft dig each location to a depth of 5 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs). After the utility clearance has been completed, the overburden will be drilled and continuously sampled with a truck-mounted drilling unit utilizing hollow stem augers and continuous split-spoon sampling techniques following ASTM International D1586-11 protocols for soil sampling and the monitoring wells will be installed to the desired depth. Personnel will develop newly installed monitoring wells.

3.3 GROUNDWATER GAUGING AND SAMPLING

Groundwater samples will be collected from the existing network of monitoring wells and analyzed according to the scope presented in the Supplemental PDI Investigation Letter Work Plan (EA 2024) to identify current conditions of the groundwater plume. It is not anticipated that the field activities will pose a risk to subsurface utilities or generate nuisance odors or dust.

3.4 SOIL VAPOR POINT AND OUTDOOR AIR SAMPLING

EA will sample two existing soil vapor points (SVP-1 and SVP-2) and collect one outdoor air sample. All vapor samples will be collected and analyzed as described in the Supplemental PDI Investigation Letter Work plan (EA 2024) to identify subsurface soil vapor conditions and general outdoor air quality at the site.

3.5 SUB-SLAB SOIL GAS INSTALLATION AND SAMPLING

EA will install and sample two temporary sub-slab soil gas points (SSG-1 and SSG-2) within the interior of the DBR Plumbing warehouse located on the site. The soil gas points will be installed to determine if vapors from the VOC groundwater plume located adjacent to the structure are migrating to the interior of the warehouse and potentially affecting employees who work inside. Sub-slab gas points will be installed and sampled as described in the Supplemental PDI Investigation Letter Work Plan (EA 2024).

3.6 WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

EA is responsible for the proper storage, handling, and disposal of IDW, including personal protective equipment (PPE) as well as solids and liquids generated during groundwater sampling, in accordance with EA's Generic FAP (EA 2023b). All downhole sampling equipment will be decontaminated between each well. Decontamination fluids and monitoring well purge water will be collected and containerized for disposal by a waste disposal contractor. Associated IDW disposal will be conducted by a NYSDEC call-out contractor.

Accordingly, handling and disposal will be as follows:

- Liquids generated from contaminated equipment decontamination that exhibit visual staining, sheen, or discernable odors will be collected in drums or other containers at the point of generation. They will be stored in the staging area. A licensed waste subcontractor will remove the drums and dispose of at an off-site location.

- Liquid generated during well purging or a decontamination activity that does not exhibit visible staining, sheen, or discernable odors will be containerized and staged on-site until a NYSDEC call-out contractor removes the drums and disposes of them at an off-site location.

- Used protective clothing and equipment that is suspected to be contaminated with hazardous waste will be placed in plastic bags, packed in 55-gallon ring-top drums, and transported to the drum staging area.

- Non-contaminated trash and debris will be placed in trash bags and disposed of at an off-site location.

4. POTENTIAL HAZARD ANALYSIS

Based on the field activities detailed in **Section 3**, the following potential hazard conditions may be anticipated. Further details regarding each hazard are presented in **Section 3** of the Generic HASP.

- Personnel may be injured during physical lifting and handling of equipment, construction materials, or containers. Additionally, personnel may encounter slip, trip, and fall hazards associated with sampling activities. Precautionary measures should be taken in accordance with the Generic HASP (EA 2023a) and this HASP Addendum.

- Hand tools will be used during field operations (i.e., hammer, screwdriver, Sawzall, etc.). Tools should be inspected prior to use and used for the proper function.

- Proper hand PPE (i.e., cut resistant gloves) should be worn during field activities. Proper hand PPE should be determined prior to work activities and documented in the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA).

- Field operations conducted during the summer months can impose heat stress on field personnel conducting strenuous activities during unseasonably hot weather days. Because wearing PPE can increase the risk of developing heat stress, workers must be capable of recognizing the signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses and be able to recognize these signs and symptoms in both themselves and their co-workers.

- Field operations conducted during the winter months can impose excessive heat loss to personnel conducting strenuous activities during unseasonably cold weather days and can impose cold-related illness symptoms during unseasonably cold weather days or when the wind chill is high. In addition, heavy rains, electrical storms, and high winds may create extremely dangerous situations for employees.

- The use of mechanical and construction equipment such as Geoprobes®, drill rigs, front loaders, dump trucks, backhoes, excavators, and bobcats can create a potential for crushing and pinching hazards due to movement and positioning of the equipment. In addition, the ambient noise levels around heavy equipment machinery can cause disorientation and reduced awareness levels. Hard hats and steel toe boots are required when working around this type of equipment.

- Work around large equipment and traffic often creates excessive noise. Noise can cause workers to be startled, annoyed, or distracted; can cause physical damage to the ear, pain, and temporary and/or permanent hearing loss; and can interfere with communication. If workers are subjected to noise exceeding an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level of 85 decibels, hearing protection will be selected with an appropriate noise reduction rating to comply with 29 CFR 1910.95 and to reduce noise below levels of concern.

— If the sound level from equipment to be used is below the criteria listed above, then no hearing protection is required.

— Recommended to research equipment manufacturer to see if sound level pressures are published to assist in determining proper hearing protection for employees.

— If sound level pressures are not known for equipment, then the SSHO will be required to use a sound level meter to measure sound level pressures around equipment and then require or make adjustments to hearing protection.

- Entry into a confined space in support of this project is not anticipated and is forbidden.

  — SSHO will also inspect the areas where EA employees will be working and identify and label all potential confined spaces. The label placed on the potential confined space shall state, "entry not allowed."

- Field activities intended to define potential sources of environmental contamination often require employees to be in direct proximity or contact with hazardous substances. Employees may be exposed through inhalation of toxic dusts, vapors, or gases. Normal dust particulates from surficial soil may have absorbed toxic solvents, petroleum compounds, or toxic metal salts or metal particulates. The proposed work is not anticipated to generate nuisance odors or dust. Toxic materials contained in dusts or particulates can be ingested if eating, smoking, drinking, and gum chewing prior to personnel washing their hands and face or removing contaminated work clothing and PPE. Some chemicals may be absorbed directly through the skin. PPE, properly designed for the chemicals of concern, will always be provided and worn when a potential for skin contact is present.

- Site management activities intended to monitor remaining contamination often require employees to be in direct proximity or contact with hazardous substances. Groundwater sampling presents low risk and can be minimized through the use of PPE (nitrile gloves) and engineering controls (if required). Air monitoring equipment will be used to monitor airborne organic vapors.

- Biological hazards—Potential hazards may be present at the site due to bites from stray domestic and wild animals (to include rodents), spiders, bees, and other venomous anthropods. Potential hazards may also be present at the site in the form of poisonous plant life, which can result in skin rashes or abrasions. In the case of an animal or insect bite that can be serious or fatal, workers must seek immediate medical attention and report the incident to the SSHO prior to leaving the site. An employee known to be allergic or sensitive to poisonous insects should alert the Site Manager and SSHO.

- Subsurface utilities—The potential of encountering subsurface utilities exists when performing intrusive work (i.e., excavation or drilling). Subcontractors will notify Dig Safe New York prior to field activities so the agency can mark out utilities in the area/property.

The subcontractor will perform hand clearing to a depth of 5 ft bgs at each intrusive location, at a minimum.

- If any utilities exist at the intrusive location, then the location will be moved and hand cleared to 5 ft bgs.

- Additional resources may be utilized to clear location (i.e., geophysical survey) if deemed necessary.

- Subcontractors will also pay attention to any potential overhead utilities and make sure drilling equipment is located the appropriate distance away from utilities to prevent electrical current arcing.

- All subcontractors will be required to develop a comprehensive safety plan and implement it at the site. The safety plan should include all subcontractors' safety procedures and protocols with all associated supporting documents (i.e., safety forms, AHA forms, inspection forms, etc.). The safety plan should also be present at the site for EA's field representative and/or SSHO review.

  - Common AHAs used by EA field personnel are provided in **Appendix I** and should be reviewed prior to work each day. If any additional hazards are identified during field efforts, then the corresponding AHA should be updated.

- Subcontractors will perform various activities at the site and will be required to hold specific qualifications/certification, at a minimum. See list below:

  - Drilling and well installations

    - 40-hour OSHA HAZWOPER and 8-hour Annual OSHA Refresher training

    - Driller is qualified to performed work (i.e., competent person form signed off by supervisor)

    - Current on cardiopulmonary resuscitation/first aid

  - Geophysical and Land Surveyor

    - Field personnel is qualified to performed work (i.e., competent person form signed off by supervisor)

    - New York State licensed land surveyor

- IDW removal, transportation, and disposal from site
  - Current on all federal, state, and local licenses and permits
- Laboratory services
  - Hold current New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program certification

- The potential chemicals of concern present at the site include, but are not limited to, VOCs and SVOCs.

- Safety data sheets for chemicals that may be used on-site are provided in **Appendix H**.

5. GENERAL SAFETY PRACTICES

5.1 SAFE WORK PRACTICES

Safe work practices that will be followed by site workers include, but are not limited to, the following rules:

- Working before or after daylight hours without special permission is prohibited.
- Do not enter restricted or posted areas without permission from the SSHO.
- Smoking on-site is prohibited.
- Possessing, using, purchasing, distributing, or having controlled substances in their system throughout the day or during meal breaks is prohibited.
- Consuming or possessing alcoholic beverages is prohibited.
- Good housekeeping; employees will be instructed about housekeeping throughout field activities.
- Sitting or kneeling in areas of obvious contamination is prohibited.
- Avoid overgrown vegetation and tall grass areas.

5.2 DAILY STARTUP AND SHUTDOWN PROCEDURES

The following protocols will be followed daily prior to start of work activities:

- The SSHO will review site conditions to determine if modification of work and safety plans is needed.
- Personnel will be briefed and updated on new safety procedures as appropriate.
- Safety equipment will be checked for proper function.
- The SSHO will ensure that the first aid kit is adequately stocked and readily available.
- On-site equipment and supplies will be locked and secure.

5.3 TRAFFIC SAFETY AND PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION MEASURES

Work is expected to occur in close proximity to Erie Boulevard East. Traffic cones and caution tape will be used to establish a work zone.

The following protocols will be followed to protect the public while field activities are occurring:

- Cones and caution tape will be used around open boreholes/well vaults and adjacent work areas to prevent pedestrians from entering the work area.

- Drilling and sampling activities will avoid blocking pedestrian walkways, if a walkway is partially blocked due to sampling activities an alternate pathway will be provided.

- Well sampling activities will avoid blocking pedestrian walkways, if a walkway is partially blocked due to sampling activities an alternate pathway will be provided.

- When mobilizing a drill to the site, an individual that is not operating the drill rig will be directing pedestrians.

6. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Based upon currently available information, it is anticipated that Level D PPE will be required for currently anticipated conditions and activities. The PPE components for use during this project are detailed in the Generic HASP (EA 2023a). The components of Level D PPE are summarized below. Level D will be worn for initial entry on-site and for all activities and will consist of the following:

- Coveralls or appropriate work clothing
  - Insulated clothing, hats, etc. must be worn when temperatures or wind chill fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit
- High visibility clothing (e.g., clothing or vest with retroreflective material)
- Steel toe, steel shank safety boots/shoes that comply with American National Standards Institute Z41-1991
- Chemical resistant gloves (nitrile/neoprene) when contact with potentially contaminated soil or water is expected; hand protection needs to comply with to comply with OSHA 1910.138 standard
- Safety glasses with side shields to comply with OSHA 1926.102 standard
- Hearing protectors (during operations producing excessive noise) to comply with OSHA 1926.101 standard
- Hard hats (when overhead hazards are present or as required by the SSHO) to comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.135 standard

6.1 UPGRADE OR DOWNGRADE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT LEVEL

Procedures and levels for upgrades or downgrades to the PPE level required at the site are outlined in the Generic HASP (EA 2023a). Changes in PPE levels must be documented in the PPE Activity Report provided in **Appendix G** of this HASP Addendum.

If, at any time, the sustained level of total organic vapors in the worker breathing zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background (determined by photoionization detector measurements), site workers will evacuate the area and the condition will be brought to the attention of the SSHO. Efforts will be undertaken to mitigate the source of the vapors. Once the sustained level of total organic vapors decreases to below 5 ppm above background, site workers will be allowed to continue activities at the direction of the SSHO. If dust levels exceed the OSHA (EA 2023a) permissible exposure limit; dust masks will be worn by all on-site personnel until dust suppression using water methods reduce the levels.

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7. SITE CONTROL AND SECURITY

Only authorized personnel will be permitted to conduct field activities. Authorized personnel include those who have completed hazardous waste operations initial training, as defined under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120/29 CFR 1926.65, have completed their training or refresher training within the past 12 months, and have been certified by a physician as fit for hazardous waste operations. A list of staff and training is provided in **Appendix A**.

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8. SITE MONITORING

8.1 WORK AREA MONITORING

Specific compounds of concern for the Zip Zip Mini Market Site include VOCs and SVOCs. Permissible exposure limits applicable for site-related contaminants are presented in **Table 3.1** of the Generic HASP (EA 2023a). For intrusive work (i.e., during installation of soil borings), the work area will be monitored continuously with a photoionization detector and combustible gas indicator. Action levels and response actions are defined in **Section 8.1** of this HASP Addendum.

8.2 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

Community air monitoring activities will consist of a combination of continuous and periodic monitoring, which will be performed dependent upon the type of activity conducted at the site, as discussed in the following section. VOC monitoring will be performed using a MiniRAE 3000 or equivalent, which is capable of calculating instantaneous concentrations, 15-minute time-weighted averages, and an average of the previous running time period. These levels will be compared to the levels specified in **Section 8.3**.

8.2.1 Continuous Air Monitoring

Continuous monitoring for VOCs and particulates will be required for ground intrusive activities including soil boring, soil vapor point, and well installation (e.g., boring installation, construction, development, and completion) and management of IDW. Monitoring will take place at the perimeter of the exclusion zone and should include upwind and downwind concentrations at the start of each workday and as-needed thereafter (i.e., wind direction changes, change in work location, modification of exclusion zone, etc.). Weather conditions, including prevailing wind direction, will be observed and recorded for each day of activities.

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the work area at temporary particulate monitoring stations. Locations will be dependent on prevailing winds. The particulate monitoring will be performed using a Thermo MIE pDR-1000 DataRam or equivalent. The Thermo MIE pDR-1000 DataRam is real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (particulate matter [PM]-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The Thermo MIE pDR is equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition to using the Thermo MIE pDR-1000 DataRam, fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed during all work activities. If particulate concentrations are recorded at higher or equivalent concentrations at the upwind station during investigation activities then continuous air monitoring will be discontinued, as approved by NYSDEC representative.

8.2.2 Periodic Air Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities. Non-intrusive activities are anticipated to include the collection of groundwater and soil vapor samples, IDW management, and slug testing. Periodic monitoring during sample collection and slug testing will

consist of taking a reading as follows: upon arrival at a sample location, opening a well cap, during IDW management, and prior to leaving a sample location.

8.3 ACTION LEVELS AND RESPONSE

This subsection identifies the action levels and corresponding responses for concentrations of VOCs and particulates detected during the field activities.

8.3.1 Volatile Organic Compounds

VOCs and SVOCs were identified in soil and groundwater. VOC action levels are as follows:

- If ambient air concentrations of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceed 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background conditions (upwind concentrations), work activities will resume with continued monitoring.

- If the total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be stopped, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 ft downwind of the work zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less (but in no case less than 20 ft), is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

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

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

8.3.2 Particulates

If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 $\mu g/m^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 $\mu g/m^3$ above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls

are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 μg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

Similar to the VOC readings, all particulate readings will be recorded and be available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review.

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9. REFERENCES

EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate EA Science and Technology. 2023a. *Generic HASP for Work Assignments under NYSDEC Contract No. D009806*. Revision 02. March.

——. 2023b. *Generic Field Activities Plan for Work Assignments under NYSDEC Contract D009806. Rev 02.* March.

——. 2023c. *Pre-Design Investigation Letter Work Plan.* May.

——. 2024. *Supplemental Pre-Design Investigation Letter Work Plan.* March.

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Appendix A

Worker Training and Physical Examination Record

Worker Training and Physical Examination Record

SITE: Zip Zip Mini Market, Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, New York

Name	OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations Training		OSHA Hazardous Waste Supervisor Training	CPR (date of expiration)	First Aid (date of expiration)	Date of Last Physical Examination
	Initial	Annual				
EA PERSONNEL						
Emily Cummings	01/15/2014	01/11/24	—	01/04/2024 (01/17/2026)	01/02/2024 (01/17/2026)	11/01/2023
Thomas Robinson	10/17/2022	12/22/23	12/27/2022	01/17/2023 (01/17/2025)	01/17/2023 (01/17/2025)	11/02/2023
Edward Ashton	04/10/1992	11/06/2023	11/01/2002	02/07/2023 (02/07/2025)	02/07/2023 (02/07/2025)	10/04/2023
SUBCONTRACTOR OR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL						
To be determined	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prior to performing work at the site, this Health and Safety Plan Addendum must be reviewed and an agreement to comply with the requirements must be signed by all personnel, including contractors, subcontractors, and visitors. Contractors and subcontractors are ultimately responsible for ensuring that their own personnel are adequately protected. In signing this agreement, the contractors and subcontractors acknowledge their responsibility for the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan Addendum requirements. All personnel onsite shall be informed of the site emergency response procedures and any potential safety or health hazards of the operations.

Notes:
CPR = Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
EA = EA Engineering, P.C. and Its Affiliate EA Science and Technology
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Appendix B

Health and Safety Plan Addendum Review Record

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN ADDENDUM REVIEW RECORD

I have read the Health and Safety Plan Addendum for this site and have been briefed on the nature, level, and degree of exposure likely as a result of participation in this project. I agree to conform to all the requirements of this Plan.

SITE: Zip Zip Mini Market, Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, New York			
Name	**Signature**	**Affiliation**	**Date**

Appendix C

Site Entry and Exit Log

SITE ENTRY AND EXIT LOG

SITE: Zip Zip Mini Market, Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, New York				
Name	**Date**	**Time of Entry**	**Time of Exit**	**Initials**

Appendix D

Accident/Loss Report

ACCIDENT/LOSS REPORT

This report must be completed by the injured employee or supervisor and faxed to EA corporate headquarters within 24 hours of any accident. **Fax number: 410-771-1780.**

Note: Whenever an employee is sent for medical treatment for a work related injury or illness, **page 4 of this report** must accompany that individual to ensure that all invoices, bills, and correspondence are sent to Human Resources for a timely response.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		
Name of injured employee:		
Home address:		
Home telephone:		
Date of birth:	Age:	Sex: M F
Marital status:	Name of spouse (if applicable):	
Social security number:		Date of hire:
Number of dependents:		
Employee job title:	Department regularly employed:	
Was employee injured on the job: yes or no		
Primary language of employee:		

B. ACCIDENT/INCIDENT INFORMATION	
Date of accident:	Time of accident:
Reported to whom:	Name of supervisor:
Exact location where accident occurred (include street, city, state, and county):	
Explain what happened (include what the employee was doing at the time of the accident and how it occurred):	
Describe the injury and the specific part of the body affected (i.e., laceration, right hand, third finger):	
Object or substance that directly injured the employee:	
Number of days and hours employee usually works per week:	
Is the employee expected to lose at least one full day of work?	
Does the employee have a previous claim? yes or no	If yes, status? open or closed
Was the employee assigned to restricted duty? yes or no	If yes, describe:

ACCIDENT/LOSS REPORT

C. ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION INFORMATION
Was safety equipment provided? yes or no If yes, was it used? yes or no
Was an unsafe act being formed? yes or no If yes, describe:
Was a machine part involved? yes or no If yes, in what way?
Was the machine part defective? yes or no If yes, in what way?
Was a third party responsible for the accident/incident: yes or no If yes, list name, address, and telephone number.
Was the accident/incident witnessed? yes or no If yes, list name, address, and telephone number.

D. PROVIDER INFORMATION
Was first aid given onsite? yes or no
If yes, what type of medical treatment given?
Physician information (if medical attention was administered): Name: Address (include city, state, and zip): Telephone:
Hospital address (include name, address, city, state, zip code, and telephone number):
Was the employee hospitalized? yes or no If yes, on what date?
Was the employee treated as an outpatient, receive emergency treatment or ambulance service? yes or no
Please attach the physician's written return to work slip.
Note: A physician's return to work slip is required prior to allowing the worker to return to work.

E. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INFORMATION (complete if applicable)
Authority contacted and report number:
EA employee's vehicle year, make, and model:
V.I.N. Plate/tag number:
Owner's name and address:
Driver's name and address:
Relationship to insured?
Driver's license number?

ACCIDENT/LOSS REPORT

E. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT INFORMATION (continued)
Describe damage to ***your*** property:
Describe damage to ***other*** vehicle or property:
Other driver's name, address, and telephone:
Other driver's insurance company (include name, address and telephone number):
Location of other vehicle?
Name, address, and telephone of other injured parties:
Witness (include name, address, and telephone number):
Witness's statement:
Witness (include name, address, and telephone number):
Witness's statement:

F. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Name of supervisor:
Date of this report:
Report prepared by:
I have read this report and the contents as to how the accident/loss occurred are accurate to the best of my knowledge. Signature (injured employee): Date:

ACCIDENT/LOSS REPORT

I am seeking medical treatment for a work related injury/illness.
Please forward all bills/invoices/correspondence to:

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC
225 Schilling Circle
Suite 400
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21031

Attention: Michele Bailey

Human Resources

410-584-7000

Appendix E

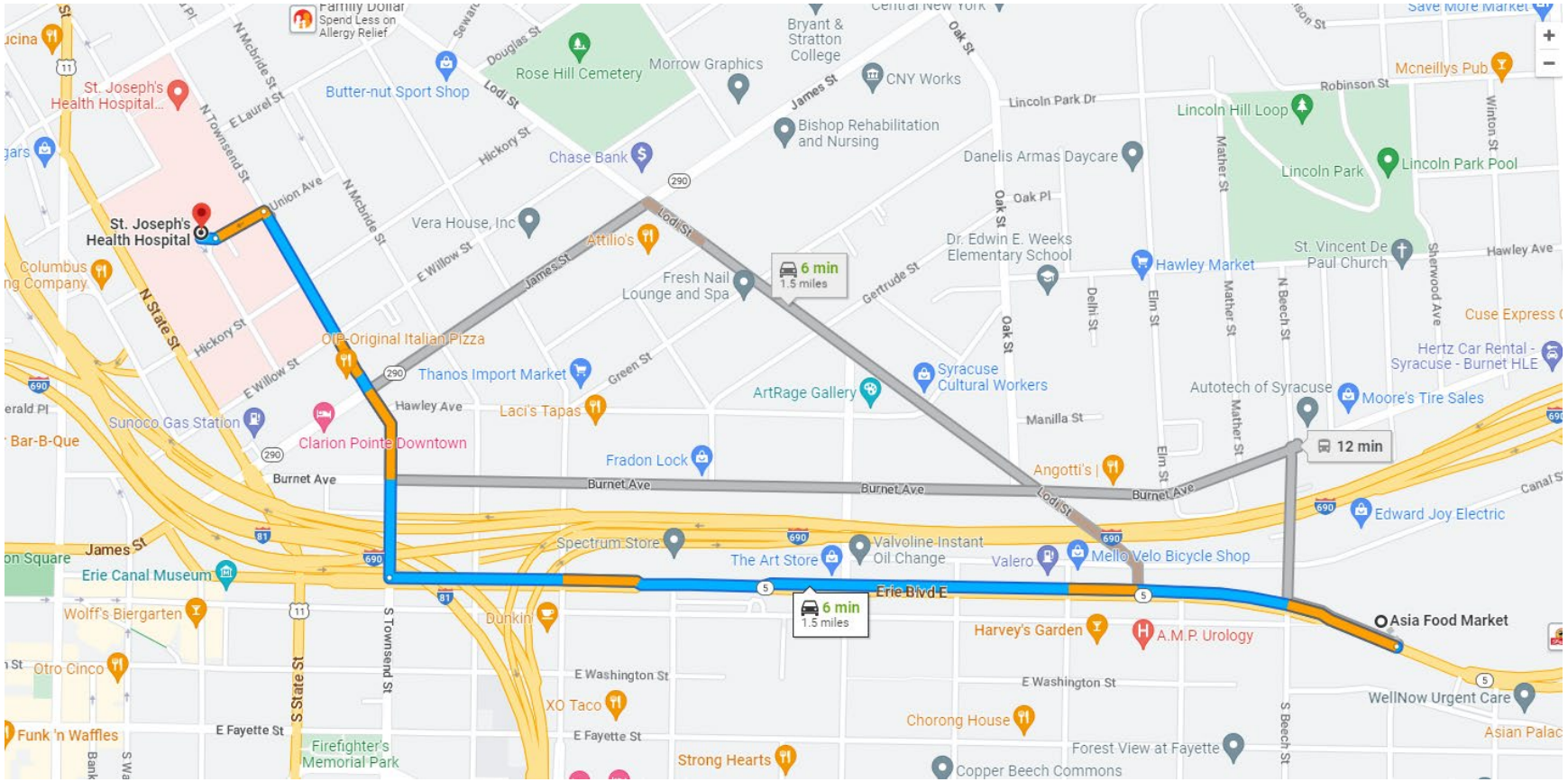
Emergency Telephone Numbers and Hospital Directions

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND HOSPITAL DIRECTIONS

Emergency Telephone Numbers

SITE: Zip Zip Mini Market, Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, New York	
Police	9-1-1
Fire	9-1-1
Ambulance	9-1-1
Hospital: St. Joseph's Health Hospital	315-448-5111
Poison Control	800-222-1222
Program Safety and Health Officer: ***Robert Marcase, CIH, CSP, CHMM***	410-329-5192
Program Manager: ***Donald Conan, P.E., P.G.***	315-877-7403 Cell
EA Project Manager ***Emily Cummings***	315-565-6553 Office 860-309-3837 Cell
In case of spill, contact ***James Hayward, P.E.***	315-565-6555 Office
EA Medical Services (Physician) ***All One Health Services***	800-229-3674
Site Manager/Site Health and Safety Officer: ***Edward Ashton***	315-565-6560 Office 315-551-1161 Cell
Site Engineer ***Thomas Robinson***	315-565-6559 Office 207-318-8414 Cell
In case of accident or exposure incident, contact Corporate Health and Safety Officer ***Robert Marcase, CIH, CSP, CHMM***	410-329-5192

Hospital Directions



1. Head northwest on Erie Blvd East toward E Water Street
2. Turn right on N. Townsend Street
3. Turn left onto Union Ave
4. Slight right onto Prospect Ave

Appendix F

Emergency Equipment Available On-Site

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE ON-SITE

Type of Equipment	Location
Communications Equipment	
Mobile Telephone	On Person
Medical Support Equipment	
First Aid Kits	In EA vehicle
Eye Wash Station	In EA vehicle
Firefighting Equipment	
Fire Extinguishers	In EA vehicle
Spill Equipment	
Absorbent Pads	In EA vehicle

Appendix G

Personal Protective Equipment Activity Record

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ACTIVITY RECORD

SITE: Zip Zip Mini Market, Erie Boulevard East, Syracuse, New York		
Weather Condition:		Onsite Hours: From
		To
Changes in Personal Protective Equipment Levels[(a)]	Work Operations	Reasons for Change
Site Health and Safety Plan Violations	Corrective Action Specified	Corrective Action Taken (yes/no)
Observations and Comments:		
Completed by: _____ Site Health and Safety Officer Date		
(a) Only the Site Health and Safety Officer may change personal protective equipment levels, using only criteria specified in the Health and Safety Plan Addendum.		

Appendix H

Safety Data Sheets

SAFETY DATA SHEET
BENTONITE

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME	BENTONITE
APPLICATION	Viscosifier.
SUPPLIER	M-I Drilling Fluids UK Ltd, Pocra Quay, Footdee, Aberdeen. AB11 5DQ T -44 (0)1224-584336 F -44 (0)1224-576119
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE	+44(0)208 762 8322

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	EC No.	CAS-No.	Content	Classification
BENTONITE	215-108-5	1302-78-9	80 - 95%	-
QUARTZ, CRYSTALLINE SILICA	238-878-4	14808-60-7	2 -15%	Xn;R20.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases are Displayed in Section 16

COMPOSITION COMMENTS

This material is a naturally occurring mineral. The Data Shown is in accordance with the latest EC Directives. This product contains a small quantity of quartz, crystalline silica. Prolonged and repeated exposure to concentrations of crystalline silica exceeding the maximum exposure limit may lead to chronic lung disease such as silicosis.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not regarded as a health or environmental hazard under current legislation.

HUMAN HEALTH

This product contains a small quantity of quartz. IARC Monographs, Vol.68, 1997, concludes that there is sufficient evidence that inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or crystobalite from occupational sources causes cancer in humans. IARC classification Group 1.

4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

INGESTION

First aid is not normally required. Rinse mouth thoroughly. Drink plenty of water.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

EYE CONTACT

Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN FIRE

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

SPILL CLEAN UP METHODS

Shovel into dry containers. Cover and move the containers. Flush the area with water. May be slippery when wet.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

USAGE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid handling which leads to dust formation. Provide good ventilation. Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation may be required .

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Store at moderate temperatures in dry, well ventilated area.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Std	LT - ppm	LT - mg/m3	ST - ppm	ST - mg/m3
QUARTZ, CRYSTALLINE SILICA	WEL		0.3 mg/m3 resp. dust		
BENTONITE			4 mg/m3 resp. dust		

INGREDIENT COMMENTS

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits * OSHA PELs for Mineral Dusts containing crystalline silica are 10 mg/m3 / (%SiO2+2) for quartz and 1/2 the calculated quartz value for cristobalite and tridymite. NUI = Nuisance Dust. WEL TWA 4mg/m3 respirable dust, 10mg/m3 total dust.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

ENGINEERING MEASURES

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection must be used if air contamination exceeds acceptable level. Dust filter P3 (for especially fine dust/powder).

HAND PROTECTION

No specific hand protection noted, but gloves may still be advisable. For prolonged or repeated skin contact use suitable protective gloves . Rubber or plastic.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear dust resistant safety goggles where there is danger of eye contact.

OTHER PROTECTION

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Provide eyewash station.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	Powder, dust		
COLOUR	Cream to Grey		
ODOUR	Odourless		
SOLUBILITY	Insoluble in water		
RELATIVE DENSITY	2.3 - 2.6 20	BULK DENSITY	769 - 833 kg/m3
pH-VALUE, CONC. SOLUTION	9 - 10		

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

Stable under normal temperature conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid wet and humid conditions.

MATERIALS TO AVOID

No incompatible materials noted.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

No specific hazardous decomposition products noted.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALATION

Dust may irritate respiratory system or lungs. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

INGESTION

May cause discomfort if swallowed.

SKIN CONTACT

Powder may irritate skin.

EYE CONTACT

Particles in the eyes may cause irritation and smarting.

HEALTH WARNINGS

This product contains small quantities of quartz. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. Because of quantity and composition, the health hazard is small.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. Contact M-I Swaco's QHSE Department for ecological information.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS

Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical. Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

GENERAL	The product is not covered by international regulation on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK PHRASES

NC	Not classified.

SAFETY PHRASES

NC	Not classified.

UK REGULATORY REFERENCES

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988. Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging) Regulations. IARC Monographs, Vol.68, 1997.

EU DIRECTIVES

Dangerous Substance Directive 67/548/EEC. Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EEC.

GUIDANCE NOTES

Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.

16 OTHER INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

HMIS Health - 1 HMIS Flammability - 1 HMIS Physical Hazard - 0 E - Safety glasses, Gloves, Dust Respirator

INFORMATION SOURCES

Material Safety Data Sheet, Misc. manufacturers. Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, Tenth Revised Edition, United Nations.

REVISION COMMENTS

The following sections have been revised: 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Revised by Bill Cameron

ISSUED BY

Sam Hoskin

REVISION DATE	23-09-05
REV. NO./REPL. SDS GENERATED	2
SDS NO.	10609

RISK PHRASES IN FULL

R20	Harmful by inhalation.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0290MAR019
Revision Date: 06/01/2016

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel

Synonym: #2 Diesel; No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel 15 ppm Sulfur Max; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel No. 2 15 ppm Sulfur Max; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel No. 2 15 ppm Sulfur Max with Polar Plus; No. 2 Diesel, Motor Vehicle Use, Undyed; No. 2 Diesel, Motor Vehicle Use, Undyed, with Polar Plus; ULSD No. 2 Diesel 15 ppm Sulfur Max; ULSD No. 2 Diesel 15 ppm Sulfur Max with Polar Plus; No. 2 MV 15 Diesel; No. 2 MV 15 Diesel with Polar Plus; No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Dyed 15 ppm Sulfur Max; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel No. 2 Dyed 15 ppm Sulfur Max; Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel No. 2 Dyed 15 ppm Sulfur Max with Polar Plus; No. 2 Diesel, Tax Exempt-Motor Vehicle Use, Dyed; No. 2 Diesel, Tax Exempt-Motor Vehicle Use, Dyed, with Polar Plus; ULSD No. 2 Diesel Dyed 15 ppm Sulfur Max; ULSD No. 2 Diesel Dyed 15 ppm Sulfur Max, with Polar Plus; No. 2 MV 15 Diesel Dyed; #2 MV 15 CFI Diesel; #2 MV 15 CFI Diesel Dyed; No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel (TxLED); No. 2 MV 15 Diesel Dyed, with Polar Plus; No. 2 NRLM 15 Diesel Dyed; No.2 NRLM Diesel Dyed; No. 2 MV 500 ppm TxLED; No.2 Low Emission Low Sulfur Diesel; No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel (TxLED) 500 ppm Sulfur Max; No. 2 Heating Oil 5000 NMA Unmarked; NEMA No. 2 Heating Oil; Heating Oil, No. 2 Low Sulfur 5000 ppm; No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Dyed with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel; Ultra Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Dyed with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel; No. 2 Diesel Dyed with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel 15 ppm Sulfur Max; No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel; Ultra Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel; No. 2 Diesel with <6% Renewable Diesel Fuel 15 ppm Sulfur Max; Garyville Export Diesel; Export Diesel, Garyville; Diesel Fuel, Export Garyville; #2 Motor Vehicle ULSD 15 ppm with 0-5% Renewable Diesel; Marathon No. 2 ULSD with 0-5% Renewable Fuel with R100; Marathon No. 2 ULSD with 0-5% Renewable Fuel with R99; No. 2 Heating Oil 2000 ppm Sulfur Max, Clear (Undyed) Unmarked;Ultra Low Sulfur Heating Oil 15 ppm Sulfur Max, Clear (Undyed) Unmarked; ULS Heating Oil 15 ppm Clear (Undyed) Unmarked; ULS HO 15 ppm CLR; Ultra-Low Sulfur Heating Oil (<= 15ppm, Undyed); No. 2 Heating Oil 2000 ppm Sulfur Max, Dyed Unmarked; No. 2 Heating Oil 2000 ppm Sulfur Max, Dyed Marked; Ultra Low Sulfur Heating Oil 15 ppm Sulfur Max, Dyed Unmarked; Ultra Low Sulfur Heating Oil 15 ppm Sulfur Max, Dyed Marked;15 ppm Sulfur Heating Oil Grade 67; 15 PPM Heating Oil; 15 PPM Dyed Heating Oil; 0291MAR019; 0306MAR019; 0308MAR019; 0334MAR019; 0335MAR019; 0336MAR019; 0337MAR019; 0340MAR019;

Chemical Family: Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

Recommended Use: Fuel.
Restrictions on Use: All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address:

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070

Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs (thymus, liver, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Appearance Yellow to Red Liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Hydrocarbon

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel is a complex mixture of paraffins, cycloparaffins, olefins and aromatic hydrocarbon chain lengths predominantly in the range of eleven to twenty carbons. May contain up to 5% Renewable Diesel. May contain small amounts of dye and other additives (<0.15%) which are not considered hazardous at the concentration(s) used. May contain a trace amount of benzene (<0.01%). Contains a trace amount of sulfur (<0.0015%)

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	68476-34-6	50-100
Kerosine, Petroleum	8008-20-6	0-50
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear	928771-01-1	0-5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.3-2.6

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact: Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.

Eye Contact: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects: Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse effects to the thymus, liver, and bone marrow.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes To Physician: INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products
Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics
FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA	Health 1	Flammability 2	Instability 0	Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. All contaminated surfaces will be slippery.

Protective equipment: Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency procedures: Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.

Methods and materials for containment: Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.

Methods and materials for cleaning up: Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions: NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists

from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage Conditions: Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
No. 2 Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	100 mg/m³ TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-	-
Kerosine, Petroleum 8008-20-6	200 mg/m³ TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-	-
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear 928771-01-1	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m³	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m³ STEL	250 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or with inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection:	Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.
Skin and body protection:	Wear neoprene, nitrile or PVA gloves to prevent skin contact. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.
Respiratory protection:	Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
Hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Yellow to Red Liquid
Color	Yellow to Red
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No data available.

Property	**Values (Method)**
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	154-366 °C / 310-691 °F (ASTM D86)
Flash Point	58-76 °C / 136-168 °F (ASTM D93)
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Explosion limits:	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	No data available.
Vapor Density	No data available.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.82-0.86 (ASTM D4052)
Water Solubility	No data available.
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	1.90-3.32 cSt @ 40°C (ASTM D445)
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	No data available.
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye contact Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing, stinging, and redness.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
No. 2 Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Kerosine, Petroleum 8008-20-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear 928771-01-1	-	-	>1 - <5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m³ (Rat) 1 h

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

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES WITH CRACKED STOCKS: Light cracked distillates have been shown to be carcinogenic in animal tests and have tested positive with in vitro genotoxicity tests. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

DIESEL EXHAUST: The combustion of diesel fuels produces gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur, and hydrocarbons that can be irritating and hazardous with overexposure. Long-term occupational overexposure to diesel exhaust and diesel exhaust particulate matter has been associated with an increased risk of respiratory disease, including lung cancer, and is characterized as a “known human carcinogen” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), as “a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen” by the National Toxicology Program, and as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans” by the EPA, based upon animal and occupational exposure studies. However, uncertainty exists with these classifications because of deficiencies in the supporting occupational exposure/epidemiology studies, including reliable exposure estimates. Lifetime animal inhalation studies with pulmonary overloading exposure concentrations of diesel exhaust emissions have produced tumors and other adverse health effects. However, in more recent long-term animal inhalation studies of diesel exhaust emissions, no increase in tumor incidence and in fact a substantial reduction in adverse health effects along with significant reductions in the levels of hazardous material emissions were observed and are associated with fuel composition alterations coupled with new technology diesel engines.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects None known.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
No. 2 Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Kerosine, Petroleum 8008-20-6	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear 928771-01-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene	Confirmed animal	Possible human carcinogen	Reasonably anticipated to	Not Listed

91-20-3	carcinogen (A3)	(2B)	be a human carcinogen	

Reproductive toxicity None known.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Respiratory system. Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Thymus. Liver. Bone marrow.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
No. 2 Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	-	96-hr LC50 = 35 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	-	48-hr EL50 = 6.4 mg/l Daphnia magna
Kerosine, Petroleum 8008-20-6	72-hr EL50 = 5.0-11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LL50 = 18-25 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EL50 = 1.4-21 mg/l Invertebrates
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear 928771-01-1	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues
This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes
Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal
The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal
Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Fuel Oil, No. 2
UN/Identification No:	NA 1993
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	III

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Diesel Fuel
UN/Identification No:	UN 1202
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	NA
Kerosine, Petroleum	NA
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear	NA
Naphthalene	NA

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	NA
Kerosine, Petroleum	NA
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear	NA
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	None
Kerosine, Petroleum	None
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear	None
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

No. 2 Diesel Fuel

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 2444
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2444 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Kerosine, Petroleum

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1091
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1091 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Naphthalene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02

New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	B3,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Kerosine, Petroleum	B3,D2B	1%
Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear	B3,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%

Note: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

Revision Date: 06/01/2016

Revision Note:

Disclaimer

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0130MAR019
Revision Date: 05/14/2015

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Regular Unleaded Gasoline With Ethanol

Synonym: Regular Unleaded Gasoline With Alcohol
Chemical Family: Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

Recommended Use: Fuel.
Use Restrictions: All others.

Supplier Name and Address:

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070

Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous according to the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Appearance Clear or Colored Liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Strong Hydrocarbon

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

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Gasoline is a complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having molecular chains ranging in length from four to ten carbons. May contain small amounts of dye and other additives (>0.02%) which are not considered hazardous at the concentrations used.

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Gasoline	86290-81-5	100
Toluene	108-88-3	0.9-13.5
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	5.7-10
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	1.8-9
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.9-4.5
Benzene	71-43-2	0.45-3.2
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-2.7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.45-1.8
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1-0.5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

General advice In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact: Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.

Eye Contact: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects: Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.
Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.

Hazardous combustion products
Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

NFPA: Health 1 Flammability 3 Instability 0 Special Hazards -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Protective Equipment: Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency Procedures: Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.

Environmental precautions:	Ethanol in gasoline phase seperates in contact with water. Monitor downstream for dissolved ethanol or other appropriate indicators. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
Methods and materials for containment:	Contain liquid with sand or soil.
Methods and materials for cleaning up:	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage Conditions:	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Gasoline 86290-81-5	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	-	300 ppm TWA 900 mg/m³ TWA 500 ppm STEL 1500 mg/m³ STEL	-
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	100 ppm TWA 375 mg/m³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 560 mg/m³ STEL	500 ppm
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm STEL	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m³	1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m³ TWA	3300 ppm
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 655 mg/m³ STEL	900 ppm
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	25 ppm TWA	-	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m³ TWA	-
Benzene 71-43-2	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard at 29 CFR 1910.1028) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	25 ppm Ceiling 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	500 ppm
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m³	50 ppm TWA 180 mg/m³ TWA	1100 ppm
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m³ TWA 125 ppm STEL 545 mg/m³ STEL	800 ppm
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m³	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m³ STEL	250 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection: Use nitrile rubber, viton or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection: Approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators should be worn for exposures to any components exceeding the established exposure limits. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear or Colored Liquid
Color	Clear or Colored
Odor	Strong Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No available data.

Property	**Values (Method)**
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No available data.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	32-225 °C / 90-437 °F
Flash Point	-45.5 °C / -50 °F
Evaporation Rate	No available data.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%)	
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.6
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.4
Vapor Pressure	403-776 mm Hg@ 100°F
Vapor Density	3-4
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.70-0.77
Water Solubility	Negligible
Solubility in other solvents	No available data.
Partition Coefficient	2.13-4.5
Decomposition temperature:	No available data.
pH:	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature	C.A. 257 °C / 495 °F
Kinematic Viscosity	No available data.
Dynamic Viscosity	No available data.
Explosive Properties	No available data.
Softening Point	No available data.
VOC Content (%)	100%
Density	5.9-6.3 lbs/gal
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation Irritating to the respiratory system. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye contact Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute Toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Gasoline 86290-81-5	14000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	8390 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	18,000 mg/m^3 (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	17.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m^3 (Rat) 1 h

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

BENZENE: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer and other diseases of the blood forming organs including Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML), and Aplastic Anemia (AA), an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). Findings from a case control study of workers exposed to benzene was reported during the 2009 Benzene Symposium in Munich included an increase in Acute Myeloid Leukemias and Non-Hodgkins Lymphoid Neoplasms (NHLN) of the subtype follicular lymphoma (FL) in some occupational categories. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of AA have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and minor skeletal variations. Benzene has been classified as a proven human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC. The current proposed IARC classification for benzene is summarized as follows: Sufficient evidence for Acute Myeloid Leukemia; limited evidence for Acute Lymphatic Leukemia, Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and Multiple Myeloma.

NAPHTHAS: In a large epidemiological study on over 15,000 employees at several petroleum refineries and amongst residents located near these refineries, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed in association with gasoline exposures (a similar material). In a similar study, no increased risk of kidney cancer was observed among petroleum refinery workers, but there was a slight trend in the incidence of kidney cancers among service station employees, especially after a 30-year latency period. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

TOLUENE: Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Abuse of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate longterm exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest longterm exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals have been largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system were observed in animal

studies following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

ETHYLBENZENE: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). The incidence of tumors was also elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of post-implantation deaths following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals have demonstrated evidence of ototoxicity (hearing loss) following exposure levels as low as 300 ppm for 5 days. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland.

XYLENES, ALL ISOMERS: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, nervous system damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross overexposure. Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure: Impaired neurological function was reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

C9 AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS: A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

N-HEXANE: Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve

damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. Testicular atrophy and partial to full loss of the germ cell line were observed in sub-chronic high-dose inhalation studies of laboratory rodents. These effects appeared irreversible. Rodent reproduction studies have shown evidence of reduced fetal weight but no frank malformations.

PENTANES: Studies of pentane isomers in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels (roughly 10 vol.%) may induce cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

ETHANOL: Repeated ingestion of ethanol can result in alcohol abuse, causing behavioral changes, memory loss, impaired judgement, decreased appetite, irregular heartbeats, and decreased fertility. Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethanol has also been associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and liver. Ethanol ingestion by pregnant women can cause miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth and fetal alcohol syndrome. In males, acute and chronic alcohol ingestion may affect gonadal hormone levels. It may also affect the liver, kidney, brain, blood and cardiovascular system.

CARBON MONOXIDE: is a chemical asphyxiant with no warning properties (such as odor). At 400-500 ppm for 1 hour headache and dyspnea may occur. If activity is increased, symptoms of overexposure may include nausea, irritability, increased respiration, tinnitus, sweating, chest pain, confusion, impaired judgement, dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, ataxia, irregular heart beat, cyanosis and pallor. Levels in excess of 1000 ppm can result in collapse, loss of conciousness, respiratory failure and death. Extremely high concentrations (12,800 ppm) can cause immediate unconsciousness and death in 1-3 minutes. Repeated anoxia can lead to central nervous system damage and peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in the fingers, amnesia, and mental deterioration and possible congestive heart failure. Damage may also occur to the fetus, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, cardiovascular system and other organs.

COMBUSTION ENGINE EXHAUST: Chronic inhalation studies of gasoline engine exhaust in mice, rats and hamsters did not produce any carcinogenic effects. Condensates/extracts of gasoline engine exhaust produced an increase in tumors compared to controls when testing by skin painting, subcutaneous injection, intratracheal instillation or implantation into the lungs.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs & Symptoms Nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity Cancer designations are listed in the table below.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possibly Carcinogenic (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Not Classifiable (A4)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Carcinogenic (1) Alcoholic Beverages	Known to be human carcinogen - Alcoholic Beverage Consumption	Not Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Not Classifiable (A4)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Respiratory system. Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Gasoline 86290-81-5	72-hr EC50 = 56 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Rainbow trout (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 7.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
Toluene 108-88-3	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	-	96-hr LC50 >1,000 mg/l Rainbow Trout (static) 96-hr LC50 >100 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 >1,000 mg/l Daphnia magna
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	72-hr EC50 = 11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 8 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr LC50 = 3.82 mg/l Daphnia magna
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.19-8.28 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 6.14 mg/L Daphnia magna
Benzene 71-43-2	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)
n-Hexane 110-54-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	72-hr EC50 = 1.7-7.6 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 4 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 1-4 mg/L Daphnia magna
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The presence of ethanol in this product may impede the biodegradation of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater, resulting in elongated plumes of these constituents.

Bioaccummulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues
This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes
Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal
The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal
Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper shipping name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing group:	II

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper shipping name:	Gasoline
UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing group:	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Gasoline	NA
Toluene	NA
Ethyl Alcohol	NA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	NA
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	NA
n-Hexane	NA
Ethylbenzene	NA
Naphthalene	NA

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Gasoline	NA
Toluene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Ethyl Alcohol	NA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	10 lb final RQ 4.54 kg final RQ
n-Hexane	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Gasoline	None
Toluene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethyl Alcohol	None
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0 % de minimis concentration
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	None
Benzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
n-Hexane	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethylbenzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Gasoline

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0957
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0957 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present

New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Toluene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Developmental toxicity, initial date 1/1/91 Female reproductive toxicity, initial date 8/7/09
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1866
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree; Teratogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1866 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Ethyl Alcohol

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/29/11 (in alcoholic beverages) Carcinogen, initial date 7/1/88 (when associated with alcohol abuse) Developmental toxicity, initial date 10/1/87 (in alcoholic beverages)
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0844
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Teratogen
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree; Mutagen; Teratogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed.
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Xylene (mixed isomers)

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 2014
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold all isomers
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2014 TPQ: 500 lb

Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1929
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed.
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

Benzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87 Developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97 Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin); Carcinogen (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree; Mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0197 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	10 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

n-Hexane

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1340
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1340 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present

New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Ethylbenzene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0851
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; flammable - Third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0851 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Naphthalene

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: "This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Gasoline	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Toluene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Ethyl Alcohol	B2,D2B	0.1%
Xylene (mixed isomers)	B2,D2A,D2B	m-, o-isomers 1.0%; p-isomer 0.1%
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	B3	1
Benzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
n-Hexane	B2,D2A,D2B	1%
Ethylbenzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%

NOTE: Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety
Revision Date: 05/14/2015

Revision Note:

Disclaimer

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

Fisher Scientific

Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 24-Aug-2009 **Revision Date** 10-Jan-2017 **Revision Number** 3

1. Identification

Product Name **Hydrochloric Acid**

Cat No. : **A144-212; A144-212LC; A144-500; A144-500LB; A144-500LC; A144-612GAL; A144C-212; A144C-212EA; A144P-19; A144P-20; A144S-212; A144S-212EA; A144S-500; A144SI-212**

Synonyms Muriatic acid

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Supplier
Fisher Scientific UK
Bishop Meadow Rd
Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5RG Great Britain
Tel: 01509 231166

Emergency Telephone Number
CHEMTREC®, Inside the USA: 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC®, Outside the USA: 001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/irritation	Category 1 B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Target Organs - Respiratory system.	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep only in original container
Response
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
Spills
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store in corrosive resistant polypropylene container with a resistant inliner
Store in a dry place
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
None identified

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Water	7732-18-5	62-65
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	35-38

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects Causes burns by all exposure routes. Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media Substance is nonflammable; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media No information available

Flash Point No information available
Method - No information available

Autoignition Temperature No information available
Explosion Limits
Upper No data available
Lower No data available
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Corrosive Material. Causes burns by all exposure routes. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

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

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
3	0	0	N/A

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Environmental Precautions Should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest.

Storage Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Corrosives area.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Hydrochloric acid	Ceiling: 2 ppm	Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m³ (Vacated) Ceiling: 5 ppm (Vacated) Ceiling: 7 mg/m³	IDLH: 50 ppm Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m³

Component	Quebec	Mexico OEL (TWA)	Ontario TWAEV
Hydrochloric acid	Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7.5 mg/m³	Ceiling: 5 ppm Ceiling: 7 mg/m³	CEV: 2 ppm

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH IDLH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

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

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless
Odor	pungent
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	< 1
Melting Point/Range	-35 °C / -31 °F
Boiling Point/Range	57 °C / 135 °F @ 760 mmHg
Flash Point	No information available
Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	125 mbar @ 20 °C
Vapor Density	1.27
Specific Gravity	1.18
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	1.8 mPa.s @ 15°C
Molecular Formula	HCl.H2O
Molecular Weight	36.46

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard None known, based on information available

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Excess heat.

Incompatible Materials Metals, Strong oxidizing agents, Bases, sodium hypochlorite, Amines, Fluorine, Cyanides, Alkaline

Hazardous Decomposition Products Hydrogen chloride gas

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Oral LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Dermal LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Vapor LC50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 20 mg/l.

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Water	-	Not listed	Not listed
Hydrochloric acid	238 - 277 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	1.68 mg/L (Rat) 1 h

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

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

Irritation Causes burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

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

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Water	7732-18-5	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

IARC: (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Group 1 - Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2A - Probably Carcinogenic to Humans
Group 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Respiratory system

STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

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

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Hydrochloric acid	-	282 mg/L LC50 96 h Gambusia affinis mg/L LC50 48 h Leucscus idus	-	56mg/L EC50 72h Daphnia

Persistence and Degradability Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name Hydrochloric acid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No UN1789
Proper Shipping Name Hydrochloric acid
Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

15. Regulatory information

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Water	X	X	-	231-791-2	-		X	-	X	X	X
Hydrochloric acid	X	X	-	231-595-7	-		X	X	X	X	X

Legend:
X - Listed
E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.
F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.
N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.
P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance
R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.

S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule
T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B).
Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.
Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	35-38	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

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

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Hydrochloric acid	X	5000 lb	-	-

Clean Air Act

Component	HAPS Data	Class 1 Ozone Depletors	Class 2 Ozone Depletors
Hydrochloric acid	X		-

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Not applicable

Component	Specifically Regulated Chemicals	Highly Hazardous Chemicals
Hydrochloric acid	-	TQ: 5000 lb

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Hydrochloric acid	5000 lb	5000 lb

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

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Water	-	-	X	-	-
Hydrochloric acid	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Department of Transportation

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

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
This product contains the following DHS chemicals:

Component	DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard
Hydrochloric acid	0 lb STQ (anhydrous); 11250 lb STQ (37% concentration or greater)

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

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

WHMIS Hazard Class D1A Very toxic materials
E Corrosive material

16. Other information

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

Creation Date 24-Aug-2009
Revision Date 10-Jan-2017
Print Date 10-Jan-2017
Revision Summary SDS sections updated; 2; 3; 11
Disclaimer
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Isopropyl Alcohol (Isopropanol)

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Isopropyl Alcohol (Isopropanol)

Chemical name : Isopropyl alcohol

Other means of identification : propan-2-ol; 2-Propanol; isopropanol; isopropyl alcohol

Product use : Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.

Synonym : propan-2-ol; 2-Propanol; isopropanol; isopropyl alcohol

SDS # : 001105

Supplier's details : Airgas USA, LLC and its affiliates
259 North Radnor-Chester Road
Suite 100
Radnor, PA 19087-5283
1-610-687-5253

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : 1-866-734-3438

Section 2. Hazards identification

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

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May form explosive mixtures with air.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Precautionary statements

General : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Response : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance

Chemical name : Isopropyl alcohol

Other means of identification : propan-2-ol; 2-Propanol; isopropanol; isopropyl alcohol

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 67-63-0

Product code : 001105

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
propan-2-ol	100	67-63-0

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention

Section 4. First aid measures

immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Frostbite : Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

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

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : 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 : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
propan-2-ol	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).** TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).** TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

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 : Liquid. [COLORLESS LIQUID WITH THE ODOR OF RUBBING ALCOHOL]

Color : Colorless.

Molecular weight : 60.11 g/mole

Molecular formula : C3-H8-O

Boiling/condensation point : 83°C (181.4°F)

Melting/freezing point : -90°C (-130°F)

Critical temperature : Not available.

Odor : Alcohol-like.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: 11.7°C (53.1°F)

Burning time : Not applicable.

Burning rate : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : 1.7 (butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not available.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 2%
Upper: 12%

Vapor pressure : 4.4 kPa (33.002681467 mm Hg) [room temperature]

Vapor density : 2.1 (Air = 1)

Specific Volume (ft ^{3}/lb) : 1.2739

Gas Density (lb/ft ^{3}) : 0.785

Relative density : 0.79

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Solubility : Not available.

Solubility in water : Not available.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : 0.05

Auto-ignition temperature : 456°C (852.8°F)

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

SADT : Not available.

Viscosity : Not available.

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 : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatibility with various substances : Highly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids and moisture.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous polymerization : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
propan-2-ol	LC50 Inhalation Gas. LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rat Rabbit Rat	45248 ppm 12800 mg/kg 5000 mg/kg	1 hours - -

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
propan-2-ol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
propan-2-ol	-	3	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
propan-2-ol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

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 : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness

Skin contact : No specific data.

Ingestion : No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
propan-2-ol	Acute LC50 1400000 to 1950000 µg/l Marine water Acute LC50 4200 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha	48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
propan-2-ol	0.05	-	low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. 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. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	Mexico	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1219	UN1219	UN1219	UN1219	UN1219
UN proper shipping name	ISOPROPANOL OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	ISOPROPANOL; OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	ISOPROPANOL OR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	ISOPROPANOL (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	ISOPROPANOL
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environment	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	**Limited quantity** Yes. **Packaging instruction** **Passenger aircraft** Quantity limitation: 5 L **Cargo aircraft** Quantity limitation: 60 L **Special provisions** IB2, T4, TP1	**Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index** 1 **Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index** 5	-	-	**Passenger and Cargo Aircraft**Quantity limitation: 5 L **Cargo Aircraft Only** Quantity limitation: 60 L **Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft** Quantity limitation: 1 L

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

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
propan-2-ol	100	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	100
Supplier notification	Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	100

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

State regulations

Massachusetts : This material is listed.

New York : This material is not listed.

New Jersey : This material is listed.

Pennsylvania : This material is listed.

Canada inventory : This material is listed or exempted.

International regulations

Section 15. Regulatory information

International lists : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: This material is listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
Korea inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

Canada

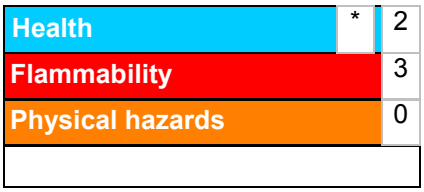
WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is not listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

Canada Label requirements : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

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



Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910. 1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

Section 16. Other information

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History

Date of printing : 5/20/2015.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/20/2015.

Date of previous issue : 10/28/2014.

Version : 0.02

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United NationsACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA – American Industrial Hygiene Association
CAS – Chemical Abstract Services
CEPA – Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (EPA)
CFR – United States Code of Federal Regulations
CPR – Controlled Products Regulations
DSL – Domestic Substances List
GWP – Global Warming Potential
IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organisation
Inh – Inhalation
LC – Lethal concentration
LD – Lethal dosage
NDSL – Non-Domestic Substances List
NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
TDG – Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations
TLV – Threshold Limit Value
TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
WEEL – Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
WHMIS – Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

References : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

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

according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), and GHS

Effective date: 05/12/2015 **Revision:** 05/12/2015

LIQUINOX

1 Identification of the Substance/mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: LIQUINOX

Application of the substance / the preparation: Hand detergent.

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

No additional information available.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn St., Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603
Phone: 914-948-4040

Further information obtainable from: Product Safety Department.

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

ChemTel Inc.: (800)255-3924, +1 (813)248-0585

2 Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC:

GHS07

Skin Irrit. 2, H315: Causes skin irritation.

Information concerning particular hazards for human 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 the latest editions of the EU-lists, and extended by company and literature data

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

Hazard pictograms:

GHS07

Signal word: Warning

Hazard-determining components of labelling:

Alkyl benzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt.

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Hazard statements:
H315: Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statements:

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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

Other Hazard description:
WHMIS-classification and symbols:
D2B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)

Health = 1
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)

HEALTH	1
FIRE	0
REACTIVITY	0

Health = 1
Fire = 0
Reactivity = 0

2.3 Other hazards
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.

3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.2 Chemical characterization: Mixture
Description: Hazardous ingredients of mixture listed below.

Identifying Nos.	Description	Wt. %
CAS: 68081-81-2	Alkyl benzene sulfonic acid, sodium salt	10 - 25%
CAS: 1300-72-7 EINECS: 215-090-9	Sodium xylene sulphonate	2.5 - 10%
CAS: 84133-50-6	Alcohol Ethoxylate	2.5 - 10%
CAS: 68603-42-9 EINECS: 271-657-0	Coconut diethanolamide	2.5 - 10%
CAS: 17572-97-3 EINECS: 241-543-5	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tripotassium salt	2.5 - 10%

Additional information: For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.

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4 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information:

Take affected persons out into the fresh air.

After inhalation:

Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.

After skin contact:

Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly for 30 minutes. If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.

After eye contact:

Remove contact lenses if worn.

Rinse opened eye for at least 30 minutes under running water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Immediately consult a doctor.

After swallowing:

Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately. Rinse out mouth and then drink plenty of water.

A person vomiting while laying on their back should be turned onto their side.

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

Irritating, all routes of exposure.

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

No additional information available.

5 Firefighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing agents:

CO2, powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

No additional information available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

Protective equipment:

Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.

Wear fully protective suit.

6 Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Particular danger of slipping on leaked/spilled product.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Dilute with plenty of water.

Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).

Clean the affected area carefully; suitable cleaners are: Warm water

Dispose contaminated material as waste according to item 13. Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information

7 Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

No special precautions are necessary if used correctly.

Information about fire - and explosion protection:

No special measures required.

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7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
Storage:
Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.
Information about storage in one common storage facility: No special requirements.
Further information about storage conditions: None

7.3 Specific end use(s): No additional information available.

8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters
Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:
The product does not contain any relevant quantities of materials with critical values that have to be monitored at the workplace.

Additional information: The lists valid during the making were used as basis.

8.2 Exposure controls:
Personal protective equipment:
General protective and hygienic measures:
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
Respiratory protection:
Not required under normal conditions of use.
Protection of hands:


Protective gloves

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product. Selection of the glove material should be based on the penetration time, rates of diffusion and the degradation of the glove material.

Material of gloves:
The selection of a suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on the quality, and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Penetration time of glove material:
The exact break through time has to be determined by the manufacturer of the protective gloves. DO NOT exceed the breakthrough time set by the Manufacturer.
For long term contact, gloves made of the following materials are considered suitable:
Butyl rubber, BR
Nitrile rubber, NBR
Natural rubber (NR)
Neoprene gloves
Eye protection:


Safety glasses
Goggles recommended during refilling.

Body protection: Protective work clothing

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LIQUINOX

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

General Information:	
Appearance:	
Form:	Liquid
Color:	Light Yellow
Odor:	Odorless
Odor threshold:	Not determined.
pH-value:	8.5
Change in condition:	
Melting point/Melting range:	Not determined.
Boiling point/Boiling range:	100°C
Flash point:	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not applicable.
Ignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
Self-igniting:	Product is not selfigniting.
Danger of explosion:	Product does not present an explosion hazard.
Explosion limits:	
Lower:	Not determined.
Upper:	Not determined.
Vapor pressure at 20°C:	23 hPa
Density:	1.08 g/cm³
Relative density:	Not determined.
Vapor density:	Not determined.
Evaporation rate:	Not determined.
Solubility in / Miscibility with water:	Fully miscible.
Segregation coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined.
Viscosity:	
Dynamic:	Not determined.
Kinematic:	Not determined.
Solvent content:	
Organic solvents:	Not determined.
Solids content:	Not determined.
9.2 Other information:	No additional information available.

10 Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity:

10.2 Chemical stability:

Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:

No decomposition if used according to specifications.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Reacts with strong oxidizing agents. Reacts with strong acids.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

No additional information available.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

No additional information available.

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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
Sulphur oxides (SOx)
Nitrogen oxides

11 Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects:
Toxicity data: Toxicity data is available for mixture:
Primary irritant effect:
On the skin: Irritating to skin and mucous membranes.
On the eye: Strong irritant with the danger of severe eye injury.
Sensitization: No sensitizing effects known.
Additional toxicological information:
The product shows the following dangers according to the calculation method of the General EU Classification Guidelines for Preparations as issued in the latest version: Irritant

12 Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:
Aquatic toxicity: No additional information available.
12.2 Persistence and degradability: Biodegradable.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: Does not accumulate in organisms.
12.4 Mobility in soil: No additional information available.
Additional ecological information:
General notes:
Water hazard class 1 (German Regulation) (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water.
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
Must not reach sewage water or drainage ditch undiluted or un-neutralized.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
PBT: Not applicable.
vPvB: Not applicable.
12.6 Other adverse effects: No additional information available.

13 Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods:
Recommendation:
Smaller quantities can be disposed of with household waste.
Small amounts may be diluted with plenty of water and washed away. Dispose of bigger amounts in accordance with Local Authority requirements.
The surfactant used in this product complies with the biodegradability criteria as laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents. Data to support this assertion are held at the disposal of the competent authorities of the Member States and will be made available to them, at their direct request or at the request of a detergent manufacturer.
Uncleaned packaging:
Recommendation: Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
Recommended cleansing agents: Water, together with cleansing agents, if necessary.

14 Transport Information

14.1 UN-Number:
DOT, ADR, ADN, IMDG, IATA: Not Regulated

14.2 UN proper shipping name:
DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA: Not Regulated

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es):
DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA:
Class: Not Regulated
Label: -

14.4 Packing group:
DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA: Not Regulated

14.5 Environmental hazards:
Marine pollutant: No

14.6 Special precautions for user: Not applicable.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable.

UN "Model Regulation": Not Regulated

15 Regulatory Information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:
United States (USA):
SARA:
Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances): None of the ingredient is listed.
Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings): None of the ingredient is listed.
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): All ingredients are listed.

Proposition 65 (California):
Chemicals known to cause cancer: None of the ingredient is listed.
Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females: None of the ingredient is listed.
Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males: None of the ingredient is listed.
Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity: None of the ingredient is listed.

Carcinogenic Categories:
EPA (Environmental Protection Agency): None of the ingredient is listed.
TLV (Threshold Limit Value established by ACGIH): None of the ingredient is listed.
NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health): None of the ingredient is listed.
OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration): None of the ingredient is listed.
Canadá:
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): All ingredients are listed.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%): None of the ingredient is listed.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%): None of the ingredient is listed.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

16 Other Information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Relevant phrases:
H315: Causes skin irritation.

Safety Data Sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), and GHS

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LIQUINOX

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods.
DOT: US Department of Transportation.
IATA: International Air Transport Association.
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA).
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA).
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds (USA, EU).
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent.
LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent.

SDS Created by:
Global Safety Management, Inc.
10006 Cross Creek Blvd
Tampa, FL, 33647
Tel: 1-844-GSM-INFO (1-844-476-4636)
Website: www.GSMSDS.com

Fisher Scientific

Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Creation Date 12-Mar-2009 **Revision Date** 28-Nov-2016 **Revision Number** 5

1. Identification

Product Name **Nitric acid (65 - 70%)**

Cat No. : **A198C-212, A200-212, A200-212LC, A200-500, A200-500LC, A200-612GAL, A200C-212, A200S-212, A200S-212LC, A200S-500, A200SI-212, A467-1, A467-2, A467-250, A467-500, A483-212; S719721**

Synonyms Azotic acid; Engraver's acid; Aqua fortis

Recommended Use Laboratory chemicals.

Uses advised against No Information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company
Fisher Scientific
One Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
Tel: (201) 796-7100

Emergency Telephone Number
CHEMTREC®, Inside the USA: 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC®, Outside the USA: 001-703-527-3887

2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Oxidizing liquids	Category 3
Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/irritation	Category 1 A
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Target Organs - Respiratory system.	

Label Elements

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
May intensify fire; oxidizer
May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary Statements
Prevention
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep/Store away from clothing/ other combustible materials
Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles
Keep only in original container
Response
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Inhalation
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
Eyes
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Ingestion
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting
Fire
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction
Spills
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
Storage
Store locked up
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store in corrosive resistant polypropylene container with a resistant inliner
Store in a dry place
Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant
Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
None identified

3. Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	65 - 70
Water	7732-18-5	30 - 35

4. First-aid measures

General Advice Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eye Contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Immediate medical attention is required.

Skin Contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Call a physician immediately.

Inhalation If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Remove from exposure, lie down. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Clean mouth with water. Call a physician immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects Causes burns by all exposure routes. Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media CO_2, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media No information available

Flash Point Not applicable
Method - No information available

Autoignition Temperature No information available

Explosion Limits
Upper No data available
Lower No data available

Oxidizing Properties Oxidizer

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No information available
Sensitivity to Static Discharge No information available

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. The product causes burns of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Oxidizer: Contact with combustible/organic material may cause fire. May ignite combustibles (wood paper, oil, clothing, etc.).

Hazardous Combustion Products
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) 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. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability	Physical hazards
4	0	0	OX

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.

Environmental Precautions Should not be released into the environment. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.

Methods for Containment and Clean Up Soak up with inert absorbent material. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling Use only under a chemical fume hood. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not ingest. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

Storage Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Do not store near combustible materials.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Nitric acid	TWA: 2 ppm STEL: 4 ppm	(Vacated) TWA: 2 ppm (Vacated) TWA: 5 mg/m³ (Vacated) STEL: 4 ppm (Vacated) STEL: 10 mg/m³ TWA: 2 ppm TWA: 5 mg/m³	IDLH: 25 ppm TWA: 2 ppm TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 4 ppm STEL: 10 mg/m³

Component	Quebec	Mexico OEL (TWA)	Ontario TWAEV
Nitric acid	TWA: 2 ppm TWA: 5.2 mg/m³ STEL: 4 ppm STEL: 10 mg/m³	TWA: 2 ppm TWA: 5 mg/m³ STEL: 4 ppm STEL: 10 mg/m³	TWA: 2 ppm STEL: 4 ppm

Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH IDLH: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures Use only under a chemical fume hood. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Skin and body protection Long sleeved clothing.

Respiratory Protection Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Hygiene Measures Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. For environmental protection remove and wash all contaminated protective equipment before re-use. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear Colorless, Light yellow
Odor	Strong Acrid
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	< 1.0 (0.1M)
Melting Point/Range	-41 °C / -41.8 °F
Boiling Point/Range	Not applicable
Flash Point	Not applicable

Evaporation Rate	No information available
Flammability (solid,gas)	Not applicable
Flammability or explosive limits	
Upper	No data available
Lower	No data available
Vapor Pressure	0.94 kPa (20°C)
Vapor Density	No information available
Specific Gravity	1.40
Solubility	miscible
Partition coefficient; n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No information available
Decomposition Temperature	No information available
Viscosity	No information available
Molecular Formula	HNO3
Molecular Weight	63.02

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactive Hazard Yes

Stability Oxidizer: Contact with combustible/organic material may cause fire.

Conditions to Avoid Incompatible products. Combustible material. Excess heat. Exposure to air or moisture over prolonged periods.

Incompatible Materials Combustible material, Strong bases, Reducing agents, Metals, Powdered metals, Organic materials, Aldehydes, Alcohols, Cyanides, Ammonia, Strong reducing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

11. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

Product Information

Oral LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Dermal LD50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 2000 mg/kg.

Vapor LC50 Based on ATE data, the classification criteria are not met. ATE > 20 mg/l.

Component Information

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Nitric acid	Not listed	Not listed	LC50 = 2500 ppm. (Rat) 1h
Water	-	Not listed	Not listed

Toxicologically Synergistic Products No information available

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

Irritation Causes severe burns by all exposure routes

Sensitization No information available

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

Component	CAS-No	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Water	7732-18-5	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Mutagenic Effects No information available

Reproductive Effects No information available.

Developmental Effects No information available.

Teratogenicity No information available.

STOT - single exposure Respiratory system
STOT - repeated exposure None known

Aspiration hazard No information available

Symptoms / effects,both acute and delayed Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation: Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated

Endocrine Disruptor Information No information available

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

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Do not empty into drains. Large amounts will affect pH and harm aquatic organisms.

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Microtox	Water Flea
Nitric acid	Not listed	LC50: = 72 mg/L, 96h (Gambusia affinis)	Not listed	Not listed

Persistence and Degradability Miscible with water Persistence is unlikely based on information available.
Bioaccumulation/ Accumulation No information available.

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility.

Component	log Pow
Nitric acid	-2.3

13. Disposal considerations

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

14. Transport information

DOT

UN-No UN2031
Proper Shipping Name NITRIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Subsidiary Hazard Class 5.1
Packing Group II

TDG

UN-No UN2031
Proper Shipping Name NITRIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Subsidiary Hazard Class 5.1
Packing Group II

IATA

UN-No UN2031
Proper Shipping Name NITRIC ACID
Hazard Class 8
Subsidiary Hazard Class 5.1
Packing Group II

IMDG/IMO

UN-No	UN2031
Proper Shipping Name	NITRIC ACID
Hazard Class	8
Subsidiary Hazard Class	5.1
Packing Group	II

15. Regulatory information

All of the components in the product are on the following Inventory lists: X = listed

International Inventories

Component	TSCA	DSL	NDSL	EINECS	ELINCS	NLP	PICCS	ENCS	AICS	IECSC	KECL
Nitric acid	X	X	-	231-714-2	-		X	X	X	X	X
Water	X	X	-	231-791-2	-		X	-	X	X	X

Legend:
X - Listed
E - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent order under TSCA.
F - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA.
N - Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its inventory name but is considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.
P - Indicates a commenced PMN substance
R - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 risk management rule under TSCA.
S - Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule
T - Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
XU - Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e. Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B).
Y1 - Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.
Y2 - Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA 12(b) Not applicable

SARA 313

Component	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	65 - 70	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

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

CWA (Clean Water Act)

Component	CWA - Hazardous Substances	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants
Nitric acid	X	1000 lb	-	-

Clean Air Act Not applicable

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Component	Specifically Regulated Chemicals	Highly Hazardous Chemicals
Nitric acid	-	TQ: 500 lb

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive

Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Nitric acid	1000 lb	1000 lb

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

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Component	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Nitric acid	X	X	X	X	X
Water	-	-	X	-	-

U.S. Department of Transportation

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

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
This product contains the following DHS chemicals:

Component	DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard
Nitric acid	2000 lb STQ

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

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

WHMIS Hazard Class
C Oxidizing materials
E Corrosive material
D2B Toxic materials

16. Other information

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

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Print Date 28-Nov-2016
Revision Summary This document has been updated to comply with the US OSHA HazCom 2012 Standard replacing the current legislation under 29 CFR 1910.1200 to align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

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

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name:

1. Sakrete Portland Cement
   Product Code: 65150087 (47lb)
2. Sakrete Type S Masonry Cement
   Product Code: 65150085

1.2 RECOMMENDED USE OF CHEMICAL AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

Use: Various.

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Name/Address: Oldcastle Architectural Inc.
900 Ashwood Parkway, Suite 600
30338 Atlanta, GA - USA

Telephone Number: 800-334-0784 Tech Service 8:00 to 5:00 Eastern, Mon.-Fri.

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Emergency Telephone Number: For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
1-800-424-9300 [USA] / +1 703-527-3887 [CAN]

Date of Preparation: January 31, 2018 **Version #:** 1.0

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL

Hazard class

Acute toxicity 4 (Oral)
Skin irritation 2
Serious eye damage 1
Skin sensitization 1
Carcinogenicity 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure 3
Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure 1

2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard Pictogram:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement: Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye

damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause cancer. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust.

Response: If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Rinse mouth. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

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

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hazards not otherwise classified: Not applicable.

60.0 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

This product is a hazardous chemical as defined by NOM-018-STPS-2000.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 MIXTURES

Ingredient	UN #	H / F/ R / *	CAS No	Wt. %
Portland cement	Not available.	1/0/0	65997-15-1	60 - 100
Ferric oxide	UN1376	1/0/0	1309-37-1	10 - 30
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Not available.	Not available.	14808-60-7	3 - 7
Calcium oxide	UN1910	3/0/1	1305-78-8	3 - 7
Gypsum	UN3077	Not available.	13397-24-5	3 - 7
Calcium carbonate	Not available.	1/0/0	1317-65-3	3 - 7
Magnesium oxide	UN1418	2/0/0	1309-48-4	3 - 7

The exact percentage (concentration) of chemicals has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

* Per NOM-018-STPS-2000

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 4: FIRST- AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AID MEASURE

Eye: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician if irritation develops and persists.
Inhalation:	If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED

Eye:	Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Skin:	Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Inhalation:	May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion:	Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENTS NEEDED

Note to Physicians:	Symptoms may not appear immediately.
Specific Treatments:	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Treat for surrounding material.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Not available.

5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL

Products of Combustion:	May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

5.3 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to

unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.2 METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING - UP

Methods for Containment: Contain spill, then place in a suitable container. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Methods for Cleaning-Up: Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

Handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. Avoid generating and breathing dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Handle and open container with care. When using do not eat or drink. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. (See section 8)

General Hygiene Advice: Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

Storage: Keep out of the reach of children. Store in dust-tight, dry, labeled containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Do not store in an area equipped with emergency water sprinklers. (See section 10)

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS

Exposure Guidelines

Occupational Exposure Limits		
Ingredient	**OSHA-PEL**	**ACGIH-TLV**
Portland cement	15 mg/m³ (total); 5 mg/m³ (resp)	1 mg/m³ (no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica, respirable fraction)
Ferric oxide	10 mg/m³	5 mg/m³ (iron oxide fume; dust as Fe)
Silica, crystalline, quartz	((10 mg/m³)/(%SiO_2+2) TWA (resp)) ((30 mg/m³)/(%SiO_2+2) TWA (total)) ((250)/(%SiO_2+5) mppcf TWA (resp))	0.025 mg/m³
Calcium oxide	5 mg/m³	2 mg/m³
Gypsum	15 mg/m³ TWA (poussière totale) 5 mg/m³ TWA (fraction respirable)	10 mg/m³
Calcium carbonate	15 mg/m³ (total); 5 mg/m³ (resp)	10 mg/m³
Magnesium oxide	15 mg/m³	10 mg/m³

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASSURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

Eye/Face Protection: Wear approved eye (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles) / face (face shield) protection.

Skin Protection:

Hand Protection: Wear suitable waterproof gloves.

Body Protection: Wear suitable waterproof protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

General Health and Safety Measures: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Powder.
Color:	Not available.
Odor:	Not available.
Odor Threshold:	Not available.
Physical State:	Powder.
pH:	12 - 13
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	Not available.
Flash Point:	Not available.
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability:	Not Flammable.
Lower Flammability/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Upper Flammability/Explosive Limit:	Not available.
Vapor Pressure:	Not available.
Vapor Density:	Not available.
Relative Density/Specific Gravity:	Not available.
Solubility:	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Not available.

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Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.

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Viscosity:	Not available.
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	Not available.
VOC content, wt. %:	0%, Not applicable; 0 wt, Not applicable.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY

Stable under normal storage conditions. Keep dry in storage.

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Incompatible materials. Moisture.

10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acid, ammonium salts and aluminum metal.

10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Likely Routes of Exposure: Skin contact, skin absorption, eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion.

Symptoms related to physical/chemical/toxicological characteristics:

Eye: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture. Skin contact during hydration may slowly develop sufficient heat that may cause severe burns possibly resulting in permanent injury. Do not allow product to harden around any body part or allow continuous, prolonged contact with skin. Handling can cause dry skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Acute Toxicity:

Ingredient	IDLH	LC50	LD50
Portland cement	5000 mg/m^3	Not available.	Not available.
Ferric oxide	2500 mg Fe/m^3	Not available.	Oral >10000 mg/kg, rat
Silica, crystalline,	Ca [25 mg/m^3 (cristobalite, tridymite) 50 mg/m^3 (quartz, tripoli)]	Not available.	Oral 500 mg/kg, rat

quartz			
Calcium oxide	25 mg/m^3	Not available.	Oral 500 mg/kg, rat
Gypsum	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

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Calcium carbonate	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Magnesium oxide	750 mg/m^3	Not available.	Oral >5000 mg/kg, rat

Calculated overall Chemical Acute Toxicity Values		
LC50 (inhalation)	**LD50 (oral)**	**LD50 (dermal)**
Not available.	1603.8 mg/kg, rat	Not available.

Ingredient	**Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen (NTP, IARC, OSHA, ACGIH, CP65)***
Portland cement	G-A4
Ferric oxide	G-A4, I-3
Silica, crystalline, quartz	G-A2, I-1, N-1, CP65
Calcium oxide	Not listed.
Gypsum	Not listed.
Calcium carbonate	Not listed.
Magnesium oxide	G-A4

11.2 DELAYED, IMMEDIATE, AND CHRONIC EFFECTS OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage. May cause burns in the presence of moisture.

Respiratory Sensitization: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Sensitization: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

STOT-Single Exposure: May cause respiratory irritation.

Chronic Health Effects: Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This product is not classified as a mutagen.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Developmental: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Fertility: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-Repeated Exposure: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Aspiration Hazard:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Toxicologically Synergistic Materials:	Not available.

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Other Information: Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ECOTOXICITY

Acute/Chronic Toxicity: No ecological consideration when used according to directions. Normal dilution of this product to drains, sewers, septic systems and treatment plants is not considered environmentally harmful.

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Not available.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Bioaccumulation: Not available.

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

Not available.

12.5 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS

Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Disposal Method: This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations.

Other disposal recommendations: Not available.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 UN NUMBER

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

14.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS (ES)

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.4 PACKING GROUP

DOT	TDG	NOM-004-SCT2-1994
Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

14.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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Not available.

14.6 TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL 73/78 AND THE IBC CODE

Not available.

14.7 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/ LEGISLATIONS SPECIFIC FOR THE CHEMICAL

US: MSDS prepared pursuant to the Hazard Communication Standard (CFR29 1910.1200) HazCom 2012

Mexico: MSDS prepared pursuant to NOM-018-STPS-2000.

SARA Title III				
Ingredient	**Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)**	**Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)**	**CERCLA RQ (lbs.)**	**Section 313**
Portland cement	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Ferric oxide	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Calcium oxide	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Gypsum	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Calcium carbonate	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Magnesium oxide	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.

State Regulations

California Proposition 65:

This product contains Crystalline Silica, Quartz and may also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Global Inventories

Ingredient	**USA TSCA**
Portland cement	Yes.
Ferric oxide	Yes.
Silica, crystalline, quartz	Yes.
Calcium oxide	Yes.
Gypsum	No.
Calcium carbonate	Yes.
Magnesium oxide	Yes.

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association:	
Health:	3
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0

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HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System	
Health:	3*
Fire:	1
Reactivity:	0

Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme

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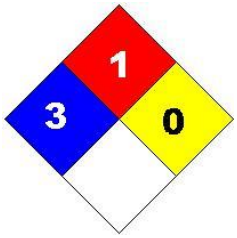
Mexico Classification:



Blue = Health Red = Flammability Yellow = Reactivity White = Special

Hazard Rating: 0 = minimal, 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe, 4 = extreme

SOURCE AGENCY CARCINOGEN CLASSIFICATIONS:

CP65	**California Proposition 65**
OSHA (O)	**Occupational Safety and Health Administration.**
ACGIH (G)	**American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.** A1 - Confirmed human carcinogen. A2 - Suspected human carcinogen. A3 - Animal carcinogen. A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. A5 - Not suspected as a human carcinogen.
IARC (I)	**International Agency for Research on Cancer.** 1 - The agent (mixture) is carcinogenic to humans. 2A - The agent (mixture) is probably carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. 2B - The agent (mixture) is possibly carcinogenic to humans; there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans in the absence of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. 3 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. 4 - The agent (mixture, exposure circumstance) is probably not carcinogenic to humans.
NTP (N)	**National Toxicology Program.** 1 - Known to be carcinogens. 2 - Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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Disclaimer: We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind. The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for the user's own particular use.

Prepared by: Nexreg Compliance Inc.
Phone: (519) 488-5126
www.nexreg.com

Prepared for: Oldcastle Architectural Inc.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

End of Safety Data Sheet

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS): NATURAL SAND

SECTION I –IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	TRADE NAME	OTHER SYNONYMS
Natural Sand	Sand	Construction Aggregate

RECOMMENDED USE AND RESTRICTION ON USE
Used for construction purposes
This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications.

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER INFORMATION
Martin Marietta Materials
4123 Parklake Ave
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612
Phone: 919-781-4550

For additional health, safety or regulatory information and other emergency situations, call 919-781-4550

SECTION II – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION:
Category 1A Carcinogen
Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) following repeated exposures
Category 2B Eye Irritant

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS:
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to lungs, kidneys and autoimmune system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
Causes eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Do not handle until the safety information presented in this SDS has been read and understood.
Do not breathe dusts or mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke while manually handling this product.
If swallowed: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit.
If on skin: Rinse skin with soap and water.
If inhaled excessively: 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, and continue rinsing.
If exposed, concerned, unwell or irritation of the eyes, skin, mouth or throat/nasal passage persist or occur later: Get medical attention.
Wear eye protection and respiratory protection following this SDS, NIOSH guidelines and other applicable regulations.
Avoid creating dust when handling, using or storing. Use with adequate ventilation to keep exposure below recommended exposure limits.

Dispose of product in accordance with local, regional, national or international regulations.

Please refer to Section XI for details of specific health effects of the components.

SECTION III – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO	% by weight (approx)
Natural Sand	None	100
Silicon Dioxide, SiO_2 (1)	7631-86-9	>1

(1): The composition of SiO_2 may be up to 100% crystalline silica, content of this material varies naturally

SECTION IV – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If excessive inhalation occurs, remove to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

EYES: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Occasionally lift the eyelid(s) to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing. Beyond flushing, do not attempt to remove material from the eye(s). Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

SKIN: Rinse skin with soap and water after manually handling and wash contaminated clothing if there is potential for direct skin contact. Contact a physician if irritation persists or develops later.

INGESTION: If gastrointestinal discomfort occurs and if person is conscious, give a large quantity of water and induce vomiting; however, never attempt to make an unconscious person drink or vomit. Get medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: There are generally no signs or symptoms of exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Often, chronic silicosis has no symptoms. The symptoms of chronic silicosis, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. The symptoms of acute silicosis which can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as 6 months, are the same as those associated with chronic silicosis; additionally, weight loss and fever may also occur. The symptoms of scleroderma, an autoimmune disease, include thickening and stiffness of the skin, particularly in the fingers, shortness of breath, difficulty swallowing and joint problems.

Direct skin and eye contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage. Inhalation of dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits. Repeated excessive exposure may cause pneumoconiosis, such as silicosis and other respiratory effects.

SECTION V – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING AGENT
Not flammable; use extinguishing media compatible with surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents may cause fire and/or explosions (see Section X of this SDS).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS
None known	None known

SECTION VI – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
Persons involved in cleaning should first follow the precautions defined in Section VII of the SDS. Spilled materials, where dust can be generated, may overexpose cleanup personnel to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust and other components that may pose inhalation hazards. Do not dry sweep spilled material. Collect the material using a method that does not produce dust such as a High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) vacuum or thoroughly wetting down the dust before cleaning up. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section VIII including appropriate respirators during and following clean up or whenever airborne dust is present to ensure worker exposures remain below occupational exposure limits (OELs - Refer to Section VIII).

Place the dust in a covered container appropriate for disposal. Dispose of the dust according to federal, state and local regulations.

This product is not subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313, and 40 CFR 372.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORAGE

This product is not intended or designed for and should not be used as an abrasive blasting medium or for foundry applications. Follow protective controls set forth in Section VIII of this SDS when handling this product. Dust containing respirable crystalline silica may be generated during processing, handling and storage. Use good housekeeping procedures to prevent the accumulation of dust in the workplace.

Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not store near food or beverages or smoking materials.
Do not stand on piles of materials; it may be unstable.

Use adequate ventilation and dust collection equipment and ensure that the dust collection system is adequate to reduce airborne dust levels to below the appropriate OELs. If the airborne dust levels are above the appropriate OELs, use respiratory protection during the establishment of engineering controls. Refer to Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for further information.

In accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915.99, 1917.28, 1918.90, 1926.59, 1928.21), state, and/or local right-to-know laws and regulations, familiarize your employees with this SDS and the information contained herein. Warn your employees, your customers and other third parties (in case of resale or distribution to others) of the potential health risks associated with the use of this product and train them in the appropriate use of personal protective equipment and engineering controls, which will reduce their risks of exposure.

See also ASTM International standard practice E 1132-06, "Standard Practice for Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica."

For safe handling and use of this product for Hydraulic Fracturing, please see the OSHA/NIOSH Hazard Alert Worker Exposure to Silica during Hydraulic Fracturing DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012-166 (2012).
http://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/hydraulic_frac_hazard_alert.pdf

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne OELs for Components of Natural Sand:

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	MSHA/OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA	NIOSH REL
Silicon Dioxide, SiO_2 §	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 (R) 0.025 mg/m^3 (AL)	(R) 0.025 mg/m^3 #	(R) 0.05 mg/m^3 #

§ The OSHA OELs for respirable crystalline silica are listed in the table. As of June 28, 2018, the MSHA standard for respirable crystalline silica has not been changed but may be revised in the future. The MSHA PEL for dust containing crystalline silica (quartz) is based on the silica content of the respirable dust sample and is calculated as: 10 mg/m^3/(% SiO_2 +2). The MSHA PEL for crystalline silica as tridymite and cristobalite is one-half the PEL for crystalline silica (quartz).
# The ACGIH and NIOSH limits are for crystalline silica (quartz), independent of the dust concentration. The ACGIH TLV for crystalline silica as cristobalite is equal to the TLV for crystalline silica as quartz. In 2005, ACGIH withdrew the TLV for crystalline silica as tridymite. The NIOSH REL for crystalline silica as cristobalite and tridymite is the same as for quartz. Refer to Section X for thermal stability information for crystalline silica (quartz).
AL: Action Level
(R): Respirable Fraction.

Airborne OELs for Inert/Nuisance Dust:

Standard	Respirable Dust	Total Dust
MSHA/OSHA PEL (as Inert or Nuisance Dust)	5 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3
ACGIH TLV (as Particles Not Otherwise Specified)	3 mg/m^3	*10 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated)	-	-

Note: The limits for Inert Dust are provided as guidelines. Nuisance dust is limited to particulates not known to cause systemic injury or illness.
* The TLV provided is for inhalable particles not otherwise specified.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
Ventilation: Use local exhaust, general ventilation or natural ventilation adequate to maintain exposures below appropriate exposure limits.

Other control measures: Respirable dust and crystalline silica levels should be monitored regularly. Dust and crystalline silica levels in excess of appropriate exposure limits should be reduced by implementing feasible engineering controls, including (but not limited to) dust suppression (wetting), ventilation, process enclosure and enclosed employee work stations.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION
Safety glasses with side shields should be worn as minimum protection. Dust goggles should be worn when excessively (visible) dusty conditions are present or are anticipated. If irritation persists, get medical attention immediately. There is potential for severe eye irritation if exposed to excessive concentrations of dust for those using contact lenses.

SKIN PROTECTION
Use appropriate protective gloves if manually handling the product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
Respirator Recommendations:

For respirable crystalline silica levels that exceed or are likely to exceed appropriate exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved particulate filter respirator must be worn. Respirator use must comply with applicable MSHA or OSHA standards, which include provisions for a user training program, respirator repair and cleaning, respirator fit testing, and other requirements. For additional information contact NIOSH at 1-800-356-4674 or visit website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg (search for crystalline silica). See also ANSI standard Z88.2 (latest revision) "American National Standard for Respiratory Protection," 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103, and 42 CFR 84.

NIOSH recommendations for respiratory protection include:
Up to 0.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100.
Up to 1.25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter.
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
Up to 2.5 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter.
(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter

SECTION VIII – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION, CONTD.

NIOSH recommendations for respiratory protection include, continued:
Up to 25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions (50 mg/m^3 for crystalline silica-quartz): A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode or any supplied-air respirator that has a full-face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

Escape from unknown or IDLH conditions: An air-purifying, full-face piece respirator with a high-efficiency particulate (100-series) filter or any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

If the workplace airborne crystalline silica concentration is unknown for a given task, conduct air monitoring to determine the appropriate level of respiratory protection to be worn. Consult with a certified industrial hygienist, your insurance risk manager or the OSHA Consultative Services group for detailed information. Ensure appropriate respirators are worn, as needed, during and following the task, including clean up or whenever airborne dust is present, to ensure worker exposures remain below OELs.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS
There are no known hazards associated with this material when used as recommended. Following the guidelines in this SDS are recognized as good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid skin and eye contact. Wash dust-exposed skin with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking and using toilet facilities. Wash work clothes after each use.

SECTION IX— PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE Natural Sand is a mixture of angular or round multicolored particles.	ODOR AND ODOR THRESHOLD Odorless and not applicable
pH AND VISCOSITY Not applicable	MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT Not applicable
BOILING POINT AND RANGE Not applicable	FLASH POINT AND FLAMMABILITY Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY/EXPLOSIVE LIMITS AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable	EVAPORATION RATE AND DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE Not applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE AND VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR Not applicable	SPECIFIC GRAVITY. 2.55-2.8
SOLUBILITY IN WATER Negligible	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: N-OCTANOL/WATER Not applicable

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY Stable	CONDITIONS TO AVOID Contact with incompatible materials (see below).

THERMAL STABILITY
If crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 870°C (1598°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as tridymite, and if crystalline silica (quartz) is heated to more than 1470°C (2678°F), it can change to a form of crystalline silica known as cristobalite.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)
Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride may cause fire and/or explosions.

SECTION X – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY, CONTD.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Silica dissolves in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas - silicon tetrafluoride.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
Not known to polymerize

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Effects: The information below represents an overview of health effects caused by overexposure to one or more components in natural sand.

Primary routes(s) of exposure: ■ Inhalation 🔄 Skin ■ Ingestion

EYE CONTACT: Direct contact with dust may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion. Conjunctivitis may occur.

SKIN CONTACT: Direct contact may cause irritation by mechanical abrasion.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not expected to be a significant route of exposure.

INGESTION: Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed during normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.

INHALATION: Dust may irritate nose, throat, mucous membranes and respiratory tract by mechanical abrasion. Coughing, sneezing, chest pain, shortness of breath, inflammation of mucous membrane, and flu-like fever may occur following exposures in excess of appropriate exposure limits.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Inhaling respirable dust and/or crystalline silica may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and/or dysfunctions. Exposure to dust may aggravate existing skin and/or eye conditions. Smoking and obstructive/restrictive lung diseases may also exacerbate the effects of excessive exposure to this product.

This product is a mixture of components. The composition percentages are listed in Section III. Toxicological information for each component is listed below:

Silicon Dioxide: It is comprised of amorphous and crystalline forms of silica. In some batches, crystalline silica may represent up to 100% of silicon dioxide.

Exposure route: Eyes, respiratory system.

Target organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system.

ACGIH, MSHA, and OSHA have determined that adverse effects are not likely to occur in the workplace provided exposure levels do not exceed the appropriate exposure limits. Lower exposure limits may be appropriate for some individuals including persons with pre-existing medical conditions as described under medical conditions aggravated by exposure.

A. SILICOSIS
The major concern is silicosis (lung disease), caused by the inhalation and retention of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis leads to conditions such as lung fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function. The form and severity in which silicosis manifests itself, depends in part on the type and extent of exposure to silica dusts: chronic, accelerated and acute forms are recognized. In later stages the critical condition may become disabling and potentially fatal. Restrictive and/or obstructive changes in lung function may occur due to exposure. A risk associated with silicosis is development of pulmonary tuberculosis (silico-tuberculosis). Respiratory insufficiencies due to massive fibrosis and reduced pulmonary function, possibly with accompanying heart failure, are other potential causes of death due to silicosis.

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

Chronic or Ordinary Silicosis is the most common form of silicosis and can occur after many years of exposure to levels above the OELs for airborne respirable crystalline silica dust. Not all individuals with silicosis will exhibit symptoms (signs) of the disease. Symptoms of silicosis may include (but are not limited to): Shortness of breath; difficulty breathing with or without exertion; coughing; diminished work capacity; diminished chest expansion; reduction of lung volume; heart enlargement and/or failure. It is further defined as either simple or complicated silicosis.

Simple Silicosis is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) less than 1 centimeter in diameter, primarily in the upper lung zones. Often, simple silicosis is not associated with symptoms, detectable changes in lung function or disability. Simple silicosis may be progressive and may develop into complicated silicosis or progressive massive fibrosis (PMF).

Complicated Silicosis or PMF is characterized by lung lesions (shown as radiographic opacities) greater than 1 centimeter in diameter. Although there may be no symptoms associated with complicated silicosis or PMF, the symptoms, if present, are shortness of breath, wheezing, cough and sputum production. Complicated silicosis or PMF may be associated with decreased lung function and may be disabling. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF may lead to death. Advanced complicated silicosis or PMF can result in heart disease (cor pumonale) secondary to the lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis can occur with exposure to high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a relatively short period; the lung lesions can appear within five (5) years of the initial exposure. The progression can be rapid. Accelerated silicosis is similar to chronic or ordinary silicosis, except that the lung lesions appear earlier and the progression is more rapid.

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposures to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is a rapidly progressive, incurable lung disease and is typically fatal.

B. CANCER

IARC - The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") concluded that there is "*sufficient evidence* in humans for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite", there is "*sufficient evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz dust" and that there is "*limited evidence* in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of tridymite dust and cristobalite dust." The overall IARC evaluation was that "crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite dust is *carcinogenic to humans* (*Group 1*)." The IARC evaluation noted that not all industrial circumstances studied evidenced carcinogenicity. The monograph also stated that "Carcinogenicity may be dependent on inherent characteristics of the crystalline silica or on external factors affecting its biological activity or distribution of its polymorphs." For further information on the IARC evaluation, see IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 100C, "Silica Dust, Crystalline, in the Form of Quartz or Cristobalite" (2012).

NTP - In its Eleventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, concluded that respirable crystalline silica is known to be a human carcinogen, based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans indicating a causal relationship between exposure to respirable crystalline silica and increased lung cancer rates in workers exposed to crystalline silica dust.

OSHA - Crystalline silica is not on the OSHA carcinogen list.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - Crystalline silica in October 1996 was listed on the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement ACT of 1986 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

There have been many articles published on the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica, which the reader should consult for additional information; the following are examples of recently published articles: (1) "Dose-Response Meta-Analysis of Silica and Lung Cancer", *Cancer Causes Control*, (20):925-33 (2009); (2) "Occupational Silica Exposure and Lung Cancer Risk: A Review of Epidemiological Studies 1996-2005', *Ann Oncol*, (17) 1039-50 (2006); (3) "Lung Cancer Among Industrial Sand Workers Exposed to Crystalline Silica", *Am J Epidemiol*, (153) 695-703 (2001); (4) "Crystalline Silica and The Risk of Lung Cancer in The Potteries", *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 779-785 (1998); (5) "Is Silicosis Required for Silica-Associated Lung Cancer?", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (37) 252- 259 (2000); (6) " Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Risk Assessment", *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, (38) 8-18 (2000); (7) "Silica, Silicosis, and Lung Cancer: A Response to a Recent Working Group Report", *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, (42) 704-720 (2000).

SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, CONTD.

C. AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis may be associated with the increased incidence of several autoimmune disorders, -- scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and diseases affecting the kidneys. For a review of the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) “Antinuclear Antibody and Rheumatoid Factor in Silica-Exposed Workers”, *Arh Hig Rada Toksikol*, (60) 185-90 (2009); (2) "Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica and Autoimmune Disease", *Environmental Health Perspectives*, (107) Supplement 5, 793-802 (1999); (3) "Occupational Scleroderma", *Current Opinion in Rheumatology*, (11) 490-494 (1999); (4) “Connective Tissue Disease and Silicosis”, *Am J Ind Med*, (35), 375-381 (1999).

D. TUBERCULOSIS

Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk to develop pulmonary tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis. The following may be consulted for further information: (1) “Tuberculosis and Silicosis: Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Chemoprophylaxis”, *J Bras Pneumol*, (34) 959-66 (2008); (2) *Occupational Lung Disorders*, Third Edition, Chapter 12, entitled "Silicosis and Related Diseases", Parkes, W. Raymond (1994); (3) "Risk of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Relative to Silicosis and Exposure to Silica Dust in South African Gold Miners," *Occup Environ Med*, (55) 496-502 (1998); (4) “Occupational Risk Factors for Developing Tuberculosis”, *Am J Ind Med*, (30) 148-154 (1996).

E. KIDNEY DISEASE

There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica (without silicosis) or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney diseases, including end stage renal disease. For additional information on the subject, the following may be consulted: (1) “Mortality from Lung and Kidney Disease in a Cohort of North American Industrial Sand Workers: An Update”, *Ann Occup Hyg*, (49) 367-73 (2005); (2) "Kidney Disease and Silicosis", *Nephron*, (85) 14-19 (2000); (3) “End Stage Renal Disease Among Ceramic Workers Exposed to Silica”, *Occup Environ Med*, (56) 559-561 (1999); (4) “Kidney Disease and Arthritis in a Cohort Study of Workers Exposed to Silica”, *Epidemiology*, (12) 405-412 (2001).

F. NON-MALIGNANT RESPIRATORY DISEASES

NIOSH has cited the results of studies that report an association between dusts found in various mining operations and non-malignant respiratory disease, particularly among smokers, including bronchitis, emphysema, and small airways disease. *NIOSH Hazard Review – Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica*, published in April 2002, available from NIOSH, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226, or at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-129/default.html.

Respirable dust containing newly broken particles has been shown to be more hazardous to animals in laboratory tests than respirable dust containing older silica particles of similar size. Respirable silica particles which had aged for sixty days or more showed less lung injury in animals than equal exposures of respirable dust containing newly broken pieces of silica.

Acute Toxicity Estimates for Natural Sand – Not Available

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product.

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Collect and reuse clean materials. Dispose of waste materials only in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

The above information applies to Martin Marietta Materials product only as sold. The product may be contaminated during use and it is the responsibility of the user to assess the appropriate disposal method in that situation.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
None

PLACARD REQUIRED
None

LABEL REQUIRED
Label as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication standard {29 CFR 1910.1200(f)}, and applicable state and local regulations.

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Crystalline Silica is not listed as a carcinogen.
SARA Title III: Section 311 and 312: Immediate health hazard and delayed health hazard.
TSCA.: Crystalline silica (quartz) appears on the EPA TSCA inventory under the CAS No. 14808-60-7.
RCRA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or its regulations, 40 CFR §261 et seq.
CERCLA: Crystalline silica (quartz) is not classified as a hazardous substance under regulations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 40 CFR §302.4
EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act): Crystalline silica (quartz) is not an extremely hazardous substance under regulations of the **Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B** and is not a toxic chemical subject to the requirements of Section 313.
Clean Air Act: Crystalline silica (quartz) mined and processed by Martin Marietta Materials was not processed with or does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances.
FDA: Silica is included in the list of substances that may be included in coatings used in food contact surfaces, 21 CFR §175.300(b)(3).(The FDA standard primarily applies to products containing silica used in the coatings of food contact surfaces).
California Proposition 65: Respirable crystalline silica (quartz) is classified as a substance known to the state of California to be a carcinogen.
Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act: Respirable crystalline silica is considered toxic per the **Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act when used in abrasive blasting and molding.**
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act: Quartz is considered hazardous for purposes of the Act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AL: Action Level
ANSI: American National Standards Institute
APF: Assigned Protection Factor
California REL: California Inhalation Reference Exposure Limit
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR: US Code of Federal Regulations
DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
FDA: Food and Drug Administration
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
HEPA: High-Efficiency Particulate Air
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, US Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH REL: NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit
NTP: National Toxicology Program

SECTION XVI – OTHER INFORMATION, CONTD.

DEFINITIONS OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS, CONTD.

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
PMF: Progressive Massive Fibrosis
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA: Time-Weighted Average

User's Responsibility: The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that this SDS be made available to your employees who handle or may be exposed to this product. Educate and train your employees regarding applicable precautions. Instruct your employees to handle this product properly.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied and Martin Marietta Materials believes that the information contained in this SDS is accurate. The suggested precautions and recommendations are based on recognized good work practices and experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in every circumstance as not all use circumstances can be anticipated. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for one's own particular use. Since the actual use of the product described herein is beyond our control, Martin Marietta Materials, assumes no liability arising out of the use of the product by others. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulation, rules or insurance requirement. However, product must not be used in a manner which could result in harm.
An electronic version of this SDS is available at www.martinmarietta.com . More information on the effects of crystalline silica exposure may be obtained from OSHA (phone number: 1-800-321-OSHA; website: http://www.osha.gov) or from NIOSH (phone number: 1-800-35-NIOSH; website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).
DATE OF PREPARATION 6/2018 REPLACES 3/2015

Appendix I

Activity Hazard Analysis Sheets

Activity/Activities:	**Bobcat/Skid Steer Usage**	Phases:	**All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (highest code from subtasks):				**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York			Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532				Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024			Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS			1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
				2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Reviewed By:	Robert Marcase: CIH, CSP, CHMM			3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
				4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead and Field Personnel								

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC.
Probability = The likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely.
Severity = The outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible.
Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.

RAC Chart
E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P- RAC
Clarify work conditions, nature of task, and hazards.	• May not do job properly • May fail to identify hazards including ground conditions	• Check job requirements with supervisor • Do an AHA for each task • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Get a copy of any EA policies and requirements, as well as manufacturer's instructions / operator's manual, or instructions developed by a competent person.	• May contravene EA policies and place people or company at risk • May not use equipment correctly	• Check policies with supervisor and obtain a copy if not certain • Get a copy of the operator's manual, or instructions developed by a competent person • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Co-ordinate activities with others before and during the work activity.	• Workers not sure of job role • Procedures get missed • Job not done properly • People injured /equipment damaged	• Clearly define job roles • Check procedures with supervisor • Follow the AHA for the task • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Complete pre-start and after start checks.	• Unsafe equipment • Damaged equipment • No records of checks been done	• Complete checklist/logbook when completing the pre-op checks • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Connect any attachments if needed.	• Improper attachments • Attachment not fitted correctly or securely • Operator not trained in the fitting and use of the attachment	• Follow manufacturer and site procedures • Operator to be competent In the fitting and use of any attachments – get training or follow manufacturer's instructions • Test attachment before using • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Operate the equipment to do the job.	• Overload the machine • Rollovers • Crushing of people / objects	• Operate by trained personnel only • Don't lift the bucket too high. Level the bucket as you lift. • Operate cautiously at a safe speed • Follow manufacturer and site procedures	3/3/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P- RAC
	• Damaged product • Damaged equipment • Incorrect response to hazardous or emergency situations	• Don't overload the machine / understand the load chart • Complete and follow the AHA for the job • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	
Park and shut down equipment.	• Unsafe area • Possible damage to equipment • Machine may be dirty • Servicing may be due • Maintenance may be due • No maintenance records	• Park in a safe place • Follow manufacturer and site procedures • Complete the post-op checks • Complete routine servicing, greasing, etc. if you are authorized to do so • Clean cab, windows, and exterior • Complete minor maintenance if authorized • Assist with other maintenance if authorized • Complete the logbook at the end of the day if there are any damage or defects • Enter all other work you do in the logbook • Take care at all times and think about the task at hand	3/3/M
Traversing Site (Bobcat/Skid Steer)	Contacted By/ Struck Against/ Rollover	• Equipment must maintain rollover guards, canopy structure, and mesh back guard (commensurate with 29 CFR 1926.604) • Do not operate equipment on slope greater than manufacturer manual states • Operate at a pace that prevents equipment from leaving ground • Use spotters (at least 50 ft ahead or 25 ft beyond swing radius of longest equipment reach)	3/3/M
Traversing Site (Bobcat/Skid Steer)	Physical Hazard: Struck by (debris or equipment)	• Equipment must maintain rollover guards, canopy structure, and mesh back guard (commensurate with 29 CFR 1926.604) • Review General AHA for operations of personnel within 50 ft of equipment • Maintain eye contact with site personnel when personnel are working near heavy equipment • Keep body parts clear of moving equipment • Use spotters when backing up within work areas	3/3/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P- RAC
		• Clear obstacles or use spotters if obstacles cannot be moved • Stand clear (50 ft) of vegetation removal activities while backhoe/skid steer is operating • Personnel within cab of equipment will don eye protection (Level D, See Equipment)	

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION AND TRAINING

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Support vehicle. • Level D PPE (General AHA) (steel/composite-toed boots, safety glasses, goggles (splash hazards), work pants, high visibility vest or clothing with retroreflective material, and cut-resistant work gloves) . Add hearing protection (formable plugs with NRR>/=32dB or muffs with NRR >/= 30 dB). Add face shield, long sleeves, or engineered splash protection for decontamination, if needed. Add hard hat when overhead hazards exist. Add hearing protection when cutting or within 50 feet of operating machinery. Add chaps and face shield for mechanized cutting. Add refueling tank . • Power tools/hand tools(e.g., screwdriver, hammer, wrench, machete, shears, similar). • Emergency equipment including first aid kit, eye wash, and fire extinguishers. • Add 40 B:C Extinguishers for refueling operations.	• Inspect PPE daily/prior to each use. • Inspect emergency equipment daily. • Inspect/calibrate equipment daily. • Inspect vehicle daily. • Use appropriate PPE and inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect emergency equipment/supplies daily (first aid kit, eye wash, and fire extinguisher). • Inspect electrical cords for fraying or damage (replace if frayed or damaged). • Inspect machinery in accordance with manufacturer's guidance. • Inspect cutting tools prior to use. • Inspect water supply daily.	All Personnel: • Review of General AHA and HASP. • Use and limitations of PPE. • Valid driver's license. • Lifting. • Users of Handheld Equipment. • Review of manufacturer instructions and specifications. Operators: • Equipment operators will be trained in equipment use. • Proof of competency from employer for equipment operation. • Licensed in State working. • All work will comply with applicable NESC, NEC, NFPA, OSHA, and USCG regulations. • Review HECP Plans, as applicable to site. • NFPA 70E trained.

Activity/Work Task:	**General Electrical Work**	Phases: **All Phases**		Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (use highest code from all subtasks):		**III-D (L)**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532		Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024	Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
		1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS	2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
		3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Reviewed By:	Mark Fisher, CIH	4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	SSHO/Field Team Leader and Alternate and Licensed Electrician						

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC. Probability = the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. Severity = the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible. Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.	RAC Chart E = Extremely High Risk H = High Risk M = Moderate Risk L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Identify circuits	Interference with other activities Human error	• Inform affected users of planned panel outage. • Verify that efforts have been coordinated. • Mark or flag equipment and breakers that will be part of outage.	1/2 H
Barricade energized electrical work area at electrical equipment	Unauthorized entrants to within the arc flash and/or limited approach boundary	• Use red danger tape and stanchions (or similar) to encircle the panel at the limited approach boundary. • Position a worker outside of the physical barrier to also stand guard. • Allow no one inside of the physical barrier who is not on the electrical team and who is not wearing the required shock PPE that is identified for the task per the electrical risk assessment.	1/5/M
Open electrical equipment	Electric shock	• Wear shock PPE that is identified for the task per the electrical risk assessment. • Remove any conductive material from the top and sides of the electrical panel before opening the electrical panel. • Use insulated tools to remove bolts and screws from panel cover. • Keep work area cleared of debris and other tripping hazards. • Use two people to remove large panel covers.	1/5/M
Work in panel on circuits <50V	Human error and Electrical failure	• Install equipment according to specifications. • Use insulated tools. • Leave no loose/spare parts inside or on top of panel.	1/5/M
Close electrical equipment	Trips, cuts, bruises, strains Electric shock	• Keep work area cleared of debris and other tripping hazards. • Use two people to install large panel covers. • Ensure that panel cover is securely in place.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Slips, Trips, Falls Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	• Keep work area free of excess material and debris. • Remove all trip hazards by keeping materials/objects organized and out of walkways. • Be aware of uneven surfaces while walking around sampling locations. • Wear appropriate PPE including non-slip rubber boots if working on wet or slick surfaces. • Stay aware of footing and do not run.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Material Handling, Moving, Lifting	• Observe proper lifting techniques. • Use two or more persons for heavy bulk lifting. • Use mechanical lifting equipment (hand carts, trucks, etc.) to move large awkward loads. • Stay aware of footing and do not run.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Heat/Cold Stress	• Take breaks as needed. • Be aware of weather conditions and dress appropriately. • Consume adequate food/beverages. • If possible, adjust work schedule to avoid heat/cold stresses.	1/5/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Fire/Explosion	• Ensure type ABC, fully charged fire extinguisher on-site. • Perform utility clearance (One Call) to avoid possible gas lines. Interview property owner for location of possible private gas/utility lines. • Stop work if hazardous conditions are identified.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Connection of Electricity	• Ensure that electrical work is completed by a Qualified Person and work complies with applicable codes. • Ensure that equipment and circuits have been de-energized prior to commencing work. • Ensure that all circuits are protected against overload. • Ensure that proper grounding is installed per United States Army Corp of Engineers 385-1-1. • Ensure that work area is isolated. • Use insulation mats are used as necessary.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Electrical General	• Inspect work areas for spark sources, maintain safe distances, properly illuminate work areas, and provide barriers to prevent inadvertent contact. • Maintain minimum clearance distances for overhead energized electrical lines. Use a spotter to confirm clearance of overhead lines and other obstructions. • Perform utility clearance (One Call) to avoid possible buried electrical lines. Interview property owners on location of possible private utilities.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Physical Hazard: Weather	• Monitor radio for up-to-date severe weather forecasts. • Discontinue work during thunderstorms and severe weather events.	1/5/M
Connection/ Disconnection of Electrical Supply	Biological Hazards: Insects, Snakes, Wildlife, Vegetation	• Inspect work areas when arriving at a sampling site to identify hazard(s). • Use insect repellant as necessary. • Stay alert and safe distance away from biological hazards. • Wear appropriate PPE including work gloves, long sleeves and pants, and snake chaps if probability of encountering snakes, ticks, poison ivy or oak. • Workers with allergies should carry antidote kits, if necessary.	1/5/M

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)

• Support vehicle.
• Level D PPE (General AHA)
  – Add high visibility clothing (e.g., clothing or vest with retroreflective material).
  – Add hearing protection (formable plugs with NRR ≥ 32dBA or muffs with NRR ≥ 30 dBA).
  – Add face shield, long sleeves, or engineered splash protection for decontamination.
• Power tools/hand tools.
• Emergency equipment including first aid kit, eye wash, and fire extinguishers.
• Insulation mats.
	• Inspect PPE daily/prior to each use.
	• Inspect emergency equipment daily.
	• Inspect/calibrate equipment daily.
	• Inspect vehicle daily.
	• Use appropriate PPE.
	• Inspect emergency equipment/supplies daily (first aid kit, eye wash, and fire extinguisher).
	• Inspect electrical cords for fraying or damage (replace if frayed or damaged).
		All Personnel:
		• Review of General AHA, HASP.
		• Use and limitations of PPE.
		• Valid driver's license.
		• Lifting.
		Operators:
		• Equipment operators will be trained in equipment use.
		• Proof of competency from employer for equipment operation.
		• General site training (see Mobilization and Demobilization AHA).
		• Licensed in State working.
		• All work will comply with applicable National Electrical Safety Code, National Electric Code, NFPA, OSHA, and U.S. Coast Guard regulations.
		• Review LockOut/TagOut Plans, as applicable to site.
		• NFPA 70E trained.

Activity/Activities:	**General**	Phases:	**All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (highest code from subtasks):				**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York			Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532				Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024			Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
				1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS			2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
				3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Reviewed By:	Robert Marcase: CIH, CSP, CHMM			4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead								

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC.
Probability = The likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely.
Severity = The outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible.
Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.

RAC Chart
E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P-RAC
General	Biological Hazards: Bites and Stings from Insects, Spiders, Snakes	• Inspect work areas when arriving to identify presence and absence of hazard(s). • Review site-specific Biological Hazards and associated controls within Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP). • Use insect repellant if desired. Insect repellant containing DEET may be used on exposed skin and/or clothing. Insect repellant containing Permethrin should only be used on clothing, not skin and applied to clothing 24-hours ahead of time prior to wearing. • Stay alert and safe distance away from biological hazards. • Flagging or extermination of nests (hired professional). • Utilize barrier cream and personal protective equipment (PPE) (See Equipment).	3/3/M
General	Biological Hazards: Contact with Poisonous Plants	• Review biological hazard fact sheets. • DO NOT consume any wild plant or berries. • Maintain proper hygiene procedures and avoid saps and sharp plant areas. • Don Level D PPE or above and minimize or eliminate contact with poisonous plants.	1/5/M
General	Biological Hazards: Interaction with Hazardous Animals	• Review the biological hazard fact sheets • Review first aid procedures for bites from each of the animals and insects noted.	3/3/M
General	Biological Hazards: Infection or disease from microorganisms	• Follow hygiene procedures including handwashing and use of hand sanitizers; disinfection of commonly contacted surfaces; consumption of potable water only; no sharing of equipment and supplies; and review of hygiene practices within APP.	1/5/M
General	Physical Hazard: Exposure to Solar Radiation	• Follow heat stress protective controls. • Don sunscreen with sun protection factor of 45 or greater, reapply every 1-3 hours. • Utilize site support vehicles to reduce sun exposure.	1/5/M
General	Physical Hazard: Slips, Trips, and Falls (Same Level)	• When working throughout the site, keep work area free of excess material and debris. • Remove all trip hazards by keeping materials/objects organized and out of walkways. • Keep non-essential personnel away from equipment and tools. • Work at an appropriate pace and do not run. • Be aware of uneven surfaces while walking. • Working from height is prohibited without revisions to planning documents.	3/4/L
General	Physical Hazard: Noise-induced hearing loss	• Review hearing protection plan and program • Review maximum decibel levels emitted by equipment as stated in manuals and ensure non-essential personnel remain at least 50 feet (ft) from operating equipment. • Hearing protection shall be worn by personnel when working around (within 50 ft) of on-site operating heavy equipment (equipment list presented on subsequent AHAs).	1/5/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P-RAC
General (Driving)	Physical Hazard: Struck-By/ Collision	• Use headlights at all times visibility is decreased with focus on inclement weather. • Passengers are prohibited from riding in the rear of trucks. • Beware of drivers stopping to execute turns in all directions.	1/5/M
General	Exposure to Fire	• Review Fire Prevention and Protection Plan. • Proper housekeeping procedures will be followed to prevent buildup of flammable materials. • Fire extinguishers commensurate with Table 9-1 (Engineer Manual [EM] 385-1-1) will be deployed. • Vegetation will be managed to prevent the possibility of a fire though disposal or wetting (climate may prevent drying out during the sufficiently short Scope of Work [SOW]). • The area will be surveyed by the SSHO and Designated Representative (DR) to identify new fire hazards, daily. • Personnel will notify the SSHO of any newly identified potential fire hazards. • Hot Work will be performed on-site and will require a permit and one-hour fire watch.	1/5/M
General	Physical Hazard: Musculoskeletal Sprains and Strains from Overexertion	• Determine the mass of the item(s) to be lifted and/or moved. • Personnel are prohibited from lifting items greater than 50 pounds without additional support or mechanical assistance. • Follow proper lifting techniques for all materials. – Slowly lift by straightening your hips and knees (not your back). Keep your back straight, and don't twist as you lift. Hold the load as close to your body as possible, at the level of your belly button. Use your feet to change direction, taking small steps. • Do not twist, use feet to rotate. • Use mechanical devices to move loads when possible (i.e., a skid steer to move equipment or debris versus carrying items manually). • Work gloves must be worn when personnel are handling materials.	3/3/M
General	Physical Hazard: Heat Stress	• SSHO and DR will monitor weather and conduct physiological monitoring as per SSHP. • Buddy system will be in place to assist SSHO and DR in observations and warning signs of illness • Take breaks as per SSHP AND take breaks as needed if more frequent. • Breaks should be taken in shade or climate-controlled support vehicle • Be aware of weather conditions and dress appropriately (Level D PPE). • Consume adequate food/beverages (Drink 4-8 ounces of water/diluted electrolyte per hour). • Determine appropriate work schedule; take regular breaks. If possible, adjust work schedule to avoid heat stresses (see Table 9-5 and Table 9-6). • If conditions change during general activities, stop work and evaluate conditions.	3/2/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P-RAC
General	Physical Hazard: Striking an object or person while driving support vehicle	• Obey all traffic laws, including no cell phone usage while driving. • Maintain eye contact with site personnel/vehicle operators when personnel are working near site support vehicles. • Use spotters when backing up within work areas. • Personnel will don Level D PPE (see Equipment) • Back into parking places and ensure site vehicle faces direction of evacuation route. • Clear obstacles or use spotters. • Be aware of the blind spots of other vehicles and do not park where blind spots hide personnel or obstacles. Do not put body parts into pinch points (e.g., tailgate or doors) of vehicle. Prior to using hinges, doors, or tailgates, ensure personnel are clear of areas. • Drivers will drive appropriately for the conditions (e.g., slower in rain or on unpaved roads). • Do not put body parts into pinch points (e.g., tailgate or doors) of vehicle. Prior to using hinges, doors, or tailgates, ensure personnel are clear of areas.	3/3/M
General	Physical Hazard: Weather/Extrem e Weather	• Monitor weather conditions online or on the radio using a weather station that is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radio network or similar notification system. • If unfavorable weather conditions are anticipated and/or arise, the SSHO will evaluate the safety hazards and activities will be halted; work will discontinue during thunderstorms (10-mile rule) and severe weather events; 30 minutes after last occurrence to resume work. • SSHO will provide “all-clear” notification when outside work may commence.	2/4/M
General	Dermal Contact with Virus-Contaminated Surface	• Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially if in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. • If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of hands and rub them together until they feel dry. • Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.	2/4/M
General	Inhalation of virus from infected individual (symptomatic or asymptomatic) by other individuals	• Staff are required to comply with all Federal, State, and local requirements and recommendations.	2/4/M
General	Infected individual(s) personnel at work	• Personnel will be required to answer the questionnaire presented within the exposure control plan.	2/4/M

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING

Equipment	Inspection Requirements (See Also Table 7-1)	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)

• Level D (steel/composite toed boots, safety glasses, goggles (splash hazards), work pants).
  − Add Class II (or greater) Vest when within 50 ft of operating equipment.
  − Add work gloves if laceration hazard.
  − Add work gloves when performing all field activities.
  − Add nitrile gloves for cleanliness
  − Add hard hat if overhead hazard found.
  − Add snake chaps if snake hazard found.
  − Hearing protection (descriptions on supporting AHAs). General requirements include:
  ▪ Formable plugs (NRR≥32) or
  ▪ Muffs (NRR>30).
• Insect repellant and/or barrier cream (only when desired by employee and insects/ spiders are observed within work area).
• Emergency equipment including first aid kit, fire extinguisher(s), and portable eyewash kit.
• Support vehicles.
• OSHA-supported radio or NOAA application for tracking hazardous weather.
• Hand soap/water and hand sanitizer.
• Dosimeter (Noise).
• EPA-accepted disinfectant.
	• Inspect PPE daily and prior to each use.
	• Inspect emergency equipment/ supplies monthly.
	• Inspect insect repellant or creams prior to use.
	• Inspect support vehicle daily.
	• Inspect personnel for heat stress.
	• Inspect/calibrate monitoring equipment, screening equipment, and personal sampling equipment (e.g., photoionization detector [PID]).
		• SSHO (Competent Person Overall Safety)
		  − Aggregate formal training (24 hours/36 months).
		  − OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) and refresher.
		  − OSHA 8-Hour Supervisor.
		  − OSHA 30-Hour (or Commensurate).
		• Field Team Lead/Safety Lead (Competent Person Overall Safety)
		  − Aggregate formal training (24 hours/36 months).
		  − OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)/refresher.
		• First aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) providers
		  − First aid/CPR.
		  − Bloodborne Pathogens.
		• All Personnel
		  − Initial SOH training.
		  − Site Indoctrination/Pre-Entry Briefing.
		  − 8-Hour annual Safety and Occupational Health training.
		  − Use/limitations of PPE.
		  − Valid driver's license (if driving).
		  − HASP and AHA review.
		  − Emergency Response Training.
		  − Fire extinguisher use.
		  − COVID-19 Awareness Training.
		  − Medical surveillance qualified.
		• Users of Handheld Equipment
		  − Review of the General AHA.
		  − Review of manufacturer instructions/specifications.
		  − Prior use of tool under supervisor's observation.
		  − Review results of negative exposure assessment to confirm PPE Suite.
		• 40-Hour HAZWOPER training (with annual updates).
		• Lifting.

Activity/Work Task:	**Groundwater Sampling, Screening, Process Monitoring, and Well Development**	Phases: **All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (use highest code from all subtasks):	**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix			
Project Number:	1602532		Probability		
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024	Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS	1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
		2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Reviewed By:	Robert Marcase: CIH, CSP, CHMM	3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
		4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead						

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC.

Probability = the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely.

Severity = the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible.

Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.

RAC Chart
E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS: GROUNDWATER MONITORING/SAMPLING/WELL DEVELOPMENT

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Groundwater Depth Sounding	Chemical Hazards – Exposure to Organic Vapors and Contaminants in Groundwater from Well	• Perform environmental monitoring as required in HASP. • Wear Modified Level PPE (including nitrile gloves). • Ensure personnel using have been trained on instrument use and site-specific action levels/upgrades. • Calibrate instrument(s) prior to use. • Position personnel up wind of well.	2/4/M
Well Purging	Chemical Hazards – Dermal and Inhalation of Organic Vapors and Contaminants in Groundwater	• Wear Modified Level D PPE. Perform environmental monitoring as required in HASP. • Ensure personnel using have been trained on instrument use and site-specific action levels/upgrades. • Calibrate instrument(s) prior to use. • Position personnel and equipment up wind of well. • Ensure tubing discharge pressure is controlled and contained in bucket or drum.	2/4/M
Well Purging *(continued)*	Physical Hazard: Pinching/Lacerations	• Be aware of pinch points, moving equipment. • Don Modified Level D PPE	2/4/M
		• Inspect generators to ensure they are properly grounded per the Assured Grounding Protection Plan. • Ensure that proper GFCI extension cords are used and not in contact with water.	
	Physical Hazard: Electrical	• Inspect work areas for spark sources, maintain safe distances, and prevent contact using barriers.	1/5/M
		• Ensure all equipment is free of frayed wiring prior to use.	
Field Screening and Lab- related activities	Chemical Hazard: Dermal Contact from Contaminants of Concern and/or Lab Chemicals	• Proper PPE consisting of safety glasses and nitrile gloves will be worn when handling samples • and/or chemicals.	2/4/M
		• SDSs for chemicals used will be located in the room where field screening activities are performed.	
		• An eyewash station will be set up in the contamination-reduction zone in case of an emergency • situation involving splashing. Personnel will be instructed on proper use of the eyewash station.	
		• The eyewash station will be checked monthly by the SSHO/Field Team Leader to ensure proper function.	
	Chemical Hazard: Spills	• Chemicals will be stored in cabinets and/or on storage shelves, labeled, and secured at the end of each day. A spill kit will be kept on-site in case of any spills, and proper cleanup procedures for • each chemical listed in the SDSs will be followed.	

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING:

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Support vehicle. • Monitoring equipment per HASP. • Level D PPE (safety-toed boots, safety glasses, goggles (splash hazards), hard hat, work pants, high-visibility clothing and/or reflective safety vests). • Modified Level D PPE (above plus nitrile gloves). • Hand tools. • Emergency equipment including first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguishers. • Submersible sampling pump system.	• Inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect support vehicle. • Inspect and calibrate monitoring equipment daily. (e.g., PID). • Inspect emergency equipment/supplies daily (first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguisher). • Inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect flexible electrical cords for fraying or damage (replace if frayed or damaged, mark out of service if inspection failed).	All Personnel: • HASP and General AHA review. • See General AHA Requirements. • Valid driver's license. • Lifting. • First aid/CPR; at least two (2) people on- site. Sampling Personnel • Use of monitoring equipment. • Prior sampling experience. • Medical surveillance qualified. • Hazardous waste sites require 40-Hour HAZWOPER training; annual updates for any intrusive activities.

Activity/Activities:	**Hand Tool Use**	Phases:	**All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (highest code from subtasks):				**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York			Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532				Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024			Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
				1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS			2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
				3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Reviewed By:	Robert Marcase: CIH, CSP, CHMM			4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead and Field Personnel								

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC. Probability = The likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. Severity = The outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible. Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.	RAC Chart E = Extremely High Risk H = High Risk M = Moderate Risk L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	S/P-RAC
Use of Hand Tools with saw or blade	Physical Hazard: Laceration	• Cover saw or blades with guard when not in use or during transport. • Wear Level D PPE as described below. • Never saw or cut alone implement buddy system. • Hold tool per manufacturer's instructions. • Check the clearance in area in which you are to swing with respect to the location of objects and personnel. • Test emergency shut off switches prior to operation. • Wear any appropriate harness or manufacturer-recommended equipment. • Set feet in a balanced position with terrain. • Set the tool on the object to be struck before beginning swing. • Lift the tool in a controlled manner and swing toward object. • Inspect tools prior to use and replace if damaged. Use un-damaged tool.	3/3/M
Use of Hand Tools	Physical Hazard: Back Injuries or muscle strain	• Hold shaft with one hand approximately 8-12 inches from head and other hand approx. 6 inches from top. • Check the clearance in area in which you are to swing with respect to the location of objects and personnel. • Set feet in a balanced position with terrain. • Set the tool on the object to be struck before beginning swing. • Lift the tool in a controlled manner and swing toward object. • Inspect tools prior to use and replace if damaged. Use un-damaged tool.	3/3/M

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING

Equipment	Inspection Requirements (See Also Table 7-1)	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Large hand tools. • Level D PPE within the exclusion zone (steel/composite toed boots, safety glasses, goggles (splash hazards), hard hat, work pants, blaze orange/yellow clothing and/or reflective safety vests, work gloves).	• Inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect hand tools prior to use.	• Use and limitations of PPE. • HASP and General AHA review.

Activity/Work Task:	**Investigation-Derived Waste (IDW) Handling**	Phases: **All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (use highest code from all subtasks):			**L**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, NY	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532		Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024	Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS	1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
		2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Reviewed By:	Mark Fisher, CIH	3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
		4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead						

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC. Probability = the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. Severity = the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible. Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.	RAC Chart E = Extremely High Risk H = High Risk M = Moderate Risk L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS:

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Movement and Transfer of IDW	Chemical Hazard: Inhalation or Dermal Exposure to Solid or Liquid IDW	• Personnel must meet training requirements prior to handling. • Perform environmental monitoring consistent with the HASP. • Don Modified Level D PPE • Secure totes (liquid) with Department of Transportation-rated rachet straps prior to moving; secure drums prior to moving. • Personnel will secure all lids prior to moving (totes or drums) • IDW will be properly containerized and/or covered and labeled. • Transfer of liquid IDW will be prevented if possible. Personnel must consult the SSHO/Field Team Leader if open pouring/transfer is needed to determine if a PPE upgrade is required. • Follow proper hygiene procedures prior to leaving the site.	¾/L
	Physical Hazard: Struck-by, Pinch, or Crush Hazard	• Personnel must not lift items with a mass greater than 50 pounds. • Personnel must use mechanical means to move drums; ‘walking’ drums is prohibited. • Personnel must keep body parts clear of areas between drums and rachet straps • Personnel must keep clear or make operator working with frac tanks and roll-offs aware of location.	¾/L
	Physical Hazard: Injury from Collision with Equipment	• Follow hazard controls from General AHA including, but not limited to using equipment with backup alarms, using spotters.	General AHA
Movement of Drums	Physical Hazard: Lacerations and Pinch Points	• Don Modified Level D PPE • Review surfaces for metal burrs, beware of sharp edges (file down if needed).	¾/L

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING:

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Support vehicle. • Level D PPE (safety-toed boots, safety glasses, goggles (splash hazard), hard hat, work pants, high-visibility clothing and/or reflective safety vests, cut-resistant work gloves). • Modified Level D PPE (above minus safety vest, above with nitrile gloves). • Modified Level D PPE (above with addition of chemical protective clothing and face shield/goggles at discretion of SSHO/Field Team Leader) when a splash hazard exists. • Material/drum/overpack drum moving equipment (skid loader, dolly, drum lift, etc.). • Containers/containerization material (drums, overpack drums, polyethylene liners). • Power and hand tools. • Emergency equipment including first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguishers. • Water pumps. • Department of Transportation-rated ratchet straps.	• Inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect vehicle daily. • Inspect trailer, if used, daily. • Inspect moving equipment daily. • Inspect and calibrate environmental monitoring equipment daily prior to use. (e.g., PID). • Inspect emergency equipment/supplies daily (first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguisher).	IDW Management Personnel • Review HASP and General AHA. • 40-Hour HAZWOPER/Refresher. • Lifting. • Use and limitations of PPE. • Use of monitoring equipment. • Operation of equipment (skid loader, etc.). • Valid driver's license. • Proof of competency from employer for equipment operation.

Activity/Work Task:	**Ladder Use**	Phases: **All Phases**		Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (use highest code from all subtasks):		**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, NY	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix					
Project Number:	1602532		Probability				
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024	Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
		1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS	2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
		3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
Reviewed By:	Mark Fisher, CIH	4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead						

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC. Probability = the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. Severity = the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible. Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.	RAC Chart E = Extremely High Risk H = High Risk M = Moderate Risk L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Ladder Use	• Injuries	• Inspect work area and utilize to right height and capacity ladder for the task. Inspect the ladder for damage, if damage remove from service by tagging the ladder out of service.	2/4/M
	• Slip trip, fall, pinch points during set up	• Place the ladder in a clean level work area. Do not force ladder into place. When relocating or placing ladder on the jobsite, get assistance when needed. Be aware of pinch points created by spreaders.	2/4/M
	• Electrocution	• No metal ladders. Be aware of live electrical equipment in work area. Do not set up near un-guarded electrical equipment without setting barricades or utilizing a spotter.	2/4/M
	• Falls	• Maintain three points of contact at all times. • Do not carry materials up or down from ladders, have a rope available to lift or lower materials or tools as needed. • Step ladders to be fully extended open. • Make sure that the ladder extends 3 ft above the landing area for the access ladder and that the ladder is secured from movement. • Do not stand on the top or top step of ladder. Keep belt buckle inside the rails of ladder at all times. • Do not straddle ladder, do not stand backwards on ladder, do not sit on ladder. • Have coworker stabilize ladder if needed. Maintain three points of contact. • Never lean step ladder against anything, always open ladder as designed and make sure spreaders are locked. • Do not over extend yourself while working on ladder, do not overload the rated capacity of the ladder. • Do not set up in high traffic area or in a door swing radius without setting barricades or utilizing a spotter. • Follow the 4 to 1 ratio ladder rule: set the base 1 ft out from the wall for every 4 ft it reaches up. This can be estimated by counting rungs, which are about one foot apart.	2/4/M
	• Tripping Hazards	• Check existing physical hazards in the work area on the ladder. • Maintain housekeeping in the areas at the top and bottom access points of the ladder at all times.	2/4/M

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Support vehicle. • Ladder. • Level D PPE (General AHA). • Add high visibility clothing (e.g., clothing or vest with retroreflective material). • Appropriate work gloves for tasks. • Hand tools. • Fall protection (e.g., harnesses and lanyards). • Emergency equipment (in onsite trailer).	• Inspect support vehicle daily. • Inspect PPE prior to each use. • Inspect heavy equipment prior to use. • Inspect hand tools prior to use. • Inspect monitoring equipment daily or following manufacturer recommendations (equipment to be rented). (e.g., PID). • Inspect emergency equipment as per General AHA. • Inspect ladder and fill out Inspection Form.	All Personnel: • Review of General AHA, HASP. • Use and limitations of PPE. • Valid driver's license. Operators: • Equipment operators will be trained in equipment use. • Proof of competency from employer for equipment operation. Decontamination Personnel: • 40-Hour HAZWOPER and Refresher and Medical Surveillance.

Activity/Work Task:	**Soil Vapor Sampling**	Phases: **All Phases**	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (use highest code from all subtasks):	**M**	
Project Location:	Zip Zip Mini Market Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, New York	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix			
Project Number:	1602532		Probability		
Date Prepared:	20 March 2024	Severity	1 Frequent	2 Likely	3 Occasional	4 Seldom	5 Unlikely
Prepared By:	E. Ashton: PG, STS	1 Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
		2 Critical	E	H	H	M	L
Reviewed By:	Rob Marcase: CIH, CSP, CHMM	3 Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
		4 Negligible	M	L	L	L	L
Competent and/or Qualified Person(s):	Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) and/or Team Field Lead						

Step 1: Review each "hazard" and determine RAC.

Probability = the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident. Identified as frequent, likely, occasional, seldom, or unlikely. Severity = the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur. Identified as catastrophic, critical, marginal, or negligible.

Step 2: Identify the RAC as E, H, M, or L for each hazard on AHA. Select the highest RAC and note at the top of the form.

RAC Chart

E = Extremely High Risk
H = High Risk
M = Moderate Risk
L = Low Risk

TASK BREAKDOWN, HAZARDS, AND CONTROLS: SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Soil Vapor Well Cover Opening	• Chemical Hazards – Exposure to Organic Vapors from Well, Contaminants in Groundwater	• Perform environmental monitoring as required in HASP. Wear appropriate PPE (including nitrile gloves) as indicated in the HASP. • Ensure personnel using have been trained on instrument use and site specific action levels/upgrades. • Calibrate instrument(s) prior to use. • Position personnel and equipment up wind of well.	2/4/M
Soil Vapor Sampling	• Physical Hazard: Hearing loss. • Chemical Hazard: Uncontrolled Release of Soil Vapor • Physical Hazard: Sampling equipment	• Wear PPE (ear plugs) when working in proximity to equipment. • Wear PPE when working sampling • Review analytical data for the well to determine contaminant levels from previous sampling events. • Be aware of pinch points, moving equipment.	3/4/L 2/4/M

Work Task Steps	Hazards	Controls	RAC
Pump Removal	• Physical Hazard: Struck By/Pinch Points	• Inspect connections to sampling canisters • Wear PPE (hard hat, gloves steel toe boots) when working in proximity hose reels and cables	2/5/L
Equipment Decontamination	• Chemical Hazard: Decontamination Material Handling and Contaminated Media Residue Exposure	• Only those personnel with HAZWOPER training will be allowed to perform equipment decontamination. • Material safety data sheets will be maintained on site for decontamination materials/fluids (e.g., detergents, isopropyl alcohol, and/or nitric acid, etc.). • Proper PPE will be required, including nitrile gloves and safety glasses. If vigorous scrubbing is required (creating a splash hazard) a face shield and/or disposable coverall may be required at the discretion of the SSHO.	3/4/L
Vapor Point Sampling	• Chemical Hazards – Exposure to Organic Vapors from Well, Contaminants in Groundwater	• Perform environmental monitoring as required in HASP. Wear appropriate PPE (including nitrile gloves) as indicated in the HASP. • Ensure personnel using have been trained on instrument use and site specific action levels/upgrades. • Calibrate instrument(s) prior to use.	3/4/L

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT, INSPECTION, AND TRAINING:

Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements (including Competent Person and Qualified Personnel, if applicable)
• Support vehicle • Monitoring equipment per HASP • Level D PPE (safety-toed boots, safety glasses, hard hat, work pants, high-visibility clothing and/or reflective safety vests) • Modified Level D PPE (above plus nitrile gloves) • Hand tools • Emergency equipment including first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguishers • Sampling pump system	• Inspect PPE prior to each use • Inspect support vehicle • Inspect and calibrate monitoring equipment daily. (e.g., PID) • Inspect emergency equipment/supplies daily (first aid kit, eye wash, fire extinguisher) • Inspect PPE prior to each use • Inspect flexible electrical cords for fraying or damage (replace if frayed or damaged, mark out of service if inspection failed) • Inspect sampling equipment	All Personnel: • HASP and General AHA review • Valid driver's license • Lifting • First aid/CPR; at least two (2) people on-site Sampling Personnel • Use of monitoring equipment • Prior sampling experience • Medical surveillance qualified • Hazardous waste sites require 40-Hour HAZWOPER training; annual updates for any intrusive activities • Use and limitations of PPE • Handling of gas sampling equipment/containers