

FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC. SITE

SITE No. C203052
2401 THIRD AVENUE, BRONX, NY
Block 2319 Lot 2

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

November 2015

Prepared for:
2401 3rd Ave Associates Property LLC
512 Seventh Avenue 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

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FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC.

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CERTIFICATION

I, Charles B. Sosik, certify that I am currently a Qualified Environmental Professional as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Remedial Investigation Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10).

Charles Sosik

Name

11/5/15

Date

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) was prepared on behalf of 2401 3rd Ave Associates Property LLC for the property known as the Former Mugler Shoring Inc. Site, located at 2401 Third Avenue, Bronx, New York. An application for acceptance into the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) was submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on May 6, 2015. The application was determined to be complete on May 15, 2015. On June 29, 2015, the DEC notified 2401 3rd Ave Associates Property LLC that the Site had been accepted to the BCP (Site No. C203052) with the applicant defined as a Volunteer. The Site has confirmed contamination in soil and groundwater which is related to historic on-site operations and fuel storage in underground tanks.

The purpose of this Remedial Investigation Work Plan is to collect data of sufficient quality and quantity to characterize the nature and extent of residual contamination associated with the UST(s) / historic operations at the Site and to complete a qualitative exposure assessment for future occupants of the proposed building and the surrounding community and to evaluate alternatives to remediate the contamination.

The overall objectives of the project are to prepare the Site for commercial use and to remediate known and unknown environmental conditions at the site to the satisfaction of the DEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The street address for the Site is 2401 Third Avenue, Bronx, NY (**Figure 1**). The Site is located in the City of New York in the Port Morris neighborhood of the Borough of the Bronx, comprised of a single tax parcel covering 61,034.98 (1.4 acres). The subject property is located in the City of New York and Borough of the Bronx (Bronx County). The lot is located on the west side of Third Avenue and is identified as Block 2319 Lot 2 on the NY City tax map. The property has 159 feet of street frontage on Third Avenue and approximately 346 ft of frontage along the north side of the Harlem River (**Figure 2**).

The lot is developed with a one-story 19,450 sf commercial building which according to the NYC Department of Buildings was constructed in 1931. The Property was assigned “E” designations (E-143) for air, noise, and hazardous materials as a result of the Port Morris/Bruckner Boulevard Rezoning action completed by the City in March 2005 (CEQR # 05DCP005X).

The property has an elevation of approximately 2 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). Based upon regional groundwater contour maps, the depth to groundwater beneath the site is approximately 5-10 feet below existing grade and flows southwest toward the Harlem River.

The area surrounding the property is highly urbanized and predominantly consists of heavy commercial / industrial / warehouse properties to the north along a corridor adjacent to the Harlem River. Multi-use residential / commercial (retail) properties are present to the east along Bruckner Boulevard and a large housing project is located to the northeast.

1.2 Redevelopment Plans

The redevelopment project consists of the construction of two new 25-story residential tower buildings identified as the east and the west towers. The two towers flank an entry court which is open to the river and Manhattan views to the south. The East Tower is free-standing, serving as a “portal” on Third Avenue, whereas the West Tower has a 7-story base with common amenities and parking for 200 cars. The residential component consists of 475 rental units in an area of 399,798 gross square feet. Commercial (retail) and community space will be included in the west tower base.

1.3 Site History

The Site was historically used for manufacturing purposes since at least 1891. Historical operators include; J.L. Mott Iron Works (1891–1922), Hydraulic Steel Company (1922–1935), General Builders Supply Corporation (1935–1968), Brill Equipment Company (1949–1956), US Gear Manufacturing Company (1965–1971), Ohio Gasket Manufacturing Corporation (1971), and Mugler Inc. (1965–2015).

1.4 Summary of Previous Investigations

Environmental investigations performed at the Site include the following:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment - Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. October 28, 2014
- Phase II Environmental Site Investigation Report - Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. October 28, 2014

1.4.1 October 2014 - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report (Langan)

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report was prepared by Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, D.P.C. (Langan) on October 28, 2014. Based upon reconnaissance of the subject and surrounding properties, interviews and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, Langan identified the following recognized environmental conditions (RECs):

- Current and Historical Manufacturing and Industrial Use:
The Subject Property was historically used for manufacturing purposes since at least 1891. Historical operators include; J.L. Mott Iron Works (1891–1922), Hydraulic Steel Company (1922–1935), General Builders Supply Corporation (1935–1968), Brill Equipment Company (1949–1956), US Gear Manufacturing Company (1965–1971), Ohio Gasket Manufacturing Corporation (1971), and Mugler Inc. (1965–present). Inadvertent releases of solvents, petroleum products, metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and/or other chemicals used during manufacturing operations may have adversely impacted soil, groundwater, building components and/or soil vapor. The Subject Property is presently operated by Mugler, Inc. for shoring equipment fabrication, storage, truck loading/unloading, and equipment repairs. As such, there are typical tools, maintenance/repair materials, and miscellaneous equipment used and stored throughout. Discoloration and staining were apparent throughout the interior of the building,

suggesting incidental releases of petroleum products during truck maintenance, and the concrete slab was compromised in several areas. Because fractures in the slab provide a conduit for spilled motor oils and/or petroleum products to impact subsurface conditions, current use by Mugler, Inc. constitutes a REC.

- On-Site Petroleum Bulk Storage:
The following historical underground storage tanks (USTs) were identified:
 - One 550-gallon gasoline UST, located outside the southeast corner of the building, was reportedly closed-in place circa 1999.
 - An area of patched concrete and an apparent abandoned fill port southeast of the building, which is suspected to be associated with another decommissioned UST, was identified during the site reconnaissance.
 - One 1,550-gallon gasoline UST was identified on the 1935 through 1946 Sanborn maps.

Based on the known and suspected presence of historic tanks and lack of any documentation of tank closure, the historical USTs are an REC.

- Current and Historical Use of Surrounding Properties:
Include a private garage (1946–1951), lubricating oils storage (1935–1983), two chemical corporations (1935–1947), a paint manufacturer (1951), a coal yard (1935–1951), an auto building (1908–1947), an auto house (1935–1944), a private garage (1935–1944), a printing facility (1935–1947), and several auto repair shops (2005–2012). In addition, an active New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) site was identified approximately 660 feet northeast (up-gradient) of the Subject Property. Based on investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater are petroleum related compounds. No information was provided with respect to the off-Site migration of contaminants; however, the Environmental Database Report (EDR) report indicates that the potential exists for off-Site migration of site-related contaminants in soil vapor. Potential petroleum and solvent releases associated with the historical surrounding property uses may have adversely impacted groundwater and/or soil vapor at the Subject Property and is considered a REC.

A copy of the complete Phase I is provided in digital form in **Attachment A**.

1.4.2 October 2014 – Phase II Environmental Site Investigation Report (Langan)

A remedial investigation was performed by Langan for the property in July and August of 2014. The Phase II included the following scope of work:

1. Completion of a geophysical investigation;
2. Completion of seven soil borings and collection of 14 soil samples;
3. Installation and sampling of six temporary monitoring wells; and
4. Installation and sampling of six soil vapor points.

The findings of the Phase II are summarized as follows:

- The geophysical survey identified two major anomaly areas along the southeast corner of the Subject Property Building. Based on their reflection rates and their proximities, these anomalies are indicative of USTs located approximately 2 to 3 ft bgs. Another anomaly area consistent with disturbed soil was located along the western edge of the Subject Property.
- A layer of historic fill was identified throughout the Subject Property with thicknesses ranging from approximately 5 to 13 feet. This fill layer contained SCO exceedances (SVOC and metal) throughout the majority of the Site.
- The suite of metals and SVOCs and their concentrations detected in soil and groundwater across the site are attributed to historic fill material.
- One of the seven soil borings (SB-3) was installed next to a suspect 550-gallon gasoline UST that was reportedly decommissioned in 1999. Petroleum-like odors and PID readings (up to 700 ppm) were observed in the soil boring at depths of approximately 8 to 9 ft bgs. Groundwater analytical sampling results from this location confirmed the presence of a petroleum release. Article 12 of the New York State Navigation Law requires that anyone with knowledge of a petroleum release must report the discovery to the New York State Spill Hotline as soon as possible. Therefore, on 13 August, 2014, Langan called in a spill and Spill Case No. 1405230 was opened by NYSDEC.
- Soil vapor concentrations are below NYSDOH AGV values; however, based on the presence of VOCs in the soil vapor, remedial measures should include installation of a soil vapor mitigation system.
- Due to the E-designation of the site, additional investigation including soil, groundwater and soil vapor sampling will be required in order to comply with NYCOER guidelines and obtain permits for construction and occupancy of proposed building structures.
- If site development is planned, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) should be prepared and implemented. In accordance with the requirements of the E-Designation program, these documents must be submitted to OER for approval prior to the start of Site work. OER will require additional site investigation to support preparation of the RAP. The RAP and CHASP may need to address the following:
 - Handling, transport and disposal of excess material including fill and debris as required for development with all appropriate requirements.
 - A composite cover system for impacted material that may be left in-place after development. The cover system will prevent direct contact with or inhalation of contaminated material.
 - Odor and soil vapor intrusion should be addressed if odorous or VOC-impacted material is left in-place as part of the development.

- Registration, removal and closure of known petroleum storage tanks.
- Permitting and treatment, if required, of dewatering effluent.
- Health and safety requirements addressing the contaminants of concern including a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) to monitor odor and dust.
- A contingency plan for removal of currently unknown underground storage tanks or other subsurface structures

A copy of the complete Phase II Report is provided in digital form in **Attachment A**.

1.5 Site Geology / Hydrogeology

The bedrock geology at the property and in the immediate vicinity consists of Inwood Marble of Lower Ordovician to Lower Cambrian age with steep westerly dip of its upper surface. The depth to bedrock is anticipated at approximately 20 to 30 feet below land surface (ft-bls). Bedrock is overlain by an unconsolidated overburden of an unsorted heterogeneous mix of Pleistocene and Recent glacial material (i.e., glacial till) including clay, silt, sands, gravel, cobbles, and boulders. This overburden is overlain by historic urban fill.

Subsurface soils at the Site consist of historic fill materials to a depth of approximately 4 to 8 feet below grade. Silty sand is present immediately below this layer to a depth of 15 feet followed by a coarse sand and gravel layer to a depth of at least 20-25 feet. According to the USGS topographic map for the area (Central Park Quadrangle), the elevation of the property is approximately 5 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). The area topography gradually slopes to the west.

Groundwater occurs beneath the Site at a depth of approximately 5-10 feet below grade under water table conditions. Based on regional flow maps and the proximity to surface water, groundwater flow is expected to be to the southwest toward the Harlem River but is likely influenced by tidal fluctuations. The entire Site is located within a designated high risk flood zone area.

1.6 Site Conceptual Model

VOC contamination at the Site consists of petroleum related contaminants in soil to a minimum depth of 9 feet in the vicinity of a suspect 550 gallon underground storage tank (UST) that was previously abandoned in place. Released gasoline then migrated through the soil column to the water table. Gasoline constituents then dissolved into the groundwater which was in contact with the contaminated soil or which passed through the contaminated soil zone. In general the impacted groundwater would be expected to migrate toward the Harlem River, however, tidal fluctuations would be expected to change and reverse the flow direction some distance from the bulkhead causing lateral spreading of the plume.

Lighter end VOC components such as heptane and hexane have transferred to the vapor phase from impacted soil and / or groundwater.

2.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PLAN

The purpose of this work plan will be to determine the nature and extent of the on-site contamination and identify all sources of contamination (horizontal/vertical) that may be present at the Site. The investigation must produce data of sufficient quality and quantity to allow NYSDEC and NYSDOH to complete a Significant Threat Determination as per Part 375-2.7 and enable the performance of a qualitative human health exposure assessment as per DER-10, 3.3(c) 4.

The subsurface investigation will consist of the following elements:

- A geophysical survey to identify unknown tanks and buried structures at the Site.
- Pump-out and Inspection of the suspect underground gasoline tanks and any other underground tanks which may be present on-site.
- Installation of 23 soil borings across the Site to delineate the extent of soil impact and to obtain additional information on soil quality with respect to Soil Cleanup Objective (SCOs);
- Installation of 10 shallow and 3 deep monitoring wells and the collection of groundwater samples to assess groundwater impacts; and
- Installation of 14 soil gas implants to assess vapor phase VOCs.

2.1 Geophysical Survey

Prior to beginning drilling at the Site a geophysical survey consisting of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Electromagnetic (EM) surveys and comprehensive subsurface utility location (CSUL) will be performed to identify subsurface anomalies such as USTs, piping and utilities present at the Site. The survey will be performed throughout the area beneath the building as well as the areas in front of the building.

The equipment selected for this investigation will include one or more of the following: a CSUL Pipe and Cable Locator (a magnetic detector), Electromagnetic detector (Geonics EM61), Noggin's 250 MHz ground penetrating radar (GPR) unit.

The GPR system consists of a radar control unit, control cable and a transducer (antenna). The control unit transmits a trigger pulse at a normal repetition rate of 250 MHz. The trigger pulse is sent to the transmitter electronics in the transducer via the control cable. The transmitter electronics amplify the trigger pulses into bipolar pulses that are radiated to the surface. The transformed pulses vary in shape and frequency according to the transducer used. In the subsurface, variations of the signal occur at boundaries where there is a dielectric contrast (void, steel, soil type, etc.). Signal reflections travel back to the control unit and are represented as color graphic images for interpolation.

2.2 UST Inspection

Once all USTs, sumps and drainage structures at the site have been identified and verified through the geophysical survey, the tanks will be opened through an existing port or man way and inspected. If liquid is present in the tank it will be removed by a vacuum tanker truck and disposed of off-site by a licensed waste oil disposal company. The volume and type of liquid removed will be documented along with waste manifests for inclusion in the Final Engineering Report. Tank removal will be completed under the Remedial Action Work Plan to be prepared for the Site.

2.3 Soil Sampling

2.3.1 Soil Borings

Twenty-three soil borings (15B1 through 15B23) will be advanced across the Site. At all soil boring locations, soil samples will be collected continuously in 5-foot intervals using a Geoprobe™ dual-tube sampling system. The Geoprobe™ uses a direct push hydraulic percussion system to drive and retrieve core samplers. A track-mounted Geoprobe™ model 6620DT or equivalent will be utilized.

Soil samples will be retrieved using a 1.5-inch diameter, 5-foot long macro-core sampler with disposable acetate liners and the dual-tube method to preserve sample integrity. At each soil boring location, sampling will continue to the extent of contamination. If no contamination is encountered then the borings will be advanced to a minimum depth of 15 ft. Based on previous investigations at the Site, the depth to groundwater ranges from 5 to 7 feet below existing grade.

Collected soil samples will be characterized by an experienced environmental professional and field screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photo-ionization detector (PID). All observations will be recorded in a bound project dedicated field book which will be used to prepare a boring log for each soil boring location. Recorded observations will include sample depth, sample recovery, soil type evidence of water (if encountered), PID reading and physical evidence of contamination (odor, staining, sheen, etc.).

The purpose of the soil boring program will be to fully delineate petroleum and other VOC contamination, characterize the areal extent thickness and chemical composition of fill materials and characterize the depth and chemical composition of clean native soils/

To achieve this all borings will be will continue to the extent of contamination. If no contamination is encountered then the borings would continue to a minimum depth of 5 ft below the water table. If contamination is encountered in any boring, two samples for will be retained for analysis of VOCs /SVOCs including a sample from the zone with the highest degree of contamination based on physical evidence and PID response and a second sample from just below the contaminated zone to verify vertical extent. If no contamination is present, then a sample from the water table interface will be retained for analysis of VOCs and SVOCs.

In addition, at 13 of the boring locations one sample of the fill material and one sample of the native soil will be retained for full TCL/TAL analysis for comparison to NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

A sample matrix showing the number, type and analysis of samples collected during the Remedial Investigation is provided as **Table 1**. The proposed location of the soil borings is shown on **Figure 3**.

2.4 Groundwater Sampling

Thirteen monitoring wells (MW1 - MW13) will be installed to determine the direction and gradient for groundwater flow at the Site and to further evaluate groundwater quality. Each of the new monitoring wells will be installed using a track-mounted Geoprobe™ model 6620DT. Existing wells, if present will not be used for this RI.

The monitoring wells will be constructed of 1-inch diameter pvc casing and ten feet of 0.010 inch slotted pvc well screen. Ten of the wells will be shallow wells with the screen section set at approximately 4 to 14 feet below grade or as needed to have 7 to 9 feet of screen below the water table. Three of the wells (MW11D, MW12D, MW13D) will be installed as deep wells extending to a depth of 30 feet below grade or the bedrock surface, which ever comes first. A No. 00 Morie or equivalent filter sand will be placed in the borehole to within 2 feet above the top of the screen. A 1-foot hydrated bentonite seal will be placed on top of the filter sand and the remainder of the borehole will be backfilled to grade.

Groundwater samples will be collected from the newly installed monitoring wells through the use of dedicated polyethylene tubing and a peristaltic pump with disposable peristaltic pump tubing. The proposed location of the new monitoring wells is shown on **Figure 4**.

All groundwater sampling activities will be recorded in the project dedicated field book. This will include a description of:

- Date and time of sample collection
- Sample location
- Purging time, duration and volume;
- Sample appearance
- Analytical methodology:

Groundwater samples will be collected using a peristaltic pump and dedicated polyethylene tubing in accordance with standard low-flow sampling procedures as follows:

- Record pump make & model on sampling form.
- Wear appropriate health and safety equipment as outlined in the Health and Safety Plan
- Inspect each well for any damage or evidence of tampering and note condition in field logbook.
- Remove the well cap
- Lay out plastic sheeting and place the monitoring, purging and sampling equipment on the sheeting.
- To avoid cross-contamination, do not let any downhole equipment touch the ground.
- Measure well headspace with a PID or FID and record the reading in the field logbook.
- A synoptic water level measurement round should be performed (in the shortest possible time) before any purging and sampling activities begin. Measure and record the depth to

water using a water level meter or interface probe to the nearest 0.01 ft. Record the measurement in the field logbook. Do not measure the depth to the bottom of the well at this time (to avoid disturbing any sediment that may have accumulated). Obtain depth to bottom information from installation information in the field logbook or soil boring logs.

- Collect samples in order from wells with lowest contaminant concentration to highest concentration.
- Connect the polyethylene tubing to the peristaltic pump and lower the tubing into the well to approximately the middle of the screen. Tubing should be a minimum of 2 feet above the bottom of the well as this may cause mobilization of any sediment present in the bottom of the well.
- Start the pump at its lowest speed setting and slowly increase the speed until discharge occurs. Check water level. Adjust pump speed until there is little or no water level drawdown (less than 0.3 feet). If the minimal drawdown that can be achieved exceeds 0.3 feet but remains stable, continue purging until indicator field parameters stabilize.
- There should be at least 1 foot of water over the end of the tubing so there is no risk of entrapment of air in the sample. Pumping rates should be reduced to the minimum capabilities of the pump, if needed, to avoid purging the well dry. However, if the recharge rate of the well is very low and the well is purged dry, then wait until the well has recharged to a sufficient level and collect the appropriate volume of sample.
- During well purging, monitor indicator field parameters (temperature, specific conductance and pH) every three to five minutes (or less frequently, if appropriate). Note: during the early phase of purging emphasis should be put on minimizing and stabilizing pumping stress, and recording those adjustments. Purging is considered complete and sampling may begin when all the above indicator field parameters have stabilized. Stabilization is considered to be achieved when three consecutive readings, taken at three (3) to five (5) minute intervals, are within the following limits:
 - specific conductance (3%),
 - temperature (3%),
 - pH (± 0.1 unit)
 - If stability is not reached within a reasonable time period purging may be stopped and the sample collected. This should be noted on the sampling log.
- VOC samples should be collected directly into pre-preserved sample containers. Fill all sample containers by allowing the pump discharge to flow gently down the inside of the container with minimal turbulence. Fill each container with sample to just overflowing so that no air bubbles are entrapped inside. Cap each bottle as it is filled.
- Label the samples, and record them on the chain of custody form. Place immediately into a cooler for shipment and maintain at 4°C.
- Remove the tubing from the well. The polyethylene tubing must either be dedicated to each well or discarded. If dedicated the tubing should be placed in a large plastic garbage bag, sealed, and labeled with the appropriate well identification number.
- Close and lock the well.
- Decontaminate pump either by changing the surgical pump tubing between wells or as follows:
 1. Flush the equipment/pump with potable water.
 2. Flush with non-phosphate detergent solution. If the solution is recycled, the solution must be changed periodically.

3. Flush with potable or distilled/deionized water to remove all of the detergent solution. If the water is recycled, the water must be changed periodically.
4. Flush with isopropyl alcohol (pesticide grade). If equipment blank data from the previous sampling event show that the level of contaminants is insignificant, then this step may be skipped.
5. Flush with distilled/deionized water. The final water rinse must not be recycled.

Samples will be collected in pre-cleaned laboratory supplied glassware, stored in a cooler with ice and submitted to a New York State ELAP certified environmental laboratory. Groundwater samples from each monitoring well will be submitted for laboratory analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides / PCBs and metals.

All monitoring wells will be surveyed to determine relative casing elevation to the nearest 0.01 ft and horizontal position to the nearest 0.1ft. Survey data will be used to determine the direction and gradient of groundwater flow at the Site.

2.5 Soil Vapor Sampling

Soil vapor samples will be collected in accordance with the Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York (NYSDOH 10/2006) to determine if the medium is contaminated with VOCs. If VOCs are present, the results will be used to evaluate current off-site human exposures and future human exposures within the planned building. The evaluation of current off-site exposure will be useful in determining if further off-site investigation of the exposure pathway is warranted. The evaluation of future on-site exposure will determine whether or not the use of control measures will be necessary to prevent exposure by residents of the new building.

In order to determine the vapor quality in the soil beneath the Site, soil vapor samples will be taken from nine soil gas implants (SG1 through SG9) to be installed across the Site and five subslab points (SS1-SS5) in the proposed locations shown on **Figure 5**. All soil gas implants will be set at a depth of approximately 3.5 feet below grade. All subslab sampling points will be set to 1 to 2 inches below the bottom of the existing concrete slab.

2.5.1 Soil Vapor Sampling Procedure

The soil gas implants will be installed with Geoprobe™ equipment and constructed in the same manner at all locations to minimize possible discrepancies. The implants will be pre-manufactured 6-inch stainless steel mesh tubes fitted with 1/4 inch polyethylene tubing which will extend to the surface. Coarse sand will be added to create a sampling zone of one to one foot in length and sealed above with hydrated bentonite powder for a minimum distance of 3 feet. The tubing at all locations will be sealed at the surface with hydrated granular bentonite and a 6" x 6" (approximate) plastic sheet.

The subslab vapor implants will be installed by drilling a 1/2 inch hole through the concrete slab with a handheld drill and inserting 1/4 inch polyethylene tubing to no more than 2 inches below the base of the slab. The tubing will then be sealed at the surface with hydrated granular bentonite.

After installation of the soil gas probes, one to three volumes (i.e., the volume of the sample probe and tube) will be purged prior to collecting the samples to ensure samples collected are representative. Flow rates for both purging and collecting will not exceed 0.2 liters per minute to minimize outdoor air infiltration during sampling. Samples will be collected in Summa® canisters which have been certified clean by the laboratory and analyzed by using USEPA Method TO-15. All samples will be collected over a 2-hour period of time and submitted to a NYSDOH certified laboratory.

A sample log sheet will be maintained summarizing sample identification, date and time of sample collection, sampling depth, identity of samplers, sampling methods and devices, soil vapor purge volumes, volume of soil vapor extracted, vacuum of canisters before and after samples are collected, apparent moisture content of the sampling zone, and chain of custody protocols.

As part of the vapor intrusion evaluation, a tracer gas will be used in accordance with NYSDOH protocols to serve as a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) device to verify the integrity of the soil vapor probe seal. Helium will be used as the tracer gas and a box will serve to keep it in contact with the probe during the testing. A portable monitoring device will be used to analyze a sample of soil vapor for the tracer prior to sampling. If tracer sample results show a significant presence of the tracer, the probe seals will be adjusted to prevent infiltration.

After the collection of the analytical sample, a field reading will be recorded at each sampling points utilizing a photoionization detector capable of detecting organic compounds in the parts per billion range.

2.6 Laboratory Analysis

Samples will be submitted to the laboratory for a standard turnaround time, which is estimated to be one to two weeks. The proposed sampling program is summarized in **Table 1**.

2.6.1 Analysis of Soil and Groundwater Samples

Collected soil and groundwater samples will be placed in pre-cleaned laboratory supplied glassware, and placed in a cooler packed with ice for transport to the laboratory. Sample analysis will be provided by Phoenix Environmental Laboratories of Manchester Connecticut a New York State certified environmental laboratory (NYSDOH Lab I.D. No. 11301). Soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed for one or more of the following parameters depending on location and sampling depth.

- Volatile organic Compounds (VOCs) by EPA Method 8260 plus 10 TICs;
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) by EPA Method 8270D plus 20 TICs;
- Target Analyte List (TAL) metals By EPA Method 6010C,
- Pesticides/PCBs by Method 8081/8082,
- Mercury by EPA Method 7471B
- Cyanide

2.6.2 Analysis of Soil Vapor Samples

Analytical procedures and corresponding reporting limits will be identified when reporting the sampling results. Samples will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by USEPA Method TO-15. All samples will be analyzed by a New York State ELAP-certified environmental laboratory: Phoenix.

2.7 Management of Investigation Derived Wastes

Investigation derived waste includes contaminated soil, groundwater and disposable sampling equipment generated during the remedial investigation.

Soil from borings will be returned to their original location. Excess soil from the installation of monitoring wells will be placed in U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) – approved drums. This material will either be disposed at an appropriate off-site disposal facility or will be disposed along with other soil during subsequent remedial activities to be implemented under the RAWP. Purge water generated during groundwater sampling will be containerized in drums and analyzed for VOCs. Final classification and disposal of purge water will be based on the results of this analysis and upon approval of the NYSDEC Project Manager.

Disposable sampling equipment (gloves, tubing, acetate liners, etc.) will be placed in heavy-duty plastic bags and disposed of properly.

3.0 FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS

Due to the proximity of the Site to the Harlem River, a Fish and Wildlife Resource Impact Analysis (FWRIA) will be performed as part of the RI. The FWRIA will evaluate whether contamination at the Site represents a potential for adverse impacts to fish or wildlife resources in the adjacent river. The FWRIA will be performed in accordance with section 3.10 of DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10, May 2010).

The FWRIA will include the completion of Part 1 - Resource Characterization. The need to complete a Part 2 Ecological Impact Assessment will be determined by DEC following completion of the resource characterization.

3.1 Resource Characterization

The Part 1 Resource Characterization will be conducted in accordance with the steps as provided in Section 3.10 of DER 10 as follows:

- (a) The purpose of the FWRIA Part 1 is to identify actual or potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources from site contaminants of ecological concern. Refer to the document entitled *DFW&MR Fish and Wildlife Impact Analysis for Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites (1994)* for additional guidance and detail on how to conduct a FWRIA.
- (b) When paragraphs 1 through 4 below apply at a site, it is assumed no FWRIA is needed.
 1. The remediation is directed toward a specific discharge or spill event that does not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources.
 2. The AOCs at the site consist solely of an underground storage tank(s) or an underground tank system, with no significant impact on surrounding groundwater or surface water.
 3. The site is a point source of contamination to the groundwater (i.e. dry cleaner or gas station) which will be prevented from discharging to surface water, and there is no widespread soil contamination or habitat of an endangered, threatened or special concern species present.
 4. There are no ecological resources present on or in the vicinity of the site, determined pursuant to paragraph (c)1 below (e.g. an urban site which is not proximate to a surface water body, wetland or other ecologically significant area).
- (c) A resource characterization consists of the five steps detailed below and should be conducted by an individual with the qualifications set forth at subparagraph 1.5(a)3.ii in accordance with the RI work plan. These steps will also satisfy the ecological portion of the qualitative exposure assessment for the BCP, while for CERCLA and NPL sites, a USEPA Ecological Risk Assessment may also be required.
 1. Identify all fish and wildlife resources.
 2. Describe the resources on the site and within one-quarter mile of the site.
 3. Identify contaminant migration pathways and any fish and wildlife exposure pathways.
 4. Identify contaminants of ecological concern.
 5. Draw conclusions regarding the actual or potential adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN (QAPP)

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

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

Dedicated disposable sampling materials will be used for both soil and groundwater samples (if collected), eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1 for every eight samples collected.

Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil;
- Rinse with tap water;
- Wash withalconox® detergent solution and scrub ;
- Rinse with tap water;
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water.

Prepare field blanks by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will accompany samples each time they are transported to the laboratory. Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD) will be collected at the rate of one per 20 samples submitted to the laboratory. Laboratory reports will be upgradeable to ASP category B deliverables for use in the preparation of a data usability report (DUSR). The DUSR will be applicable to all confirmation samples and final round samples. Performance monitoring samples will be in a results-only format. The QAPP prepared for the Site is provided in **Attachment B**.

4.1 Soil and Groundwater Samples

Dedicated disposable materials (polyethylene tubing, dedicated samplers, etc.) will be used for collecting groundwater samples, and for soil samples (disposable acetate liners) therefore, field equipment (rinsate) blanks will not be part of the QA/QC program. Trip blanks will accompany samples each time they are transported to the laboratory.

4.2 Soil Vapor Samples

Extreme care will be taken during all aspects of sample collection to ensure that sampling error is minimized and high quality data are obtained. The sampling team members will avoid actions (e.g., using permanent marker pens and wearing freshly dry-cleaned clothes or personal fragrances) which can cause sample interference in the field. A tracer gas, helium, will be used in

accordance with NYSDOH sampling protocols to serve as a QA/QC device to verify the integrity of the soil vapor probe seals. QA/QC protocols will be followed for sample collection and laboratory analysis, such as use of certified clean sample devices, meeting sample holding times and temperatures, sample accession, and chain of custody.

Samples will be delivered to the analytical laboratory as soon as possible after collection. The laboratory analyzes QC samples with each analytical batch, including a Method Blank (MB), Laboratory Control Sample (LCS), and a Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate (LCSD). Internal standards are added to all calibration standards, samples, and blanks to verify that the analytical system is in control.

4.3 Reporting of Results

Sample analysis will be provided by a New York State certified environmental laboratory. Laboratory reports will include ASP category B deliverables for use in the preparation of a data usability summary report (DUSR). All results will be provided in accordance with the NYSDEC Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) electronic data deliverable (EDD) format (EQuIS).

4.4 DUSR

The DUSR provides a thorough evaluation of analytical data without third party data validation. The primary objective of a DUSR is to determine whether or not the data, as presented, meets the site/project specific criteria for data quality and data use. Verification and/or performance monitoring samples collected under this RIWP will be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with the Guidance for the Development of Data Usability Summary Reports as presented in Appendix 2B of DER-10. The completed DUSR for verification/performance samples collected during implementation of this RIWP will be included in the Remedial Investigation Report prior to its formal approval.

5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The Health and Safety Plan (HASP) takes into account the specific hazards inherent in conducting the RI, and presents the minimum requirements which are to be met by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC), its subcontractors, and other personnel in order to avoid and, if necessary, protect against health and/or safety hazards. A HASP has been prepared and is provided in **Attachment C** of this work plan.

Sub-contractors will have the option of adopting this HASP or developing their own site-specific document. If a subcontractor chooses to prepare their own HASP, it must meet the minimum requirements as detailed in the RI HASP prepared by EBC and must be made available to EBC and the NYSDEC.

Activities performed under the HASP will comply with applicable parts of OSHA Regulations, primarily 29 CFR Parts 1910 and 1926. Modifications to the HASP may be made with the approval of the EBC Site Safety Manager (SSM) and/or Project Manager (PM).

6.0 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

The Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) provides measures for protection for on-site workers and the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences, businesses, and on-site commercial workers) from potential airborne contaminant releases resulting from investigation activities.

The action levels specified require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that the investigation work did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The primary concerns during the investigation are odors from VOCs. The CAMP for this investigation is provided as **Attachment D**.

7.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Following completion of the investigation and receipt of the analytical data, EBC will prepare a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) in accordance with DER10. The RIR will which will include the following:

1. A description of the work which was performed under the RI.
2. Any modification from this work scope and the reason for the modifications
3. The nature and extent of contaminants in all media (soil, groundwater, vapor) and the potential for off-site migration
4. Soil, and groundwater conditions that were observed
5. Analytical data in tabular form comparing results to part 375-6 SCOs
6. Cross sections and data figures
7. Laboratory analytical data, sampling logs and well completion logs for all samples and areas covered by the investigation
8. Scaled drawings showing the locations of temporary sampling points, monitoring wells and surface water sampling locations
9. A Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment

8.0 SCHEDULE

The estimated duration of the full RI activity is three weeks total field time. The anticipated schedule for completing the RI activities is as follows:

Schedule Task	Estimated Date
NYSDEC Approval of RIWP	Week of November 16, 2015
Mobilize equipment to the Site (begin)	Within 3 weeks of approval of RIWP
Complete Field Work	Within 3 weeks of mobilization date
Receive all Laboratory Reports	Within 2 weeks of completion of field work
Receive all Laboratory Deliverables	Within 4 weeks of completion of field work
Receive DUSR	Within 8 weeks of completion of field work
Submit Remedial Investigation Report	Within 3 weeks of Receipt of DUSR
Distribute Fact Sheet on RI Results and Comment period on RAWP (if submitted with RIR)	Within 16 weeks of completion of field work - Subject to DEC / DOH Approval

RESUMES



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Charles B. Sosik, PG, PHG, Principal

Professional Experience

25 years

Education

MS, Hydrogeology, Adelphi University, NY
BS, Geology, Northern Arizona University, AZ

Areas of Expertise

- Brownfields Redevelopment
- Hazardous Waste Site Investigations
- Pre-purchase Site Evaluations and Support
- Regulatory Negotiations
- Remedial Planning and "Cost to Cure" Analysis
- Strategic Planning
- Real Estate Transactions
- NYC "E" Designations

Professional Certification

- Professional Geologist, NH
- Professional Geologist, Hydrogeologist, WA
- OSHA 40-hr HAZMAT
- OSHA 8-hr. Supervisor
- NYC OER Qualified Environmental Professional

Professional Affiliation / Committees

- NYS Council of Professional Geologists (NYSCPG)
 - Association of Groundwater Scientists & Engineers (AGSE)
 - NYS RBCA Advisory Committee
 - Massachusetts LSP Association
 - New Hampshire Association of Professional Geologists
 - Interstate Technology Regulatory Council/MTBE Team
 - Environmental Business Association, Brownfields Task Force
 - Part 375 Working Group
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PROFILE

Mr. Sosik has 25 years of experience in environmental consulting. He specializes in advising clients on managing environmental compliance with federal, state, and municipal agencies and has successfully directed numerous investigation and remediation projects involving petroleum, pesticides, chlorinated solvents, heavy metals and radiologically activated media. His work included extensive three-dimensional investigations on MTBE, which have been used effectively to help shape public policy. He also has experience in applying models to groundwater related problems and has completed several large-scale projects to determine fate and transport of contaminants, establish spill scenarios, and closure criteria. His experience and expertise in the area of contaminant hydrogeology has resulted in requests from environmental attorneys, property owners and New York State to serve as an expert witness and technical advisor on a variety of legal disputes.

For the past 10 years Mr. Sosik has been primarily engaged in providing environmental consulting to developers responding to the extensive re-zoning of former industrial and commercial properties, which is currently taking place throughout New York City. These services include everything from pre-purchase evaluations and contract negotiations to gaining acceptance in and moving projects through the NYS Brownfields Program. Mr. Sosik has taken a pro-active role in the continued development of the NYS Brownfields Program and related policy, by attending numerous working seminars, active participation in work groups and task forces and by providing commentary to draft versions of new guidance documents. Throughout his professional career, Mr. Sosik has remained committed to developing innovative cost- efficient solutions to environmental issues, specifically tailored to the needs of his clients.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Scavenger Waste Treatment Facility (SWTF), Suffolk County, NY

Water Treatment Plant EIS - Focused EIS - In response to requests from the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality and the Brookhaven Conservation Advisory Council, Mr. Sosik prepared a focused EIS to evaluate the potential impacts to an important surface water resource from the proposed facility including cumulative and synergistic effects with established contaminant plumes in the area.

Advanced Residential Communities, Rockville Centre, NY

Brownfield Project – As the senior project manager on this large scale, high profile redevelopment project, Mr. Sosik was asked to develop a plan to accelerate the regulatory process in the face of general community opposition. Through numerous discussions with the BCP management team, He was able to condense the schedule and review period, through the submission of supporting documents (Investigation Report, Remedial Work Plan) with the BCP application package. Community opposition, which focused on the environmental condition of the site as a means to block the project, was used to

advantage in expediting approval of the aggressive interim remedial plan. This will allow the developer to begin remedial work approximately 5 months ahead of schedule.

Former Temco Uniform site, West Haverstraw, NY

Brownfield Project – Mr. Sosik took over management of this project from another consultant following transition of this VCP site to the BCP. Mr. Sosik used the opportunity to renegotiate and revise the scope of work to allow a more cost effective and focused investigation plan without re-writing or resubmitting the RIWP. During the NYSDEC's review of the transition package, he met with and coordinated changes with the NYSDEC Project Manager to gain approval. The result saved the client a significant amount of money, but perhaps more importantly in this case, did so without loss of time.

Grovick Properties, Jackson Heights, NY

Brownfield Project – This Brownfield property is somewhat unique in that it had been investigated and partially remediated by the NYSDEC through the petroleum spill fund. The client was interested in



Charles B. Sosik, PG, PHG, Principal

purchasing the property and redeveloping it as office and retail space. Mr. Sosik reviewed the NYSDEC investigation and developed a supplemental plan to meet the requirements of an RI under the BCP program. By performing this limited amount of field work "up-front" he was able to complete an RI Report and Remedial Plan and submit both with the BCP application package. The NYSDEC and NYSDOH approved the RI Report and the Remedial Plan with minor changes. This cut 120 days from the review process and allowed the client to arrange financing and move his project forward knowing what the clean-up costs would be at the outset.

Metro Management, Bronx, NY

Brownfield Project – The site of a former gas station, the developer had planned to construct a 12-story affordable housing apartment complex with first floor retail space. Since the site was located in an Environmental zone, potential tax credits of 22% for site development, remediation and tangible property could be realized under the BCP. In a pre-application meeting with the NYSDEC, Mr. Sosik realized that the department did not believe the site was eligible for the BCP, since it had been previously investigated and closed under the spills program.

Mr. Sosik assisted the developer in securing financing, and due to the demands of an aggressive construction schedule developed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM), based on chemical oxidation treatment. Working closely with the clients environmental counsel, Mr. Sosik was able to get the IRM approved without a public comment period. Implementation of the IRM is currently underway.

The project was awarded the 2009 NYC Brownfield Award for Innovation.

Brandt Airflex, NY

Technical Consulting Services - Mr. Sosik provided senior level technical advice and strategic planning in developing an off-site RI/FS for the site, in negotiating a tax reduction for the property due to the environmental condition and in preparing a cost to cure estimate for settlement between business partners. After achieving a favorable tax consideration and settlement agreement for his client

Allied Aviation Services, Dallas, Fort Worth, Airport, Dallas, TX

Jet Fuel Investigation - Mr. Sosik developed and managed an investigative plan to quickly identify the extent and source of jet fuel which was discharging from the Airport's storm drain system to a creek a mile away. Through the use of a refined conceptual model, accelerated investigative techniques and a flexible work plan, he was able to identify the source of the fuel and the migration route within a single week. He then identified remedial options and successfully negotiated a risk based plan with the Texas regulatory agency that had issued a notice of enforcement action against the facility.

KeySpan – Former LILCO Facilities, Various NY Locations

Pesticide Impact Evaluation - Mr. Sosik developed, negotiated and implemented a site screening procedure to evaluate impact to public health and the environment as the result of past herbicide use at 211 utility sites. Using an unsaturated zone leaching model (PRZM) on a small subset of the sites, he was able to establish mass loading schedules for the remaining sites. This was combined with public well

data in a GIS environment to perform queries with respect to mass loading, time transport and proximity to vulnerable public supply wells. Using this approach Mr. Sosik was able to show that there were no concerns for future impact. This effort satisfied the public health and resource concerns of the state environmental agency and county health department in a reasonable amount of time and at a fraction of the cost of a full scale investigation.

Former Computer Circuits (Superfund) Site, Hauppauge, NY

CERCLA RI/FS - As Senior Project Manager for the site, he played a major role in regaining control of the investigation activities for the PRP. This action prevented the USEPA from initiating an extensive investigation at the site using a RAC II contractor allowing the client to perform a more efficient investigation. He was involved in all negotiations with EPA and was the project lead in developing a revised site characterization plan (work plan, field sampling plan, quality assurance plan, etc.). By carefully managing all phases of the investigation and continued interaction with each of the three regulatory agencies involved, Mr. Sosik was able to keep the project focused and incrementally reinforce the clients position. The estimated cost of the revised investigation is expected to save the client 1.5 to 2 million dollars.

Sun Oil, Seaford, NY

Remediation Consulting Services & Project Management - Under an atmosphere of regulatory distrust, political pressure and mounting public hostility toward the client, Mr. Sosik conducted an off-site 3-D investigation to define the extent of contamination and the potential impact on public health. By designing and implementing an aggressive source area remediation program and personal interaction with the public and regulatory agencies, he was able to successfully negotiate a limited off-site remediation favorable to the client. Source area remediation was completed within 6 months and the project successfully closed without damage to the client's public image or working relationship with the regulatory agencies.

Con Edison, Various Locations, NY

Hydrogeologic Consulting Services - Under a general consulting contract, Mr. Sosik conducted detailed subsurface hydrogeologic investigations at five locations to assist in the development of groundwater contingency planning. He also developed and implemented work plans to investigate and remediate existing petroleum, cable fluid, and PCB releases at many of the generating facilities and substations. An important aspect of his role was in assisting the client in strategic planning and negotiations with the regulatory agency.

Keyspan - Tuthill Substation, Aqueboque, NY

Accelerated Site Characterization - Using accelerated site characterization techniques, Mr. Sosik presented the project as a case study in establishing the transport of an herbicide and its metabolites applied at utility sites in the 1980's. The results were then used to establish a screening method for evaluating 211 similar sites controlled by the client in a reasonable and efficient manner.

NYSDEC Spill, East Moriches, NY

Spill Release Analysis - With recognized expertise in the area of gasoline plume development on Long Island, Mr. Sosik was asked by



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the State to establish the release date (and principal responsible party) of an extensive petroleum spill, which impacted a residential neighborhood. He used multiple lines of evidence, and a new EPA model (HSSM), which he has helped to refine, to reconstruct the release scenario and spill date, in support of the State Attorney General's cost recovery effort from the PRP.

Minmilt Realty, Farmingdale, NY

Fate & Transport Modeling - He completed an RI/FS at this location for a PCE plume that had been in transit for over 30 years. Mr. Sosik applied a conservative model to evaluate time/concentration impacts under a variety of transport scenarios to a municipal wellfield located 13,000 feet away. Through the use of the model and careful interpretation of an extensive data set compiled from several sources, Mr. Sosik was able to propose a plan which was both acceptable to the regulator and favorable to the client.

Sebonack Golf Course Project, Town of Southampton, NY

IPM Pesticide Study - Provided professional hydrogeologic services in support of the EIS prepared for the development of the site. The proposed development included an 18-hole golf course, clubhouse, dormitory facility, cottages, associated structures, and a 6,000 square foot research station for Southampton College. Mr. Sosik performed an extensive evaluation (using a pesticide-leaching model) on the effects of pesticide and nitrogen loading to groundwater as part of the projects commitment to an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach.

NYSDEC, Spills Division, Regions 1 - 4

Petroleum Spills Investigation & Remediation - As a prime contractor/consultant for the NYSDEC in Regions 1-4, Mr. Sosik has managed the investigation and remediation of numerous petroleum spills throughout the State. Many of these projects required the development of innovative investigation and remediation techniques to achieve project goals. He was also involved in many pilot projects and research studies to evaluate innovative investigation techniques such as accelerated site characterization, and alternative approaches to remediation such as monitored natural attenuation and risk based corrective action.

Sun Oil, E. Meadow, NY

Exposure Assessment - Performed to seek closure of the spill file, despite the presence of contaminants above standards, Mr. Sosik determined after the extended assessment that the level of remaining contamination would not pose a future threat to human health or the environment. He used multiple lines of evidence, and a fate and

transport model to show that degradation processes would achieve standards within a reasonable time.

Sand & Gravel Mine, NY

Property Development - As part of the development of a sand and gravel mine, Mr. Sosik provided environmental consulting services to assist in obtaining a mining permit, which would result in the construction of a 150-acre lake. Specifically, Mr. Sosik investigated if the proposed lake would reduce groundwater quantity to domestic and public well fields, and/or accelerate the migration of potential surface contaminants to the lower part of the aquifer. After assuming the lead role in negotiations with the regulatory agency, Mr. Sosik was able to obtain a permit for the client by adequately addressing water quality and quantity issues, and by preparing a monitoring plan and spill response plan, acceptable to all parties.

NYSDEC, Mamaroneck, NY

Site Characterization / Source Identification - In a complex hydrogeologic setting consisting of contaminant transport through fractured metamorphic bedrock and variable overburden materials, Mr. Sosik was able to develop and implement a sub-surface investigation to differentiate and separate the impact associated with each of two sources. The results of this investigation were successful in encouraging the spiller to accept responsibility for the release.

Riverhead Municipal Water District, NY

Site Characterization / Remedial Planning - Using accelerated characterization techniques, he implemented a 3-D site investigation to identify two service stations 4,000 ft. away as the source of contamination impacting a municipal wellfield. In accordance with the strict time table imposed by the need to return the wellfield to production by early spring, he designed and implemented a multi-point (9 RW, 6 IW) recovery and injection well system using a 3-d numerical flow model, and completed the project on time. Using a contaminant transport model, Mr. Sosik developed clean-up goals which were achieved in 9 months of operation, well below the projected 3 to 5 year project duration.

Montauk Fire Department, NY

Site Assessment - Mr. Sosik performed a limited investigation and used a 2-D flow model to demonstrate that the property could not have been the source of contamination which had impacted an adjacent wellfield as per the results of a previous investigation. This small focused effort successfully reversed a \$500,000, and rising, claim against the department by the water district and the NYSDEC.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

P.W. Grosser Consulting, Bohemia, NY

Senior Project Manager, 1999-2006

Environmental Assessment & Remediation, Patchogue, NY

Senior Project Manager, 1994-1999

Miller Environmental Group, Calverton, NY

Project Manager, 1989-1994

DuPont Biosystems, Aston, PA

Hydrogeologist, 1988-1989



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Charles B. Sosik, PG, PHG, Principal

EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY AND DEPOSITIONS

Fact Witness - Testimony on relative age of petroleum spill based on nature and extent of residual and dissolved components at the Delta Service Station in Uniondale, NY Fall/1999

Expert Witness / Expert Report for defendant in cost recovery case by NYS Attorney General regarding a Class II Inactive Hazardous Waste (State Superfund) project by the NYSDEC (October 2004 – present, Report: March 2005, Deposition: April 2005, 2nd Report: Aug. 2013, 2nd Deposition Nov. 2013, Bench Trial: December 2013 - qualified as expert in Federal Court),

Expert Witness / Fact Witness for plaintiff seeking compensation for partial expenses incurred during the investigation and remediation of a USEPA CERCLA site due to the release and migration of contaminants from an “upgradient” industrial property. (Deposition May 2005, case settled April 2007).

Expert Witness / Fact Witness for NYS Attorney General with respect to cost recovery for a NYSDEC petroleum spill site in Holtzville, NY (Deposition April 2005 - case settled).

Expert Witness – Statement of opinion and expert testimony at trial for plaintiff seeking damages from a major oil corporation for contamination under a prior leasing agreement in Rego Park, NY. Case decided in favor of plaintiff. Trial July 2007, in favor of Plaintiff. Qualified as Expert.

Expert Witness / Fact Witness for NYS Attorney General with respect to cost recovery for a NYSDEC petroleum spill site in Lindenhurst, NY (Trial date Dec. 2009, in favor of plaintiff. Qualified as Expert State Supreme Court.

Expert Witness - for NYS Attorney General regarding NYSDEC cost recovery for a petroleum spill site at Riverhead, NY. Case settled July 2008.

Expert Witness for plaintiffs in class action case with respect to damages from chlorinated plume impact to residences in Dayton, OH. (Draft Report – May 2013).

Expert Witness / Fact Witness for defendant with respect to cost recovery and third party responsibility for a NYSDEC petroleum spill site in Lindenhurst, NY (Expert Statement of Fact – October 2005).

Expert Witness for plaintiff seeking damages related to a petroleum spill from the previous owner/operator of a gas station in College Point, NY. Case settled 2009.

Expert Witness for plaintiff (municipal water supply purveyor) seeking damages from major oil companies and manufacturer of MTBE at various locations in Suffolk County, NY. Expert reports July 2007, August 2007 and October 2007, Case settled August, 2008.

Expert Witness - Deposition for NYS Attorney General regarding NYSDEC cost recovery for a petroleum spill site at Sag Harbor, NY. August 2002

Expert Witness for defendant responding to a claim from adjacent commercial property owner on the origin of chlorinated solvents on plaintiff's property located in Cedarhurst, NY. Expert opinion submitted to lead counsel on March 6, 2009, case settled April 2009.

Expert Report - for Attorney General on modeling performed to determine the spill release scenario at a NYSDEC petroleum spill site in East Moriches, NY. June 2000.

Expert Witness - for plaintiff in case regarding impact to private wells from a spill at adjacent Town and County properties with open gasoline spill files in Goshen, NY. Expert report submitted August 2013.

Expert Witness for defendant with respect to cost recovery from Sunoco for a NYSDEC petroleum spill site. (Declaration – January 2013).

Expert Witness - for plaintiff (municipal water supply purveyor) seeking damages from Dow Chemical for PCE impact at various locations in Suffolk County, NY. Affidavit submitted 2011.

MODELING EXPERIENCE (PARTIAL LISTING)

PROJECT	MODEL	APPLICATION
Riverhead Water District, Riverhead, NY	MODFLOW, MODPATH	Remediation system design to intercept MTBE plume and prevent continued impact to municipal well field.
NYSDEC - Region 1, Holbrook, NY	MODFLOW, MODPATH	Simulate transport of MTBE plume to predict future impact.
NYSDEC - Region 1, East Moriches, NY	HSSM	Evaluate release scenario and start date of petroleum spill in support of cost recovery by NYS AG office.
AMOCO, Deer Park, NY	HSSM	Estimate release amount, start date and spill scenario to evaluate the potential for mass unaccounted for
Keyspan Energy, Nassau/Suffolk Counties Substations	PRZM	Estimate mass load of simazine used at 211 electric substations and screen sites according to potential for human health and ecological impacts.
Saboneck Golf Club, Southampton NY	PRZM	Estimate mass load of proposed pesticides on new golf course to evaluate acceptability under an IPM program.
Suffolk County Department of Public Works (SCDPW) Scavenger Waste Treatment Plant, Yaphank, NY	DYNFLOW, DYNTRAC	Evaluate time-transport and nitrogen impact on local river system.
SCDPW SUNY Waste Water Treatment Plant, Stony Brook, NY	DYNFLOW, DYNTRAC	Determine outfall location and time-transport of nitrogen from proposed upgrades to an existing wastewater treatment plant
Water Authority of Great Neck North Great Neck, NY	MODFLOW, MODPATH, MT3D	Review of modeling study performed by EPA to evaluate potential future impact to Well field from PCE plume. Identified serious flaws in model construction and implementation, which invalidated conclusions

PUBLICATIONS / PROFESSIONAL PAPERS

Smart Pump & Treat Strategy for MTBE Impacting a Public Water Supply (14th Annual Conference on Contaminated Soils Proceedings, 1998)

Transport & Transformation of BTEX & MTBE in a Sand Aquifer (Groundwater Monitoring & Remediation 05/1998)

Characteristics of Gasoline Releases in the Water Table Aquifer of Long Island (Petroleum Hydrocarbons Conference Proceedings, 1999)

Field Applications of the Hydrocarbon Spill Screening Model (HSSM) (USEPA Interactive Modeling Web Course

www.epa.gov/athens/software/training/webcourse Authored module on model application and applied use of calculators, 02/2000)

Comparative Evaluation of MTBE Sites on Long Island, US EPA Workshop on MTBE Bioremediation (Cincinnati, 02/2000)

Comparison of Four MTBE Plumes in the Upper Glacial Aquifer of Long Island (American Geophysical Union, San Francisco, 12/1996)

Analysis and Simulation of the Gasoline Spill at East Patchogue, New York (American Geophysical Union, San Francisco, 12/1998)



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Kevin R. Brussee, Senior Project Manager

Professional Experience

EBC: January 2008

Prior: 6 years

Education

Bachelor of Science, Environmental Science, Plattsburgh State University, NY

Master of Science, Environmental Studies, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Areas of Expertise

- Management of Site Investigations / Remedial Oversight NYC “E” Designation Sites
- Management of RI Investigations / RAWP Implementation NYS BCP Sites
- NYSDEC Spill Site Investigations
- Phase I / Phase II Property Assessments
- Waste Characterization / Soil Management

Professional Certification

- OSHA 40-hr HAZWOPER
- OSHA 8-hr HAZWOPER Supervisor

PROFILE

Mr. Brussee has 10 years experience as an environmental consultant/contractor and has worked on and managed a wide range of environmental projects. Mr. Brussee has conducted Phase I, II and III Environmental Site Assessments for commercial, industrial, and residential properties in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. Brussee’s field experience includes tank removal and installations, spill management and closure, soil and groundwater sampling, and both the oversight and operation of soil boring and well installation equipment. In addition, Mr. Brussee has performed project research, data reduction and evaluation, and has prepared reports for both regulatory and client use.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Eastern Environmental Solutions, Inc., Manorville, NY

Project Manager, 2006-2008

EA Engineering, Science & Technology

Hydrogeologist, 2005-2006

P.W. Grosser Consulting, Bohemia, NY

Field Hydrogeologist, 2002-2003



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Kevin R. Brussee, Senior Project Manager

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project:	Former Dico G, Auto and Truck Repair Site - Bronx Park Apartments, redevelopment from commercial to mixed use
Location:	Bronx, NY, White Plains Road
Type:	NYS BCP Site, Former gas station, repair shop & junk yard
Contamination:	Petroleum - Gasoline
Role:	Project Manager, during Site Management Phase
Project:	Former Uniforms for Industry Site – Richmond Hill Senior Living Residences / Richmond Place
Location:	Jamaica Ave, Richmond Hill Queens, NY
Type:	NYS BCP, NYC E-Site Hazmat, Noise, Former industrial Laundry
Contamination:	Chlorinated Solvents, Historic Fill, Petroleum - Fuel oil/Mop oil
Role:	Project Manager, RAWP implementation
Project:	Former Gas Station / car wash to mixed use affordable housing / commercial
Location:	Bronx, NY, Southern Boulevard
Type:	NYS BCP, NYC E-Site Hazmat, Former gas station / gar wash
Contamination:	Petroleum - Gasoline
Role:	Project Manager, RAWP implementation
Project:	Redevelopment of former industrial property to residential
Location:	Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, NY, Bedford Ave
Type:	NYC E-Designation Site, Former dye manufacturing plant
Contamination:	Hazardous levels of heavy metals, fuel oil tanks
Role:	Project Manager, RAWP implementation
Project:	Former Domsey Fiber Corp Site
Location:	Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, NY, Kent Ave
Type:	NYC E-Designation Site, Former commercial property
Contamination:	Chlorinated solvents, fuel oil and Historic fill
Role:	Project Manager, RIWP Development and Implementation, RAWP development and implementation, waste characterization and soil management

PUBLICATIONS

Chemical Stress Induced by Copper, Examination of a Biofilm System;
(Water Science Technology, 2006; 54(9): 191-199.)



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Chawinie Reilly, Project Manager / Industrial Hygienist

Professional Experience

EBC: March 2013

Prior: 8 years

Education

Bachelor of Science, Environmental Health and Safety, Stony Brook University, NY

Areas of Expertise

- Phase I / Property Condition Assessments
- Occupational Health and Safety Sampling
- Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Investigations
- Mold Investigations and Remediation
- Soil and Ground Water Investigations
- Noise Studies
- Lead Paint and Asbestos Surveys
- Hazardous Materials Assessments

Professional Certification

- OSHA 40-hr HAZWOPER
- NYS Asbestos Inspector
- NYC Asbestos Investigator
- USEPA Lead Inspector
- USEPA Lead Risk Assessor
- OSHA 10-hr Construction Health and Safety
- Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certified

PROFILE

Mrs. Reilly has 9 year's experience as an environmental consultant/contractor and has worked on and managed a wide range of environmental projects. Ms. Miller has conducted Phase Is and Property Condition Assessments for commercial, industrial, and residential properties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. In addition, Ms. Miller has conducted various IAQ, asbestos, mold and occupational health and safety sampling investigations for a variety of city, state, federal and private clients.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

The Louis Berger Group, New York, New York
Industrial Hygienist, 2008-2013

AEI Consultants, Jersey City, New Jersey
Environmental Scientist, 2005-2008



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Robert Bennett, Project Manager

Professional Experience

EBC: February 2015

Prior: 7 years

Education

Bachelor of Science, Environmental Science, State University of New York College at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY

Associates in Applied Sciences, Field Biology, State University of New York College at Delhi, Delhi, NY

Areas of Expertise

- Phase I / Phase II Property Assessments
- Waste Characterization / Soil Management
- Brownfield Closure and Planning Board
- Remedial Investigations
- Landfill Closure and Monitoring
- Dredging Monitoring and Management
- Title V & NY Air Permitting and Registrations
- NYS / Nassau & Suffolk County Sanitary Code Compliance

Professional Certification

- OSHA 40-hr HAZWOPER
- OSHA 10-hr Construction Safety
- NYSDOH Asbestos Inspector & Project Monitor
- NYCDEP Asbestos Investigator
- EPA Lead-Based Paint Inspector & Risk Assessor

PROFILE

Mr. Bennett has 7 years experience as an environmental consultant and is responsible for assessment and investigative services for a wide variety of projects, including industrial and commercial properties, mass transit facilities, parking structures, and sanitary and wastewater treatment facilities. Mr. Bennett has conducted Phase I, II and III Environmental Site Assessments for commercial, industrial, and residential properties in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Mr. Bennett conducts research and provides support for various projects on a daily basis and coordinates with clients, regulatory agencies, attorneys and sub-contractors to provide cost-effective business solutions for a plethora of environmental concerns. Mr. Bennett's field experience includes tank removal and installations, dredging oversight and monitoring, asbestos and lead inspections, compliance audits, spill management and closure, soil and groundwater sampling, and both the oversight and operation of soil boring and well installation equipment. In



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Robert Bennett, Project Manager

addition, Mr. Bennett has performed project research, data reduction and evaluation, and has prepared reports for both regulatory and client use.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Dvirka & Bartilucci Engineers and Architects, P.C., Woodbury, NY
Environmental Scientist II, 2014-2015

Gannett Fleming Engineers and Architects, P.C., Woodbury, NY
Environmental Scientist, 2012-2014

Apex Companies L.L.C., Bohemia, NY
Environmental Scientist / Project Manager, 2008-2012

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project: Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) New York Rising Buyout and Acquisition Program / Superstorm Sandy Relief Program
Location: Long Island and New York City
Type: Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and Property Evaluation
Contamination: Asbestos, Lead, Mold and PCBs
Role: Environmental Scientist II responsible for the creation and review of a high volume of Phase I ESAs

Project: WMATA Metrorail System Assessment Program
Location: Washington D.C. Area
Type: Hazardous materials inspection and evaluation for planning and engineering design purposes.
Contamination: Asbestos, Lead and PCBs
Role: Environmental Scientist and Inspection Team Leader

Project: Armonk Square Redevelopment Plan
Location: Armonk Square, Armonk, NY
Type: Monitoring well and recovery well installation. Sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) installation and operational modifications.
Contamination: Chlorinated Solvents
Role: Environmental Scientist responsible for the planning and oversight of monitoring well and recovery well installation. Planning, oversight, and modifications to SSDS.

Project: Newtown Creek Dredging Project for NYCDEP
Location: NYCDEP Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility, Brooklyn, NY
Type: Navigational waterway dredging
Contamination: Hazardous and biological pollutants in bottom sediment.



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Robert Bennett, Project Manager

Role: Environmental Scientist responsible for the implementation and operation of engineering controls and turbidity monitoring.

Project: Boring / Coring Program, Northeast U.S. Region
Location: New Bedford Harbor, New Bedford, MA. Long Island and Massachusetts.
Type: Bathymetric surveys. Borings and Corings advanced through deep sediment and bedrock to determine the proper allocation dredge areas and confined aquatic disposal zones. Additionally, Vibracore drilling was conducted in shallow and easily accessible areas.

Contamination: PCBs
Role: Environmental Scientist / Project Manager serving as an on-site geologist to interpret and record geological investigations.

Project: New York State Air Permit Facilities
Location: Westchester, Orange and Rockland County, NY
Type: Title V Air Permits, state registration and permitting for multiple industrial laundering facilities.

Contamination: Hazardous Air Pollutants
Role: Environmental Scientist / Project Manager responsible for all air permitting work for a NY-branch office.

Project: Dredging Oversight and Water Quality Monitoring
Location: New Bedford Harbor, New Bedford, MA
Type: Bathymetric surveys. Supervised maintenance dredging and confined aquatic disposal zone excavation operations. Turbidity and sediment flocculation monitoring.

Contamination: PCBs
Role: Environmental Scientist providing project oversight, coordinating daily with Mass DEP and sub-contractors. Documenting geological data.

Project: Stormwater Abatement System Inspections, Repairs and Reporting
Location: Multiple retailer locations throughout New York State
Type: Stormwater drainage system and stormwater control structure inspections and repairs

Contamination: PCBs
Role: Environmental Scientist / Project Manager assigned to coordinate and perform routine inspections of drainage systems and stormwater control structures. Made repairs to stormwater appurtenances where necessary.

Project: ConEdison Truck-flush facility, effluent discharge monitoring.
Location: Multiple ConEdison truck-flush facilities located throughout New York City, NY.



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Robert Bennett, Project Manager

Type:	Compliance sampling and evaluation with regard to New York City Sewer Effluent Limitations.
Contamination:	Oil & Grease, Metals, Pesticides/PCBs , VOCs, SVOCs
Role:	Effluent sampling. Coordinating with client and laboratory to conduct quarterly sampling events.
Project:	RCRA Closure Support
Location:	Pall Corporation Former Headquarters, East Hills, NY
Type:	Environmental closure of a medical equipment manufacturing facility
Contamination:	Formic Acid, Dimethylacetamide (DMAC)
Role:	Environmental Scientist / Project Manager responsible for the supervision of the removal of all process tanks, piping and associated appurtenances. Accomplished final decommissioning activities. RCRA Closure Report.
Project:	Brownfield Closure Support
Location:	Multiple locations throughout New York City
Type:	Remedial investigations. Interim remedial measures. Soil vapor intrusion studies. RCRA Closure.
Contamination:	VOCs, SVOCs, Oil & Grease, Pesticides/PCBs , Metals
Role:	Environmental Scientist / Project Manager responsible for preparing and conducting remedial investigations, interim remedial measures, soil vapor intrusion studies and RCRA closure.
Project:	Mirant Bowline Power Plant Asbestos Survey
Location:	West Haverstraw, NY
Type:	Asbestos inspection. Personal exposure monitoring. Asbestos labeling Program. Reporting.
Contamination:	Asbestos
Role:	Environmental Scientist / Project Manager serving as a team leader to conduct large scale asbestos inspection, labeling program and reporting.
Project:	Estee Lauder SPCC Facilities
Location:	Multiple manufacturing facilities throughout Long Island
Type:	Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures (SPCC) inspections, evaluation and reporting.
Contamination:	N/A
Role:	Environmental Scientist / Project Manager responsible for conducting inspections, facility engineering review, and reporting.
Project:	Nassau and Suffolk County Sanitary Code Facility Compliance Audits
Location:	Multiple medical equipment manufacturing facilities throughout Long Island.
Type:	Article XI and XII Sanitary Code Compliance Audits and multiple medical equipment manufacturing facilities.



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Robert Bennett, Project Manager

Contamination: N/A

Role: Environmental Scientist / Project Manager responsible for conducting inspections, facility engineering review, and reporting.

PUBLICATIONS

Dredging and Beach Nourishment Public Notices
(Cape Cod Times, 2008-2010)

Dredging and Beach Nourishment Public Notices
(Yarmouth Weekly, 2008-2010)



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Kimberly Somers, Project Manager

Professional Experience

EBC: December 2014

Prior: 14 years

Education

Bachelor of Arts, Environmental Studies, Elmira College, NY

Areas of Expertise

- Phase I Property Assessments
- Phase II Property Assessments
- Soil and Groundwater Investigations
- Hazardous Materials Assessments

Professional Certification

- OSHA 40-hr HAZWOPER

PROFILE

Ms. Somers has 14 years experience as an environmental consultant/contractor and has worked on and managed a wide range of environmental projects. Major responsibilities include Phase I, II and III Investigations, Environmental Impact Statements, Remedial Action Work Plans, Feasibility Studies, site remediation oversight, data analysis, environmental sampling (groundwater, soil, surface water, air, soil gas), wetland delineation and assessments, OSHA Right-to-Know workplace audits, proposal writing and public outreach.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Cashin Associates, P.C., Hauppauge, New York

Environmental Scientist, 2003-2014

Roux Associates, Hauppauge, New York

Environmental Scientist, 2001-2002



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Kevin Waters, Field Manager

Professional Experience

EBC: October 2010

Prior: 5 years

Education

Bachelor of Science, Geology, State University of New York, Stony Brook

Areas of Expertise

- Field Operations
- Phase II and RI Implementation, Site Characterization Studies
- Health & Safety Monitoring and Oversight
- Waste Characterization / Soil Management
- Site Logistics

Professional Certification

- OSHA 40-hr HAZWOPER
- OSHA 8-hr HAZWOPER Supervisor

PROFILE

Mr. Waters has 10 years experience as an environmental consultant and has worked on a wide range of environmental projects. Mr. Waters has conducted Phase II and III Environmental Site Assessments for commercial, industrial, and residential properties in New York.

Mr. Waters' field experience includes soil, air and groundwater sampling, operations and maintenance of groundwater remediation systems, tank removals, spill management and closure, and oversight of monitoring well installations. In addition, Mr. Waters has prepared reports for both regulatory and client use.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

P.W. Grosser Consulting, Bohemia, NY

Field Hydrogeologist, 2003-2008

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project:	Former Gas Station / car wash to mixed use affordable housing / commercial
Location:	Bronx, NY, Southern Boulevard
Type:	NYS BCP, NYC E-Site Hazmat, Former gas station / gar wash
Contamination:	Petroleum - Gasoline
Role:	Field Operations Manager, Health and Safety Officer



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Kevin Waters, Field Manager

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Project: Former Uniforms for Industry Site – Richmond Hill Senior Living Residences / Richmond Place
Location: Jamaica Ave, Richmond Hill Queens, NY
Type: NYS BCP, NYC E-Site Hazmat, Noise, Former industrial Laundry
Contamination: Chlorinated Solvents, Historic Fill, Petroleum - Fuel oil/Mop oil
Role: Field Operations Manager, Health and Safety Monitoring and Field Oversight

Project: Rikers Island – West Intake Facility
Location: NYC Department of Corrections, Rikers Island, NY
Type: Municipal Construction Project
Contamination: Hazardous levels of lead, heavy metals in Historic fill
Role: Field Operations Manager, Health and Safety Monitoring and Field Oversight

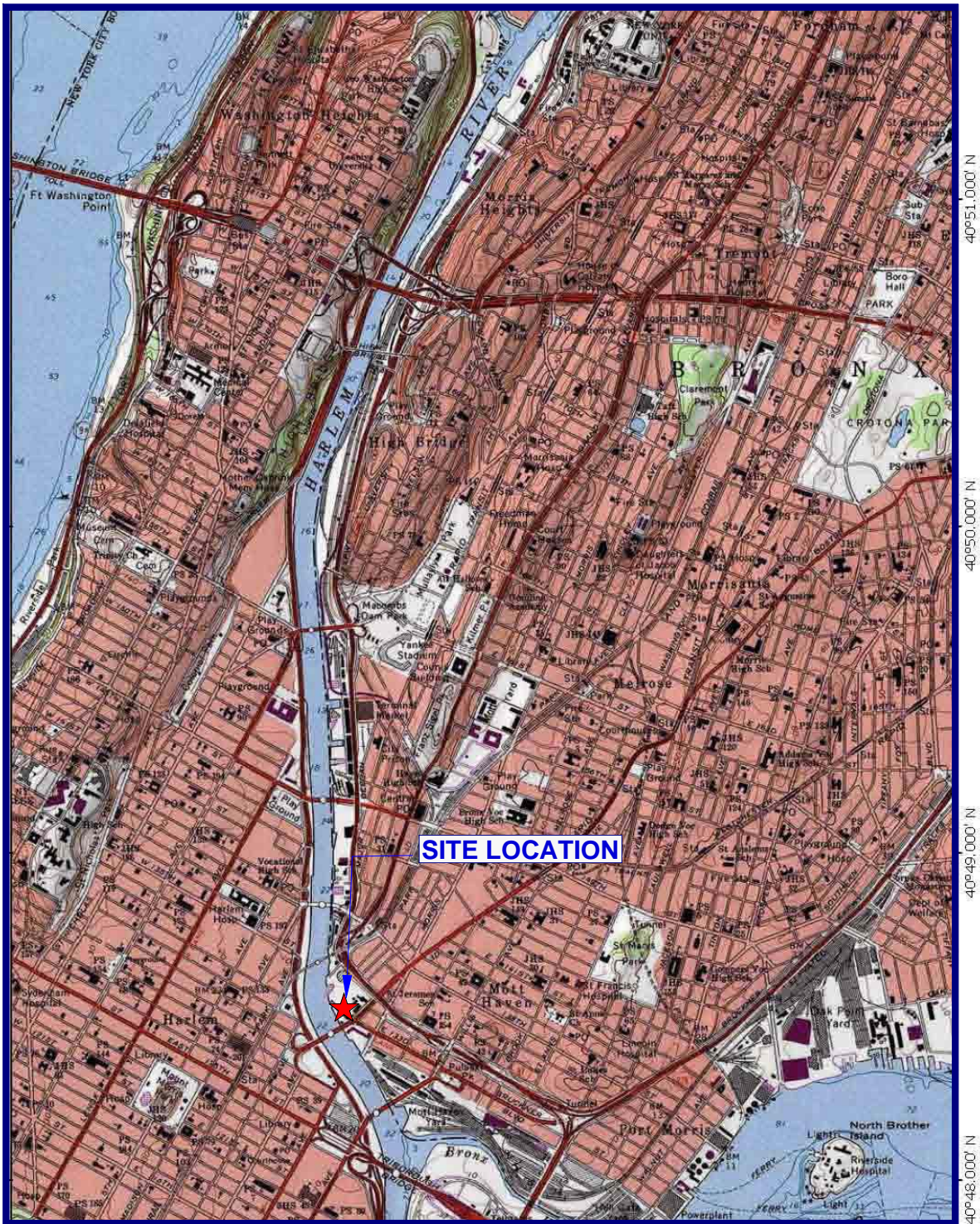
Project: Residential Redevelopment Project
Location: Williamsburg Section of Brooklyn, Wallabout Street
Type: NYC E-Designation Site
Contamination: Hazardous levels of lead, heavy metals, SVOCs in Historic fill
Role: Implement RI Work Plan, Supervise sample collection in all media

TABLES

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF
SAMPLING PROGRAM RATIONALE AND ANALYSIS**

Matrix	Location	Approximate Number of Samples	Rationale for Sampling	Laboratory Analysis
Subsurface soil (0 to 14 feet bgs or extent of contamination)	23 borings throughout the site.	23-46	To evaluate the extent of soil impact with petroleum and chlorinated solvents.	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270.
Subsurface Historic Fill Materials (0 to 7 feet bgs)	13 borings throughout the site.	13	To evaluate the depth and nature of historic fill materials with respect to SCOs	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Subsurface Native Soil (7 to 14 feet bgs)	13 borings throughout the site.	13	To evaluate the depth and nature of native soils below the historic fill materials	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Total (Soils)		49-72		
Groundwater (water table)	From 10 new and 4 existing monitoring wells across the Site.	14	To assess groundwater quality at the Site.	VOCs EPA Method 8260B plus TICs, SVOCs EPA Method 8270 plus TICs, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals dissolved and total.
Total (Groundwater)		14		
Soil Gas (3.5 ft below existing grade)	9 soil gas implants to be installed across the Site.	9	Evaluate soil gas across the Site	VOCs EPA Method TO15
Subslab Soil Vapor (1-2 in below slab)	5 soil gas implants to be installed within existing building	5	Evaluate soil vapor below existing building slab	VOCs EPA Method TO15
Total (Soil Gas)		14		
MS/MSD	Matrix spike and Matrix spike duplicates at the rate 5%	3	To meet requirements of QA / QC program	1-2 MS/MSD for VOCs EPA Method 8260B and 1 MS/MSD for SVOCs EPA Method 8270 BN, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Trip Blanks	One laboratory prepared trip blank to accompany samples each time they are delivered to the laboratory.	6	To meet requirements of QA / QC program	VOCs EPA Method 8260B
Total (QA / QC Samples)		9		

FIGURES

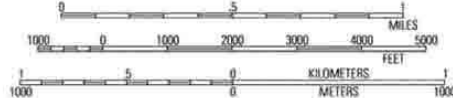


73°57.000' W

73°56.000' W

73°55.000' W

WGS84 73°54.000' W



MN ↑ TN
13°
08/21/13

USGS Central Park Quadrangle 1995, Contour Interval = 10 feet

EB

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

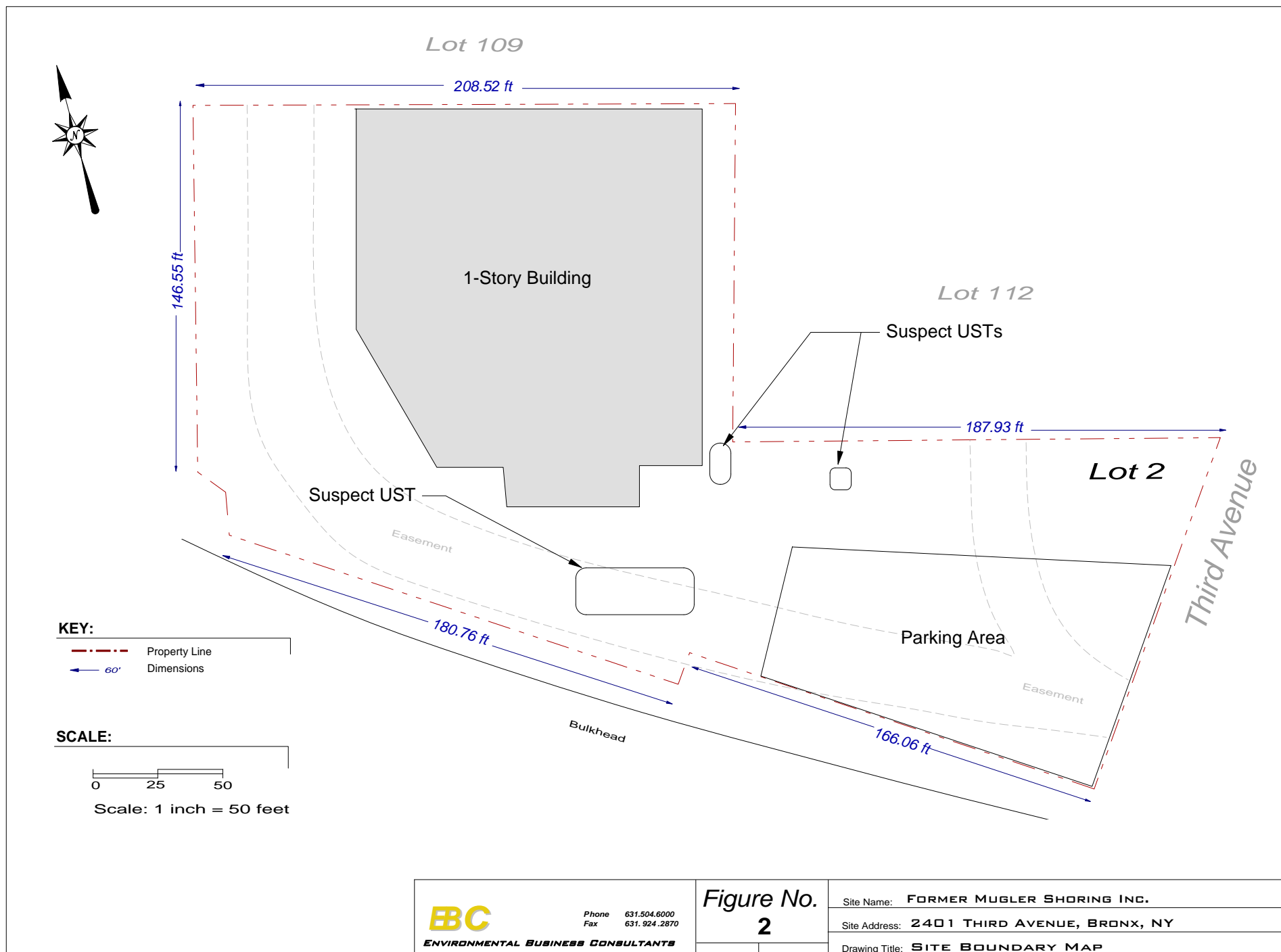
Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

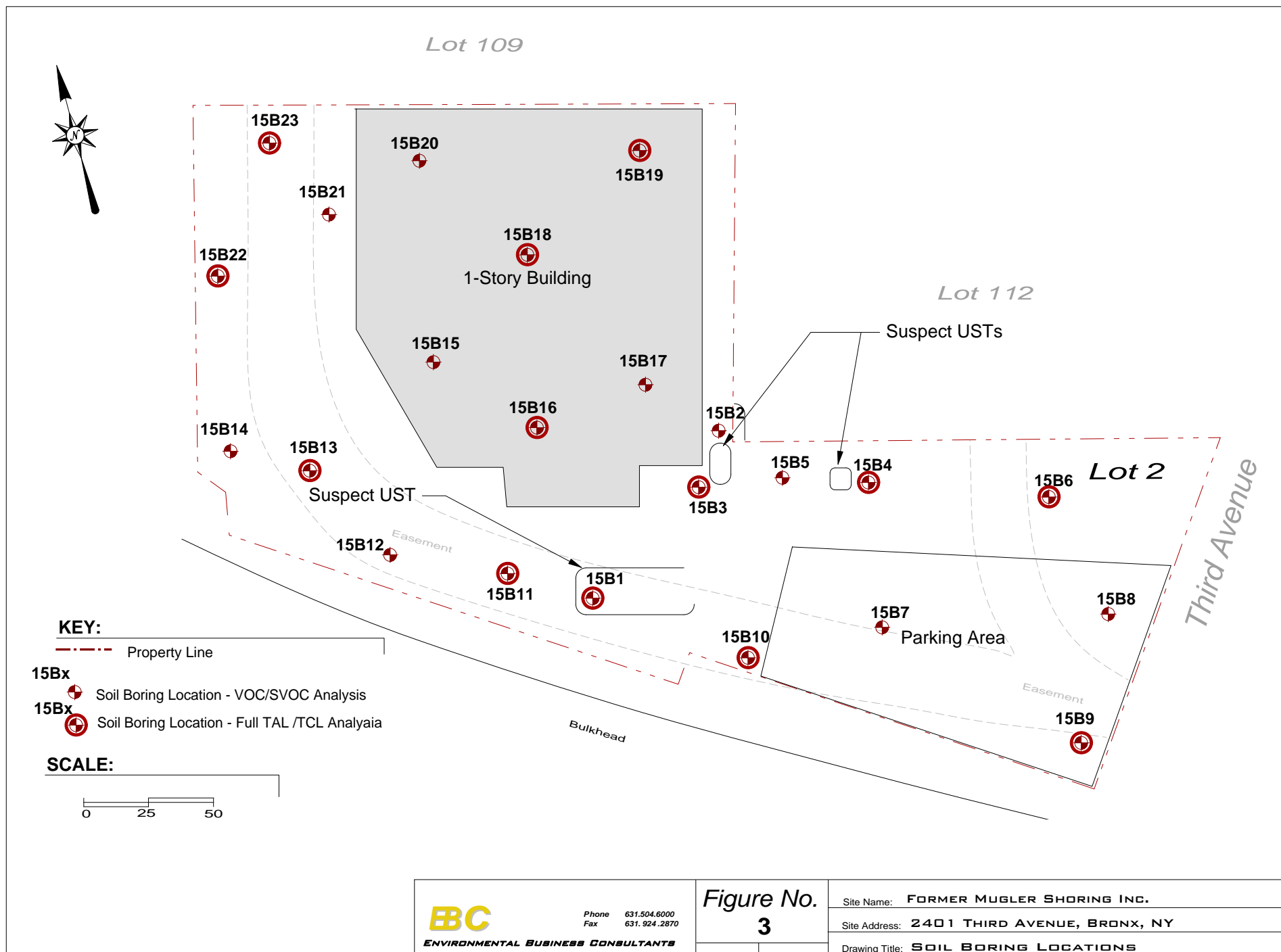
Former Mugler Shoring Inc.

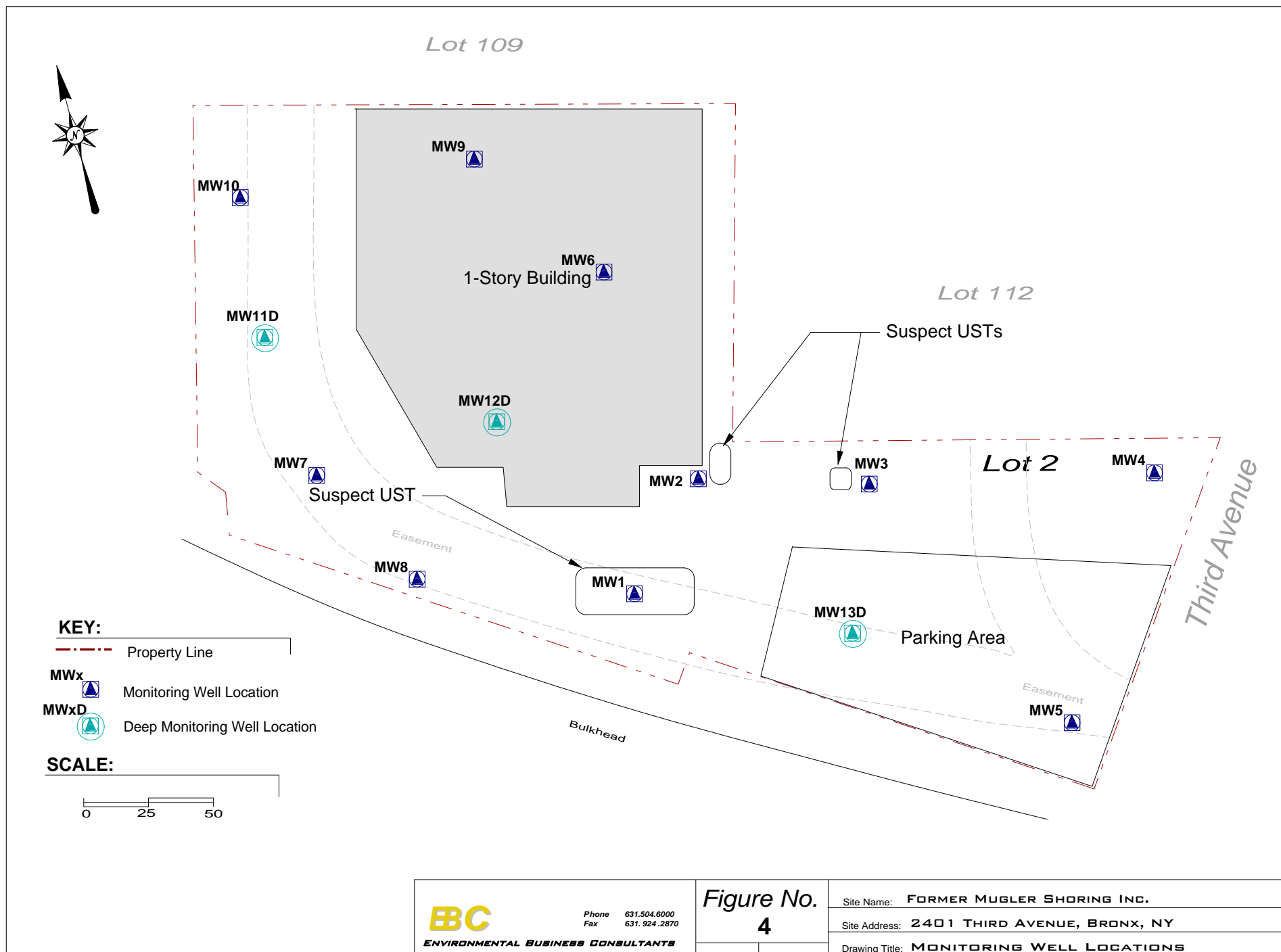
2401 Third Avenue, Bronx NY

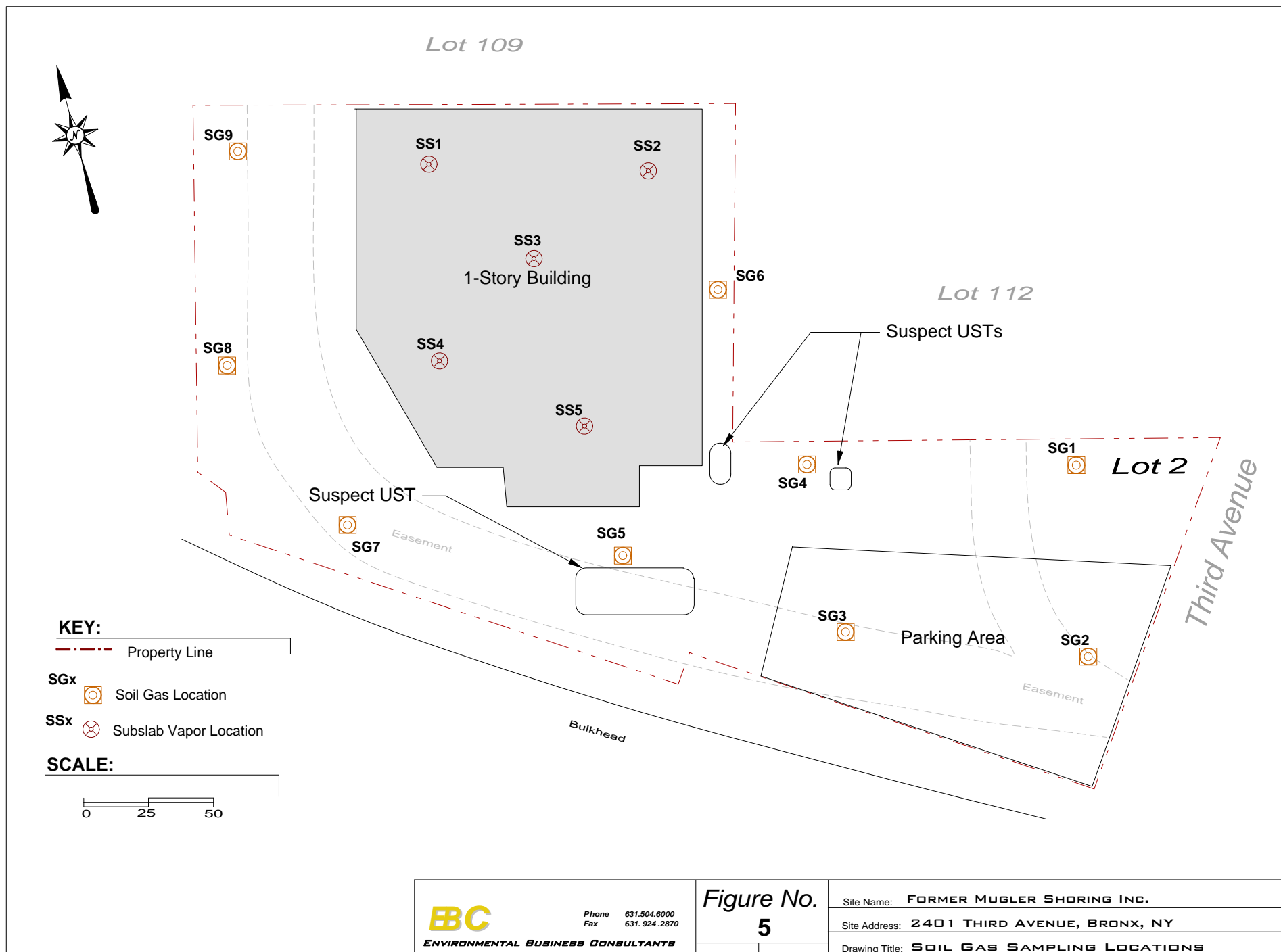
FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP









ATTACHMENT A
PREVIOUS REPORTS – DIGITAL FILE

ATTACHMENT B
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT
PLAN

**QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC. SITE
2401 Third Avenue, Bronx, NY**

Prepared on behalf of:

2401 3rd Ave Associates Property LLC
512 Seventh Avenue 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

Prepared by:

EBC
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS
RIDGE, NY 11961

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QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC. 2401 Third Avenue, Bronx, NY

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Table 1	Analytical Summary Table
Table 2	Containers Preservatives and Holding Times

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) has been prepared in accordance with DER-10 to detail procedures to be followed during the course of the sampling and analytical portion of the project, as required by the approved work plan.

To ensure the successful completion of the project each individual responsible for a given component of the project must be aware of the quality assurance objectives of his / her particular work and of the overall project. The EBC Project Director, Charles Sosik will be directly responsible to the client for the overall project conduct and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for the project. The Project Director will be responsible for overseeing all technical and administrative aspects of the project and for directing QA/QC activities. As Project Director Mr. Sosik will also serve as the Quality Assurance Officer (QAO) and in this role may conduct:

- conduct periodic field and sampling audits;
- interface with the analytical laboratory to resolve problems; and
- interface with the data validator and/or the preparer of the DUSR to resolve problems.

Kevin Brussee will serve as the Project Manager and will be responsible for implementation of the Remedial Investigation and coordination with field sampling crews and subcontractors. Reporting directly to the Project Manager will be the Field Operations Officer, Kevin Waters; who will serve as the on-Site qualified environmental professional who will record observations, direct the drilling crew and be responsible for the collection and handling of all samples.

1.1 Organization

Project QA will be maintained under the direction of the Project Manager, in accordance with this QAPP. QC for specific tasks will be the responsibility of the individuals and organizations listed below, under the direction and coordination of the Project Manager

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY	SCOPE OF WORK	RESPONSIBILITY OF QUALITY CONTROL
Field Operations	Supervision of Field Crew, sample collection and handling	K. Waters, EBC
Project Manager	Implementation of the RI according to the RIWP.	Kevin Brussee, EBC
Laboratory Analysis	Analysis of soil samples by NYSDEC ASP methods Laboratory	NYSDOH-Certified Laboratory
Data review	Review for completeness and compliance	3 rd party validation

2.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overview

Overall project goals are defined through the development of Data Quality Objectives (DQOs), which are qualitative and quantitative Statements that specify the quality of the data required to support decisions; DQOs, as described in this section, are based on the end uses of the data as described in the work plan.

In this plan, Quality Assurance and Quality Control are defined as follows:

- Quality Assurance - The overall integrated program for assuring reliability of monitoring and measurement data.
- Quality Control - The routine application of procedures for obtaining prescribed standards of performance in the monitoring and measurement process.

2.2 QA / QC Requirements for Analytical Laboratory

Samples will be analyzed by a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) certified laboratory that is certified in the appropriate categories. Data generated from the laboratory will be used to evaluate contaminants such as chlorinated and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil, soil gas and groundwater. The QA requirements for all subcontracted analytical laboratory work performed on this project are described below. QA elements to be evaluated include accuracy, precision, sensitivity, representativeness, and completeness. The data generated by the analytical laboratory for this project are required to be sensitive enough to achieve required quantification limits as specified in NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (NYSDEC ASP, 07/2005) and useful for comparison with clean-up objectives. The analytical results meeting the required quantification limits will provide data sensitive enough to meet the data quality objectives of this remedial program as described in the work plan. Reporting of the data must be clear, concise, and comprehensive. The QC elements that are important to this project are completeness of field data, sample custody, sample holding times, sample preservation, sample storage, instrument calibration and blank contamination.

2.2.1 Instrument Calibration

Calibration curves will be developed for each of the compounds to be analyzed. Standard concentrations and a blank will be used to produce the initial curves. The development of calibration curves and initial calibration response factors must be consistent with method requirements presented in the most recent version of NYSDEC ASP 07/2005).

2.2.2 Continuing Instrument Calibration

The initial calibration curve will be verified every 12 hrs by analyzing one calibration standard. The standard concentration will be the midpoint concentration of the initial calibration curve. The calibration check compound must come within 25% relative percent difference (RPD) of the average response factor obtained during initial calibration. If the RPD is greater than 25%, then corrective action must be taken as provided in the specific methodology.

2.2.3 Method Blanks

Method blank or preparation blank is prepared from an analyte-free matrix which includes the same reagents, internal standards and surrogate standards as the related samples. It is carried through the

entire sample preparation and analytical procedure. A method blank analysis will be performed once for each 12 hr period during the analysis of samples for volatiles. An acceptable method blank will contain less than two (2) times the CRQL of methylene chloride, acetone and 2-butanone. For all other target compounds, the method blank must contain less than or equal to the CRQL of any single target compound. For non-target peaks in the method blank, the peak area must be less than 10 percent of the nearest internal standard. The method blank will be used to demonstrate the level of laboratory background and reagent contamination that might result from the analytical process itself.

2.2.4 Trip Blanks.

Trip blanks consist of a single set of sample containers filled at the laboratory with deionized, laboratory-grade water. The water used will be from the same source as that used for the laboratory method blank. The containers will be carried into the field and handled and transported in the same way as the samples collected that day. Analysis of the trip blank for VOCs is used to identify contamination from the air, shipping containers, or from other items coming in contact with the sample bottles. (The bottles holding the trip blanks will be not opened during this procedure.) A complete set of trip blanks will be provided with each shipment of samples to the certified laboratory.

2.2.5 Surrogate Spike Analysis

For organic analyses, all samples and blanks will be spiked with surrogate compounds before purging or extraction in order to monitor preparation and analyses of samples. Surrogate spike recoveries shall fall within the advisory limits in accordance with the NY5DEC ASP protocols for samples falling within the quantification limits without dilution.

2.2.6 Matrix Spike / Matrix Spike Duplicate / Matrix Spike Blank (MS/MSDIMSB) Analysis

MS, MSD and MSB analyses will be performed to evaluate the matrix effect of the sample upon the analytical methodology along with the precision of the instrument by measuring recoveries. The MS / MSD / MSB samples will be analyzed for each group of samples of a similar matrix at a rate of 5% (one for every 20 field samples). The RPD will be calculated from the difference between the MS and MSD. Matrix spike blank analysis will be performed to indicate the appropriateness of the spiking solution(s) used for the MS/MSD. 10% of the samples of each matrix should be sampled and analyzed as Duplicates.

2.3 Accuracy

Accuracy is defined as the nearness of a real or the mean (x) of a set of results to the true value. Accuracy is assessed by means of reference samples and percent recoveries. Accuracy includes both precision and recovery and is expressed as percent recovery (% REC). The MS sample is used to determine the percent recovery. The matrix spike percent recovery (% REC) is calculated by the following equation:

$$\%REC = \frac{SSR - SR}{SA} \times 100$$

Where:

SSR = spike sample results

SR = sample results

SA = spike added from spiking mix

2.4 Precision

Precision is defined as the measurement of agreement of a set of replicate results among themselves without a Precision is defined as the measurement of agreement of a set of replicate results among themselves without assumption of any prior information as to the true result. Precision is assessed by means of duplicate/replicate sample analyses.

Analytical precision is expressed in terms of RPD. The RPD is calculated using the following formula:

$$RPD = \frac{D^1 - D^2}{(D^1 + D^2)/2} \times 100$$

Where:

RPD = relative percent difference

D¹ = first sample value

D² = second sample value (duplicate)

2.5 Sensitivity

The sensitivity objectives for this plan require that data generated by the analytical laboratory achieve quantification levels low enough to meet the required detection limits specified by NYSDEC ASP and to meet all site-specific standards, criteria and guidance values (SGCs) established for this project.

2.6 Representativeness

Representativeness is a measure of the relationship of an individual sample taken from a particular site to the remainder of that site and the relationship of a small aliquot of the sample (i.e., the one used in the actual analysis) to the sample remaining on site. The representativeness of samples is assured by adherence to sampling procedures described in the Remedial Investigation Work Plan.

2.7 Completeness

Completeness is a measure of the quantity of data obtained from a measurement system as compared to the amount of data expected from the measurement system. Completeness is defined as the percentage of all results that are not affected by failing QC qualifiers, and should be between 70 and 100% of all analyses performed. The objective of completeness in laboratory reporting is to provide a thorough data support package. The laboratory data package provides documentation of sample analysis and results in the form of summaries, QC data, and raw analytical data. The laboratory will be required to submit data packages that follow NYSDEC ASP Category B reporting format which, at a minimum, will include the following components:

1. All sample chain-of-custody forms.
2. The case narrative(s) presenting a discussion of any problems and/or procedural changes required during analyses. Also presented in the case narrative are sample summary forms.
3. Documentation demonstrating the laboratory's ability to attain the contract specified detection limits for all target analytes in all required matrices.
4. Tabulated target compound results and tentatively identified compounds.
5. Surrogate spike analysis results (organics).
6. Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate/matrix spike blank results.
7. QC check sample and standard recovery results
8. Blank results (field, trip, and method).
9. Internal standard area and RT summary.

2.8 Laboratory Custody Procedures

The following elements are important for maintaining the field custody of samples:

- Sample identification
- Sample labels
- Custody records
- Shipping records
- Packaging procedures

Sample labels will be attached to all sampling bottles before field activities begin; each label will contain an identifying number. Each number will have a suffix that identifies the site and where the sample was taken. Approximate sampling locations will be marked on a map with a description of the sample location. The number, type of sample, and sample identification will be entered into the field logbook. A chain-of-custody form, initiated at the analytical laboratory will accompany the sample bottles from the laboratory into the field. Upon receipt of the bottles and cooler, the sampler will sign and date the first received blank space. After each sample is collected and appropriately identified, entries will be made on the chain-of-custody form that will include:

- Site name and address
- Samplers' names and signatures

2.9 Sample Handling and Decontamination Procedures

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

Dedicated disposable sampling materials will be used for both soil and groundwater samples (if collected), eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1 for every eight samples collected. No field filtering will be conducted; any required filtration will be completed by the laboratory.

Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil;
- Rinse with tap water;
- Wash withalconox® detergent solution and scrub ;
- Rinse with tap water;
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water.

Prepare field blanks by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will accompany samples each time they are transported to the laboratory. Matrix spike and matrix spike duplicates (MS/MSD) will be collected at the rate of one per 20 samples submitted to the laboratory and duplicate samples will be collected at a rate of one per ten samples submitted to the laboratory.

3.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

3.1 Laboratory Analysis

Samples will be analyzed by the NYSDOH ELAP laboratory for one or more of the following parameters: VOCs in soil / groundwater by USEPA Method 8260C, SVOCs in soil / groundwater by USEPA Method 8270D, Target Analyte List (TAL) Metals 6010 in soil and groundwater, pesticides / PCBs by USEPA Method 8081B/8082A and VOCs in air by USEPA Method TO15 (Table 2). If any modifications or additions to the standard procedures are anticipated and if any nonstandard sample preparation or analytical protocol is to be used, the modifications and the nonstandard protocol will be explicitly defined and documented. Prior approval by EBC's PM will be necessary for any nonstandard analytical or sample preparation protocol used by the laboratory, i.e., dilution of samples or extracts by greater than a factor of five (5).

4.0 DATA REDUCTION, REVIEW, AND REPORTING

4.1 Overview

The process of data reduction, review, and reporting ensures the assessments or a conclusion based on the final data accurately reflects actual site conditions. This plan presents the specific procedures, methods, and format that will be employed for data reduction, review and reporting of each measurement parameter determined in the laboratory and field. Also described in this section is the process by which all data, reports, and work plans are proofed and checked for technical and numerical errors prior to final submission.

4.2 Data Reduction

Standard methods and references will be used as guidelines for data handling, reduction, validation, and reporting. All data for the project will be compiled and summarized with an independent verification at each step in the process to prevent transcription/typographical errors. Any computerized entry of data will also undergo verification review.

Sample analysis will be provided by a New York State certified environmental laboratory. Laboratory reports will include ASP category B deliverables for use in the preparation of a data usability summary report (DUSR). All results will be provided in accordance with the NYSDEC Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) electronic data deliverable (EDD) format. Analytical results shall be presented on standard NYSDEC ASP-B forms or equivalents, and include the dates the samples were received and analyzed, and the actual methodology used. Note that if waste characterization samples are analyzed they will be in results only format and will not be evaluated in the DUSR.

Laboratory QA/QC information required by the method protocols will be compiled, including the application of data QA/QC qualifiers as appropriate. In addition, laboratory worksheets, laboratory notebooks, chains-of-custody, instrument logs, standards records, calibration records, and maintenance records, as applicable, will be provided in the laboratory data packages to determine the validity of data. Specifics on internal laboratory data reduction protocols are identified in the laboratory's SOPs.

Following receipt of the laboratory analytical results by EBC, the data results will be compiled and presented in an appropriate tabular form. Where appropriate, the impacts of QA/QC qualifiers resulting from laboratory or external validation reviews will be assessed in terms of data usability.

4.3 Laboratory Data Reporting

All sample data packages submitted by the analytical laboratory will be required to be reported in conformance to the NYSDEC ASP (7/2005), Category B data deliverable requirements as applicable to the method utilized. All results will be provided in accordance with the NYSDEC Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) electronic data deliverable (EDD) format. Note that waste characterization samples, if analyzed, will be in results only format and will not be evaluated in the DUSR.

5.0 CORRECTIVE ACTION

Review and implementation of systems and procedures may result in recommendations for corrective action. Any deviations from the specified procedures within approved project plans due to unexpected site-specific conditions shall warrant corrective action. All errors, deficiencies, or other problems shall be brought to the immediate attention of the EBC PM, who in turn shall contact the Quality Assurance/Data Quality Manager or his designee (if applicable).

Procedures have been established to ensure that conditions adverse to data quality are promptly investigated, evaluated and corrected. These procedures for review and implementation of a change are as follows:

- Define the problem.
- Investigate the cause of the problem.
- Develop a corrective action to eliminate the problem, in consultation with the personnel who defined the problem and who will implement the change.
- Complete the required form describing the change and its rationale (see below for form requirements).
- Obtain all required written approvals.
- Implement the corrective action.
- Verify that the change has eliminated the problem.

During the field investigation, all changes to the sampling program will be documented in field logs/sheets and the EBC PM advised.

If any problems occur with the laboratory or analyses, the laboratory must immediately notify the PM, who will consult with other project staff. All approved corrective actions shall be controlled and documented.

All corrective action documentation shall include an explanation of the problem and a proposed solution which will be maintained in the project file or associated logs. Each report must be approved by the necessary personnel (e.g., the PM) before implementation of the change occurs. The PM shall be responsible for controlling, tracking, implementing and distributing identified changes.

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF
SAMPLING PROGRAM RATIONALE AND ANALYSIS**

Matrix	Location	Approximate Number of Samples	Rationale for Sampling	Laboratory Analysis
Subsurface soil (0 to 14 feet bgs or extent of contamination)	23 borings throughout the site.	23-46	To evaluate the extent of soil impact with petroleum and chlorinated solvents.	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270.
Subsurface Historic Fill Materials (0 to 7 feet bgs)	13 borings throughout the site.	13	To evaluate the depth and nature of historic fill materials with respect to SCOs	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Subsurface Native Soil (7 to 14 feet bgs)	13 borings throughout the site.	13	To evaluate the depth and nature of native soils below the historic fill materials	VOCs EPA Method 8260B, SVOCs EPA Method 8270, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Total (Soils)		49-72		
Groundwater (water table)	From 10 new and 4 existing monitoring wells across the Site.	14	To assess groundwater quality at the Site.	VOCs EPA Method 8260B plus TICs, SVOCs EPA Method 8270 plus TICs, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals dissolved and total.
Total (Groundwater)		14		
Soil Gas (3.5 ft below existing grade)	9 soil gas implants to be installed across the Site.	9	Evaluate soil gas across the Site	VOCs EPA Method TO15
Subslab Soil Vapor (1-2 in below slab)	5 soil gas implants to be installed within existing building	5	Evaluate soil vapor below existing building slab	VOCs EPA Method TO15
Total (Soil Gas)		14		
MS/MSD	Matrix spike and Matrix spike duplicates at the rate 5%	3	To meet requirements of QA / QC program	1-2 MS/MSD for VOCs EPA Method 8260B and 1 MS/MSD for SVOCs EPA Method 8270 BN, pesticide / PCBs EPA Method 8081/8082, TAL metals.
Trip Blanks	One laboratory prepared trip blank to accompany samples each time they are delivered to the laboratory.	6	To meet requirements of QA / QC program	VOCs EPA Method 8260B
Total (QA / QC Samples)		9		

TABLE 2
SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PROTOCOLS

Sample Type	Matrix	Sampling Device	Parameter	Sample Container	Sample Preservation	Analytical Method#	CRQL / MDLH	Holding Time
Soil	Soil	Scoop Direct into Jar	VOCs	(1) 2 oz Jar	Cool to 4° C	EPA Method 8260C (test method 5035A)	Compound specific (1-5 ug/kg)	14 days
Soil	Soil	Scoop Direct into Jar	SVOCs	(1) 8 oz jar	Cool to 4° C	EPA Method 8270D	Compound specific (1-5 ug/kg)	14 day ext/40 days
Soil	Soil	Scoop Direct into Jar	Pest/PCBs	from 8oz jar above	Cool to 4° C	EPA Method 8081B/8082A	Compound specific (1-5 ug/kg)	14 day ext/40 days
Soil	Soil	Scoop Direct into Jar	Metals	from 8oz jar above	Cool to 4° C	TAL Metals 6010	Compound specific (01-1 mg/kg)	6 months
Groundwater	Water	Pump tubing	VOCs	(3) 40 ml vials	Cool to 4° C 1:1 HCL	EPA Method 8260C	Compound specific (1-5 ug/L)	14 days
Groundwater	Water	Pump tubing	SVOCs	(1) 1 Liter Amber Bottle	Cool to 4° C	EPA Method 8270D	Compound specific (1-5 ug/L)	14 days
Groundwater	Water	Pump tubing	Pesticides and PCBs	(2) 1 Liter Amber Bottle	Cool to 4° C	EPA Method 8081B / 8082A	Compound specific (1-5 ug/L)	14 days
Groundwater	water	Pump tubing	Total Metals	(1) 100 ml	HNO3	TAL Metals 6010	Compound specific (1-5 mg/L)	6 months
Groundwater	water	Pump tubing	Dissolved Metals	(1) 100 ml	None	TAL Metals 6010	Compound specific (1-5 mg/L)	6 months

Notes:

All holding times listed are from Verified Time of Sample Receipt (VTSR) unless noted otherwise. * Holding time listed is from time of sample collection.

The number in parentheses in the "Sample Container" column denotes the number of containers needed.

Triple volume required when collected MS/MSD samples

The number of trip blanks are estimated.

CRQL / MDL = Contract Required Quantitation Limit / Method Detection Limit

NA = Not available or not applicable.

ATTACHMENT C **HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**

UNDER SEPERATE COVER

FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC. SITE
2401 THIRD AVENUE, BRONX, NY
Block 2319 Lot 2

INVESTIGATION
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2015

Prepared By:



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 Middle Country Road
Ridge, NY 11961

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

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STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the planned Subsurface Investigation at the Site.

This HASP, which applies to persons present at the site actually or potentially exposed to hazardous materials, describes emergency response procedures for actual and potential chemical hazards. This HASP is also intended to inform and guide personnel entering the work area or exclusion zone. Persons are to acknowledge that they understand the potential hazards and the contents of this Health and Safety policy by signing off on receipt of their individual copy of the document. Contractors and suppliers are retained as independent contractors and are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of their own employees.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for the subsurface investigation to be performed to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during subsurface investigation activities. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this HASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to subsurface sample collection activities and is based on the best information available. The HASP may be revised by EBC at the request of the client and/or a regulatory agency upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC's project manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC health and safety consultant.

1.1 Training Requirements

Personnel entering the exclusion zone or decontamination zone are required to be certified in health and safety practices for hazardous waste site operations as specified in the Federal OSHA Regulations CFR 1910.120e (revised 3/6/90).

Paragraph (e - 3) of the above referenced regulations requires that all on-site management personnel directly responsible for or who supervise employees engaged in hazardous waste operations, must initially receive 8 hours of supervisor training related to managing hazardous waste work.

Paragraph (e - 8) of the above referenced regulations requires that workers and supervisors receive 8 hours of refresher training annually on the items specified in Paragraph (e-1) and/or (e-3).

Additionally all on-site personnel must receive adequate site-specific training in the form of an on-site Health and Safety briefing prior to participating in field work with emphasis on the following:

- Protection of the adjacent community from hazardous vapors and / or dust which may be released during intrusive activities.
- Identification of chemicals known or suspected to be present on-site and the health effects and hazards of those substances.
- The need for vigilance in personnel protection, and the importance of attention to proper use, fit and care of personnel protective equipment.
- Decontamination procedures.
- Site control including work zones, access and security.
- Hazards and protection against heat or cold.
- The proper observance of daily health and safety practices, such as entry and exit of work zones and site. Proper hygiene during lunch, break, etc.
- Emergency procedures to be followed in case of fire, explosion and sudden release of hazardous gases.

Health and Safety meetings will be conducted on a daily basis and will cover protective clothing and other equipment to be used that day, potential and chemical and physical hazards, emergency procedures, and conditions and activities from the previous day.

1.2 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

The project superintendent and the site safety officer are responsible for informing personnel (EBC employees and/or owner or owners representatives) entering the work area of the contents of this plan and ensuring that each person signs the safety plan acknowledging the on-site hazards and procedures required to minimize exposure to adverse effects of these hazards. A copy of the Acknowledgement Form is included in **Appendix A**.

Site conditions may warrant an amendment to the HASP. Amendments to the HASP are acknowledged by completing forms included in **Appendix B**.

1.3 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Health and Safety Plan are:

Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Mr. Kevin Brussee	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 (631) 338-1749
Mr. Kevin Waters	Site Safety Officer	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 (516) 287-9023
Mr. Elbio Cruz	C2 Environmental Corp. Equipment Operator	99 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, NY	(516) 253-8489

The project manager is responsible for overall project administration and, with guidance from the site safety officer, for supervising the implementation of this HASP. The site safety officer will conduct daily (tail gate or tool box) safety meetings at the project site and oversee daily safety issues. Each subcontractor and supplier (defined as an OSHA employer) is also responsible for the health and safety of its employees. If there is any dispute about health and safety or project activities, on-site personnel will attempt to resolve the issue. If the issue cannot be resolved at the site, then the project manager will be consulted.

The site safety officer is also responsible for coordinating health and safety activities related to hazardous material exposure on-site. The site safety officer is responsible for the following:

1. Educating personnel about information in this HASP and other safety requirements to be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing, and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.
2. Coordinating site safety decisions with the project manager.

3. Designating exclusion, decontamination and support zones on a daily basis.
4. Monitoring the condition and status of known on-site hazards and maintaining and implementing the air quality monitoring program specified in this HASP.
5. Maintaining the work zone entry/exit log and site entry/exit log.
6. Maintaining records of safety problems, corrective measures and documentation of chemical exposures or physical injuries (the site safety officer will document these conditions in a bound notebook and maintain a copy of the notebook on-site).

The person who observes safety concerns and potential hazards that have not been addressed in the daily safety meetings should immediately report their observations/concerns to the site safety officer or appropriate key personnel.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

A Remedial Investigation is being conducted at the site to identify and characterize known and potential petroleum (VOC, SVOC) contaminants within the surface/subsurface soils, groundwater and soil gas at the site.

The results from this investigation will help determine what actions may be required, if any, to prevent exposure to contaminants from the change in use of the site. The work will be conducted in accordance with the procedures as required by the New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (NYSBCP) as administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

2.1 Remedial Investigation Scope

The subsurface investigation will include the installation of soil borings, groundwater wells and / or soil vapor implants. Site sampling locations are shown on **Figures 3-5** of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan.

Soil borings will be advanced with Geoprobe direct push equipment and sampled with a 4 or 5 foot macro core sampler using disposable acetate liners. Soil will be characterized by an environmental professional and field screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photo-ionization detector (PID). Retained samples from each boring will be submitted to a New York State Department of Health ELAP-certified laboratory for analysis.

The groundwater samples will be collected by installing a temporary monitoring well approximately 7-9 feet below the water table. Soil gas samples will be collected through the installation of soil vapor probes to depths of 3 ft.

3.0 SITE HAZARD EVALUATION

This section identifies the hazards associated with the proposed scope of work, general physical hazards that can be expected at most sites; and presents a summary of documented or potential chemical hazards at the site. Every effort must be made to reduce or eliminate these hazards. Those that cannot be eliminated must be guarded against using engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment.

This HASP has been developed for work performed at the site in association with a subsurface investigation. The primary hazards to the field crew will be physical hazards related to sample collection procedures and equipment, and chemical exposures to the sampling crew from exposure to potential contaminants which may be present at the site.

3.1 Physical Hazards

3.1.1 Tripping Hazards

An area of risk associated with on-site activities are presented by uneven ground, concrete, curbstones or equipment which may be present at the site thereby creating a potential tripping hazard. During intrusive work, care should be taken to mark or remove any obstacles within the exclusion zone.

3.1.2 Cuts and Lacerations

Field activities that involve drilling and boring equipment may result in cuts or lacerations from machinery and tools used in collecting samples, cutting disposable tubing and opening acetate sleeves and liners. A first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross will be available during all subsurface investigative activities.

3.1.3 Lifting Hazards

Improper lifting by workers is one of the leading causes of industrial injuries. Field workers and drillers may be required to lift heavy objects such as drilling tools, buckets of decontamination water, cement, etc. Therefore, all members of the field crew should be trained in the proper methods of lifting heavy objects. All workers should be cautioned against lifting objects too heavy for one person.

3.1.4 Utility Hazards

Before conducting any subsurface boring or sampling, the drilling contractor will be responsible for locating and verifying all existing utilities at each excavation.

3.1.5 Traffic Hazards

All traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, shall be maintained and protected at all times consistent with local, state and federal agency regulations regarding such traffic and in accordance with NYCDOT guidelines. The drilling contractor shall carry on his operations without undue interference or delays to traffic. The drilling contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, guards, barricades, signs, lights, and anything else necessary to maintain traffic and to protect his work and the public, during operations.

3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures

Work under extremely hot or cold weather conditions requires special protocols to minimize the chance that employees will be affected by heat or cold stress.

3.2.1 Heat Stress

The combination of high ambient temperature, high humidity, physical exertion, and personal protective apparel, which limits the dissipation of body heat and moisture, can cause heat stress.

The following prevention, recognition and treatment strategies will be implemented to protect personnel from heat stress. Personnel will be trained to recognize the symptoms of heat stress and to apply the appropriate treatment.

1. Prevention

- a. Provide plenty of fluids. Available in the support zone will be a 50% solution of fruit punch and water or plain water.
- b. Work in Pairs. Individuals should avoid undertaking any activity alone.
- c. Provide cooling devices. A spray hose and a source of water will be provided to reduce body temperature, cool protective clothing and/or act as a quick-drench shower in case of an exposure incident.
- d. Adjustment of the work schedule. As is practical, the most labor-intensive tasks should be carried out during the coolest part of the day.

2. Recognition and Treatment

- a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):
Cause: Continuous exposure to hot and humid air, aggravated by chafing clothing.
Symptoms: Eruption of red pimples around sweat ducts accompanied by intense itching and tingling.
Treatment: Remove source of irritation and cool skin with water or wet cloths.
- b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)
Cause: Profuse perspiration accompanied by inadequate replenishment of body water and electrolytes.
Symptoms: Muscular weakness, staggering gait, nausea, dizziness, shallow breathing, pale and clammy skin, approximately normal body temperature.
Treatment: Perform the following while making arrangement for transport to a medical facility. Remove the worker to a contamination reduction zone. Remove protective clothing. Lie worker down on back in a cool place and raise feet 6 to 12 inches. Keep warm, but loosen all clothing. If conscious, provide sips of salt-water solution, using one teaspoon of salt in 12 ounces of water. Transport to a medical facility.
- c. Heat Stroke
Cause: Same as heat exhaustion. This is also an extremely serious condition.

Symptoms: Dry and hot skin, dry mouth, dizziness, nausea, headache and rapid pulse.
Treatment: Cool worker immediately by immersing or spraying with cool water or sponge bare skin after removing protective clothing. Transport to hospital.

3.2.2 Cold Exposure

Exposure to cold weather, wet conditions and extreme wind-chill factors may result in excessive loss of body heat (hypothermia) and /or frostbite. To guard against cold exposure and to prevent cold injuries, appropriate warm clothing should be worn, warm shelter must be readily available, rest periods should be adjusted as needed, and the physical conditions of on-site field personnel should be closely monitored. Personnel and supervisors working on-site will be made aware of the signs and symptoms of frost bite and hypothermia such as shivering, reduced blood pressure, reduced coordination, drowsiness, impaired judgment, fatigue, pupils dilated but reactive to light and numbing of the toes and fingers.

3.3 Chemical Hazards

There is documented petroleum contamination at the Site related to gasoline release(s) from underground storage tanks.

Urban fill, present throughout the New York City area, typically contain elevated levels of semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. These "contaminants" are not related to a chemical release occurring on the site, but are inherent in the reworked fill material in the area which contains ash bits or tar and asphalt.

Based on the findings of previous investigations performed at the Site, its long history of use as an equipment yard and storage facility, and the inherent properties of urban fill, the following compounds are considered for the site as potential contaminants: volatile organic compounds (VOCs) related to spills of petroleum fuels and possibly chlorinated solvents, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) related to petroleum fuel spills and / or inherent in historic fill, pesticides related to historic use of the site, polychlorinated biophenyl's (PCBs), and heavy metals such as arsenic, chromium, lead and mercury related to historic fill materials.

The primary routes of exposure to these contaminants are inhalation, ingestion and absorption. **Appendix C** includes information sheets for suspected chemicals that may be encountered at the site.

3.3.1 Respirable (Nuisance) Dust and Direct Contact with Soil and Groundwater

Dust may be generated from drilling activities. If visible observation detects elevated levels of dust, a program of wetting will be employed by the site safety officer. If elevated dust levels persist, the site safety office will employ dust monitoring using a particulate monitor (Miniram or equivalent). If monitoring detects concentrations greater than the OSHA action level of 5,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over daily background, the site safety officer will take corrective actions as defined herein, including the use of water for dust suppression and if this is not effective, requiring workers to wear APRs with efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges.

Absorption pathways for dust and direct contact with soil and groundwater will be mitigated with the implementation of latex gloves, hand washing and decontamination exercises when necessary.

3.3.2 Organic Vapors

Considering the past and present use of the properties, VOCs may be encountered at the site in soil and/or groundwater. Therefore, soil boring activities may cause the release of organic vapors to the atmosphere. The site safety officer will periodically monitor organic vapors with a Photoionization Detector (PID) during drilling activities to determine whether organic vapor concentrations exceed action levels shown below.

PID Response	Action
Sustained readings of 5 ppm or greater above background	Shut down equipment and allow area to vent. Resume when readings return to background
Sustained readings of 5 ppm or greater that do not subside after venting	Implement Vapor Release Plan (Section 6.8). Re-evaluate respiratory protection as upgrade may be required.

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be selected in accordance with the site air monitoring program, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(c), (g), and 1910.132. Protective equipment shall be NIOSH approved and respiratory protection shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.133 and 1910.134 specifications; head protection shall conform to 1910.135; eye and face protection shall conform to 1910.133; and foot protection shall conform to 1910.136. The only true difference among the levels of protection from D thru B is the addition of the type of respiratory protection. **It is anticipated that work will be performed in Level D PPE.**

4.1 Level D

Level D PPE shall be donned when the atmosphere contains no known hazards and work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals. Level D PPE consists of:

- standard work uniform, coveralls, or tyvek, as needed;
- steel toe and steel shank work boots;
- high visibility safety vest;
- hard hat;
- gloves, as needed;
- safety glasses;
- hearing protection;
- equipment replacements are available as needed.

4.2 Level C

Level C PPE shall be donned when the concentrations of measured total organic vapors in the breathing zone exceed background concentrations (using a portable OVA, or equivalent), but are less than 5 ppm. The specifications on the APR filters used must be appropriate for contaminants identified or expected to be encountered. Level C PPE shall be donned when the identified contaminants have adequate warning properties and criteria for using APR have been met. Level C PPE consists of:

- chemical resistant or coated tyvek coveralls;
- steel-toe and steel-shank workboots;
- high visibility safety vest;
- chemical resistant overboots or disposable boot covers;
- disposable inner gloves (surgical gloves);
- disposable outer gloves;
- full face APR fitted with organic vapor/dust and mist filters or filters appropriate for the identified or expected contaminants;
- hard hat;
- splash shield, as needed; and,
- ankles/wrists taped with duct tape.

The site safety officer will verify if Level C is appropriate by checking organic vapor concentrations using compound and/or class-specific detector tubes.

The exact PPE ensemble is decided on a site-by-site basis by the Site Safety Officer with the intent to provide the most protective and efficient worker PPE.

4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

The required level of PPE is activity-specific and is based on air monitoring results (Section 4.0) and properties of identified or expected contaminants. **It is expected that site work will be performed in Level D.** If air monitoring results indicate the necessity to upgrade (i.e dust above 5,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or sustained VOCs above 5 ppm in the breathing zone) the level of protection engineering controls (i.e. Facing equipment away from the wind and placing site personnel upwind of excavations, active venting, etc.) will be implemented before requiring the use of respiratory protection.

5.0 SITE CONTROL

5.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose of site controls is to establish the perimeter of a hazardous area, to reduce the migration of contaminants into clean areas, and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. When operations are to take place involving hazardous materials, the site safety officer will establish an exclusion zone, a decontamination zone, and a support zone. These zones "float" (move around the site) depending on the tasks being performed on any given day. The site safety officer will outline these locations before work begins and when zones change. The site safety officer records this information in the site log book. **It is expected that for soil boring and sampling activities, identification of an exclusion zone, decontamination zone, and support zone will not be necessary.**

Tasks requiring OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training are carried out in the exclusion zone. The exclusion zone is defined by the site safety officer but will typically be a 50-foot area around work activities. Gross decontamination (as determined by the site Health and Safety Officer) is conducted in the exclusion zone; all other decontamination is performed in the decontamination zone or trailer.

Protective equipment is removed in the decontamination zone. Disposable protective equipment is stored in receptacles staged in the decontamination zone, and non-disposable equipment is decontaminated. All personnel and equipment exit the exclusion zone through the decontamination zone. If a decontamination trailer is provided the first aid equipment, an eye wash unit, and drinking water are kept in the decontamination trailer.

The support zone is used for vehicle parking, daily safety meetings, and supply storage. Eating, drinking, and smoking are permitted only in the support zone. When a decontamination trailer is not provided, the eye wash unit, first aid equipment, and drinking water are kept at a central location designated by the site safety officer.

6.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Site personnel must be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms: illnesses, injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather.

Emergency telephone numbers and a map to the hospital will be posted in the command post. Site personnel should be familiar with the emergency procedures, and the locations of site safety, first aid, and communication equipment.

6.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

Private telephones:	Site personnel.
Two-way radios:	Site personnel where necessary.
Emergency Alarms:	On-site vehicle horns*.
First aid kits:	On-site, in vehicles or office.
Fire extinguisher:	On-site, in office or on equipment.

* Horns: Air horns will be supplied to personnel at the discretion of the project superintendent or site safety officer.

6.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
New York City Police	911
Lincoln Medical Center	1-718-579-5016
NYSDEC Spills Division	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Division of Env. Remediation	1-718-482-4900
NYCDEP	1-718-699-9811
NYC Department of Health	1-212-788-4711
NYC Fire Department	911
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-212-340-4494
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000
Alternate Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

6.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

The project manager is primarily responsible for responding to and correcting any emergency situations. However, in the absence of the project manager, the site safety officer shall act as the project manager's on-site designee and perform the following tasks:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, evacuate and secure the site, or upgrade/downgrade the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed and emergency

response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. If toxic materials are released to the air, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation;

- Ensure appropriate decontamination, treatment, or testing for exposed or injured personnel;
- Determine the cause of incidents and make recommendations to prevent recurrence; and,
- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- Project Manager Mr. Kevin Brussee (631) 504-6000
- Site Safety Officer Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000

6.4 Medical Emergencies

A person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone will be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination will be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. First aid will be administered while waiting for an ambulance or paramedics. A Field Accident Report (**Appendix D**) must be filled out for any injury.

A person transporting an injured/exposed person to a clinic or hospital for treatment will take the directions to the hospital (**Appendix D**) and information on the chemical(s) to which they may have been exposed (**Appendix C**).

6.5 Fire or Explosion

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department will be summoned immediately. The site safety officer or his designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature and identification of the hazardous materials on-site. If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- use fire fighting equipment available on site; or,
- remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials that may contribute to the fire.

6.6 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes established by work area locations for each site will be reviewed prior to commencing site operations. As the work areas change, the evacuation routes will be altered accordingly, and the new route will be reviewed.

Under extreme emergency conditions, evacuation is to be immediate without regard for equipment. The evacuation signal will be a continuous blast of a vehicle horn, if possible, and/or

by verbal/radio communication. When evacuating the site, personnel will follow these instructions:

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors, or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation through the decontamination corridor is not possible, personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a safe location and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.
- The site safety officer will conduct a head count to ensure that all personnel have been evacuated safely. The head count will be correlated to the site and/or exclusion zone entry/exit log.
- If emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to escape the emergency situation and decontaminate to the maximum extent practical.

6.7 Spill Control Procedures

Spills associated with site activities may be attributed to project equipment and include gasoline, diesel and hydraulic oil. In the event of a leak or a release, site personnel will inform their supervisor immediately, locate the source of spillage and stop the flow if it can be done safely. A spill containment kit including absorbent pads, booms and/or granulated speedy dry absorbent material will be available to site personnel to facilitate the immediate recovery of the spilled material. Daily inspections of site equipment components including hydraulic lines, fuel tanks, etc. will be performed by their respective operators as a preventative measure for equipment leaks and to ensure equipment soundness. In the event of a spill, site personnel will immediately notify the NYSDEC (1-800-457-7362), and a spill number will be generated.

6.8 Vapor Release Plan

If work zone organic vapor (excluding methane) exceeds 5 ppm, then a downwind reading will be made either 200 feet from the work zone or at the property line, whichever is closer. If readings at this location exceed 5 ppm over background, the work will be stopped.

If 5 ppm of VOCs are recorded over background on a PID at the property line, then an off-site reading will be taken within 20 feet of the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is closer. If efforts to mitigate the emission source are unsuccessful for 30 minutes, then the designated site safety officer will:

- contact the local police;
- continue to monitor air every 30 minutes, 20 feet from the closest off-site property. If two successive readings are below 5 ppm (non-methane), off-site air monitoring will be halted.

- All property line and off site air monitoring locations and results associated with vapor releases will be recorded in the site safety log book.

APPENDIX A
SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM



DAILY BRIEFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: _____ Person Conducting Briefing: _____

Project Name and Location: _____

1. AWARENESS (topics discussed, special safety concerns, recent incidents, etc...):

2. OTHER ISSUES (HASP changes, attendee comments, etc...):

3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

1.	11.
2.	12.
3.	13.
4.	14.
5.	15.
6.	16.
7.	17.
8.	18.
9.	19.
10.	20.

APPENDIX B
SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM

Site Safety Plan Amendment #: _____

Site Name: _____

Reason for Amendment: _____

Alternative Procedures: _____

Required Changes in PPE: _____

Project Superintendent (signature)

Date

Health and Safety Consultant (signature)

Date

Site Safety Officer (signature)

Date

APPENDIX C

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

The attached International Chemical Safety Cards are provided for contaminants of concern that have been identified in soils and/or groundwater at the site.

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433



Pseudocumene
 C_9H_{12}
 Molecular mass: 120,2

ICSC # 1433
 CAS # 95-63-6
 RTECS # [DC3325000](#)
 UN # 1993
 EC # 601-043-00-3
 March 06, 2002 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 44°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 44°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Confusion. Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. Vomiting.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness. Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Xn symbol N symbol R: 10-20-36/37/38-51/53 S: 2-26-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1433

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as mixed isomers) 25 ppm as TWA (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (as mixed isomers) 20 ppm 100 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure , resulting in chronic bronchitis The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 169°C Melting point: -44°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: very poor Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 44°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 500°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.4 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.8</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. See also ICSC 1155 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene), ICSC 1362 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene (Hemimellitene), ICSC 1389 Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers). 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene) is classified as a marine pollutant.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-III
NFPA Code: H0; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 1433</p>	<p>1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE</p>

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155



Mesitylene
C₉H₁₂
Molecular mass: 120.2

ICSC # 1155
CAS # 108-67-8
RTECS # [OX6825000](#)
UN # 2325
EC # 601-025-00-5
March 06, 2002 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 50°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 50°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Confusion. Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat. Vomiting.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness. Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	(See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Marine pollutant. Xi symbol N symbol R: 10-37-51/53 S: 2-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1155

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes. Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV (as mixed isomers): 25 ppm; (ACGIH 2001). MAK (all isomers): 20 ppm; 100 mg/m³; class II 1 © (2001) OSHA PEL†: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure, resulting in chronic bronchitis. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 165°C Melting point: -45°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: very poor Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.25</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 50°C (c.c.) Auto-ignition temperature: 550°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.42</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p>	
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. See ICSC 1433 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Pseudocumene), ICSC 1362 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene (Hemimellitene), ICSC 1389 Trimethylbenzene (mixed isomers).

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S2325
NFPA Code: H0; F2; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1155

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015



Cyclohexatriene
Benzol
 C_6H_6
Molecular mass: 78.1

ICSC # 0015
CAS # 71-43-2
RTECS # [CY1400000](#)
UN # 1114
EC # 601-020-00-8
May 06, 2003 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive. Risk of fire and explosion: see Chemical Dangers.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Use non-sparking handtools. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Shortness of breath. Convulsions. Unconsciousness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Dry skin. Redness. Pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Sore throat. Vomiting. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof. Separated from food and feedstuffs oxidants halogens	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E F symbol T symbol R: 45-46-11-36/38-48/23/24/25-65 S: 53-45 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0015

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with oxidants, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA 2.5 ppm as STEL (skin) A1 BEI (ACGIH 2004). MAK: H Carcinogen category: 1 Germ cell mutagen group: 3A (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1028 TWA 1 ppm ST 5 ppm See Appendix F NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.1 ppm ST 1 ppm See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 ppm See: 71432</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness Exposure far above the occupational exposure limit value may result in unconsciousness death</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the bone marrow immune system , resulting in a decrease of blood cells. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 80°C Melting point: 6°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.18 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 10 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.7</p> <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: -11°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 498°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.2-8.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.13</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> 
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NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1114 / 30GF1-II
NFPA Code: H2; F3; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0015</p>	<p>BENZENE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268



Ethylbenzol
Phenylethane
EB
 $C_8H_{10} / C_6H_5C_2H_5$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0268
CAS # 100-41-4
RTECS # [DA0700000](#)
UN # 1175
EC # 601-023-00-4
March 13, 1995 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	(Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: A filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants.	F symbol Xn symbol R: 11-20 S: 2-16-24/25-29 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0268

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH AROMATIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 125 ppm as STEL A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 125 ppm (545 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 800 ppm 10%LEL See: 100414</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 136°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.9 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.015 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7</p>	<p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 18°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 432°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.0-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.2</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1175 or 30GF1-I+II
NFPA Code: H2; F3; R0

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Normal-Butylbenzene, 99+ %

ACC# 55434

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Normal-Butylbenzene, 99+ %

Catalog Numbers: AC107850000, AC107850050, AC107850250, AC107850500, AC107851000, AC107852500
AC107852500

Synonyms: 1-Phenylbutane

Company Identification:

Acros Organics N.V.

One Reagent Lane

Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information in North America, call: 800-ACROS-01

For emergencies in the US, call CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
104-51-8	n-Butylbenzene	>99	203-209-7

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid. Flash Point: 59 deg C.

Warning! Flammable liquid and vapor. May cause eye and skin irritation. May cause respiratory and digestive tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this material have not been fully investigated.

Target Organs: Liver, nervous system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: May cause eye irritation. The toxicological properties of this material have not been fully investigated.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. The toxicological properties of this material have not been fully investigated.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investigated. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Chronic: No information found.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

Flash Point: 59 deg C (138.20 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 412 deg C (773.60 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: .80 vol %

Upper: 5.80 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 1; Flammability: 2; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low. Use process enclosure, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
n-Butylbenzene	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: n-Butylbenzene: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. 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.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear, colorless

Odor: None reported.

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 1.33 hPa @ 23 C

Vapor Density: 4.6

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 183 deg C @ 760.00mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point: -88 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: > 183 deg C

Solubility: insoluble

Specific Gravity/Density: .8600g/cm³

Molecular Formula: C₁₀H₁₄

Molecular Weight: 134.22

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, strong oxidants.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 104-51-8: CY9070000

LD50/LC50:

Not available.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 104-51-8: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Epidemiology: No information available.

Teratogenicity: No information available.

Reproductive Effects: No information available.

Mutagenicity: No information available.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available. No information available.

Environmental: Rapidly volatilizes into the atmosphere where it is photochemically degraded by hydroxyl radicals.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	BUTYL BENZENES	No information available.
Hazard Class:	3	
UN Number:	UN2709	
Packing Group:	III	

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 104-51-8 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

CAS# 104-51-8: Effective 6/1/87, Sunset 12/19/95

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 104-51-8: immediate, fire.

Section 313

No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act:

This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants.

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters.

This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA.

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

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

STATE

CAS# 104-51-8 can be found on the following state right to know lists: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.

California Prop 65

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

Not available.

Risk Phrases:

R 10 Flammable.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S 37 Wear suitable gloves.

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

S 28A After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 104-51-8: 1

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 104-51-8 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B3, D2B.

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

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 4/15/1998

Revision #4 Date: 3/16/2007

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.0

Revision Date 07/28/2010

Print Date 12/07/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Propylbenzene

Product Number : P52407

Brand : Aldrich

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

Target Organs

Lungs, Eyes, Kidney

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

H401

Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P301 + P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P331

Do NOT induce vomiting.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard:

0

Chronic Health Hazard:

*

Flammability:

2

Physical hazards:

0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:

1

Fire:

2

Reactivity Hazard:

0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation

May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Skin

May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes

May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion

Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1-Phenylpropane

Formula : C₉H₁₂

Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Propylbenzene			
103-65-1	203-132-9	601-024-00-X	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing media**

For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions**

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, clear
Colour	colourless

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point	-99 °C (-146 °F) - lit.
Boiling point	159 °C (318 °F) - lit.
Flash point	42.0 °C (107.6 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	450 °C (842 °F)
Lower explosion limit	0.8 %(V)
Upper explosion limit	6 %(V)
Density	0.862 g/cm ³ at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	slightly soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral - rat - 6,040 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity).

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 2 h - 65000 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential health effects**Inhalation**

May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion

Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be harmful if swallowed.

Skin

May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes

May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Damage to the lungs., To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Additional Information

RTECS: DA8750000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 1.55 mg/l - 96.0 h

Toxicity to daphnia
and other aquatic
invertebrates.

Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 2 mg/l - 24 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Avoid release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 2364 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: n-Propyl benzene
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 2364 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: PROPYLBENZENE
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN-Number: 2364 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: n-Propylbenzene

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

DSL Status

All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Propylbenzene

CAS-No.
103-65-1Revision Date
2007-03-01**Pennsylvania Right To Know Components**

Propylbenzene

CAS-No.
103-65-1Revision Date
2007-03-01**New Jersey Right To Know Components**

Propylbenzene

CAS-No.
103-65-1Revision Date
2007-03-01**California Prop. 65 Components**

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084



ortho-Xylene
1,2-Dimethylbenzene
o-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0084
CAS # 95-47-6
RTECS # [ZE2450000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 32°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 32°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0084

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 144°C Melting point: -25°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.7</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 32°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 463°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.12</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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<p>NOTES</p>		
<p>Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0086 p-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;</p>		

<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>		
<p>ICSC: 0084 o-XYLENE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>		

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086



para-Xylene
1,4-Dimethylbenzene
p-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0086
CAS # 106-42-3
RTECS # [ZE2625000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 27°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 27°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0086

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL⁺: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 138°C Melting point: 13°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 528°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.15</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0084 o-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III
NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0086</p>	<p>p-XYLENE</p>

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085



meta-Xylene
1,3-Dimethylbenzene
m-Xylol
 $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 / C_8H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 106.2

ICSC # 0085
CAS # 108-38-3
RTECS # [ZE2275000](#)
UN # 1307
EC # 601-022-00-9
August 03, 2002 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 27°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 27°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Burning sensation. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants strong acids	Note: C Xn symbol R: 10-20/21-38 S: 2-25 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0085

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL⁺: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 139°C Melting point: -48°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.8</p>	<p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 527°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.20</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0084 o-Xylene and 0086 p-Xylene.

NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0085</p>	<p>m-XYLENE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>
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<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

p-CYMENE

ICSC: 0617



1-Methyl-4-isopropylbenzene
Dolcymene
Camphogen
 $C_{10}H_{14} / CH_3C_6H_4CH(CH_3)_2$
Molecular mass: 134.2

ICSC # 0617
CAS # 99-87-6
RTECS # [GZ5950000](#)
UN # 2046
November 04, 1997 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 47°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 47°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding).	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
• INHALATION	Dizziness. Drowsiness. Vomiting.	Ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Wear protective gloves when administering first aid.
• EYES	Redness.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Diarrhoea. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours).	Fireproof.	UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0617

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

p-CYMENE

ICSC: 0617

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with oxidants. Attacks rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established.</p> <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin . Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 177°C Melting point: -68°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.85 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.002 Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 200</p> <p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.62 Flash point: 47°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 435°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.7-5.6 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 4.1</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>	
<p>Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30G35</p> <p>NFPA Code: H2; F2; R0;</p>	
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>	
<p>ICSC: 0617</p> <p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> <p>p-CYMENE</p>	

**IMPORTANT
LEGAL
NOTICE:**

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.0

Revision Date 07/24/2010

Print Date 12/07/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : sec-Butylbenzene

Product Number : B90408

Brand : Aldrich

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid, Irritant

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 + H320 Causes skin and eye irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 2
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 2
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 2-Phenylbutane

Formula : C₁₀H₁₄
Molecular Weight : 134.22 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
sec-Butylbenzene			
135-98-8	205-227-0	-	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form liquid, clear

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

Melting point 75.5 °C (167.9 °F) - lit.

Boiling point 173 - 174 °C (343 - 345 °F) - lit.

Flash point 52.0 °C (125.6 °F) - closed cup

Ignition temperature 418 °C (784 °F)

Lower explosion limit 0.8 %(V)

Density 0.863 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)

Water solubility no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - > 13,792 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - rabbit - irritating - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - rabbit - Mild eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

RTECS: CY9100000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Butyl benzenes
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: BUTYLBENZENES
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Butylbenzenes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid, Irritant

DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

sec-Butylbenzene	CAS-No. 135-98-8
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SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

sec-Butylbenzene	CAS-No. 135-98-8	Revision Date
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

sec-Butylbenzene	CAS-No. 135-98-8	Revision Date
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California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 3.0
Revision Date 08/21/2009
Print Date 12/07/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : *tert*-Butylbenzene

Product Number : B90602
Brand : Aldrich

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 2-Methyl-2-phenylpropane

Formula : C₁₀H₁₄
Molecular Weight : 134.22 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
tert-Butylbenzene			
98-06-6	202-632-4	-	-

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview****OSHA Hazards**

Flammable Liquid, Irritant

HMIS Classification

Health Hazard: 2
Flammability: 3
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health Hazard: 2
Fire: 3
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties

Flash point 34.0 °C (93.2 °F) - closed cup

Ignition temperature 450 °C (842 °F)

Suitable extinguishing media

For small (incipient) fires, use media such as "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. For large fires, apply water from as far as possible. Use very large quantities (flooding) of water applied as a mist or spray; solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, clear
Colour	colourless

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point	-58 °C (-72 °F) - lit.
Boiling point	169 °C (336 °F) - lit.
Flash point	34.0 °C (93.2 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	450 °C (842 °F)
Lower explosion limit	0.8 %(V)
Density	0.867 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 3.80

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Storage stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

Hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral - rat - 3,045 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity). Behavioral:Tremor. Gastrointestinal:Changes in structure or function of salivary glands.

Irritation and corrosion

no data available

Sensitisation

no data available

Chronic exposure

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Potential Health Effects

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

Additional Information

RTECS: CY9120000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Elimination information (persistence and degradability)**

no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish	LC0 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 44 mg/l - 48 h
	LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 65 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic	LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 41 mg/l - 24 h

invertebrates.

Further information on ecology

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. This combustible material may be burned in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Butyl benzenes
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D
Proper shipping name: BUTYLBENZENES
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Butylbenzenes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Flammable Liquid, Irritant

DSL Status

All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL list.

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

tert-Butylbenzene

CAS-No.
98-06-6Revision Date
1993-04-24**California Prop. 65 Components**

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ACENAPHTHENE
ICSC: 1674


1,2-Dihydroacenaphthylene
1,8-Ethylenenaphthalene
 $C_{12}H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 154.2

ICSC # 1674

CAS # 83-32-9

 RTECS # [AB1000000](#)

UN # 3077

October 12, 2006 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See NOTES.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety goggles	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING	
Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants . Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: III Signal: Warning Enviro Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK


ICSC: 1674

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

ACENAPHTHENE

ICSC: 1674

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: WHITE TO BEIGE CRYSTALS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On combustion, forms toxic gases including carbon monoxide. Reacts with strong oxidants .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK not established.</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: See Notes.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 279°C Melting point: 95°C Density: 1.2 g/cm³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.0004</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.3 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.3 Flash point: 135°C o.c. Auto-ignition temperature: >450 °C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.9 - 4.5</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>		
<p>Acenaphthene occurs as a pure substance and also as a component of polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures. Human population studies have associated PAH's exposure with cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-90GM7-III</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>		
<p>ICSC: 1674</p>	<p>ACENAPHTHENE</p>	

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT
LEGAL
NOTICE:**

Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.0

Revision Date 07/24/2010

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Acenaphthylene

Product Number : 416703

Brand : Aldrich

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2

Chronic Health Hazard: *

Flammability: 1

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2

Fire: 1

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion May be harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula : C₁₂H₈
Molecular Weight : 152.19 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Acenaphthylene			
208-96-8	205-917-1	-	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

Do not let product enter drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

For nuisance exposures use type P95 (US) or type P1 (EU EN 143) particle respirator. For higher level protection use type OV/AG/P99 (US) or type ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance**

Form	solid
------	-------

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point	78 - 82 °C (172 - 180 °F) - lit.
Boiling point	280 °C (536 °F) - lit.
Flash point	122.0 °C (251.6 °F) - closed cup
Ignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Density	0.899 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)
Water solubility	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral - mouse - 1,760 mg/kg

Remarks: Autonomic Nervous System:Other (direct) parasympathomimetic. Respiratory disorder Blood: Hemorrhage.

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

RTECS: AB1254000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Product**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Acenaphthylene)
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen

DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

Acenaphthylene	CAS-No. 208-96-8
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SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Acenaphthylene	CAS-No. 208-96-8	Revision Date
----------------	---------------------	---------------

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Acenaphthylene	CAS-No. 208-96-8	Revision Date
----------------	---------------------	---------------

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Copyright 2010 Sigma-Aldrich Co. License granted to make unlimited paper copies for internal use only.
The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Co., shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

International Chemical Safety Cards

ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0825



Anthracin
Paranaphthalene
 $C_{14}H_{10} / (C_6H_4CH)_2$
Molecular mass: 178.2

ICSC # 0825
CAS # 120-12-7
RTECS # [CA9350000](#)
March 24, 1999 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat.	Ventilation (not if powder), local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety spectacles, face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0825


Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0825

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: WHITE CRYSTALS OR FLAKES.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by
M		

P O R T A N T D A T A	<div> <div> PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. </div> <div> CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating, under influence of strong oxidants producing acrid, toxic fume , causing fire and explosion hazard. </div> <div> OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. </div> </div> <div> <div> inhalation. </div> <div> INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance slightly irritates the skin and the respiratory tract. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis under the influence of UV light. </div> </div>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<div> <div> Boiling point: 342°C Melting point: 218°C Density: 1.25-1.28 g/cm3 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20 °C: 0.00013 Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.08 </div> <div> Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.15 Flash point: 121°C Auto-ignition temperature: 538°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.6-? Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 4.5 (calculated) </div> </div>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<div> The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.  </div>
NOTES	
<div> Green oil, Tetra-olive N2G are trade names. <div>NFPA Code: H0; F1; R;</div> </div>	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<div></div>	
<div> <div>ICSC: 0825</div> <div>ANTHRACENE</div> <div>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</div> </div>	
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0385



1,2-Benzoanthracene
Benzo(a)anthracene
2,3-Benzphenanthrene
Naphthanthracene
 $C_{18}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 0385
CAS # 56-55-3
RTECS # [CV9275000](#)
EC # 601-033-00-9
October 23, 1995 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.		Water spray, powder. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0385

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO YELLOW BROWN FLUORESCENT FLAKES OR POWDER.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
	PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS:	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2 (as pyrolysis product of organic materials) (DFG 2005).	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Sublimation point: 435°C Melting point: 162°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.274 Solubility in water: none	Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 292 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.61
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.	
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NOTES

This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. Tetraphene is a common name. Card has been partly updated in October 2005 and August 2006: see sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0385	BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104



Benz(a)pyrene
3,4-Benzopyrene
Benzo(d,e,f)chrysene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$

Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0104

CAS # 50-32-8

RTECS # [DJ3675000](#)

EC # 601-032-00-3

October 17, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-46-60-61-43-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0104

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: PALE-YELLOW CRYSTALS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 2; (DFG 2005).</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is carcinogenic to humans. May cause heritable genetic damage to human germ cells. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 496°C Melting point: 178.1°C Density: 1.4 g/cm³</p>	<p>Solubility in water: none (<0.1 g/100 ml) Vapour pressure : negligible Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.04</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish, in plants and in molluscs. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home. Benzo(a)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the environment, usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0104</p>	<p>BENZO(a)PYRENE</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720



Benz(e)acephenanthrylene
2,3-Benzofluoranthene
Benzo(e)fluoranthene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0720
CAS # 205-99-2
RTECS # [CU1400000](#)
EC # 601-034-00-4
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0720


Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation
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M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL DANGERS:		of its aerosol and through the skin.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.		INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2004).		EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
			EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. May cause genetic damage in humans.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 481°C Melting point: 168°C Solubility in water: none	Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.12	
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality.		
NOTES			
Benzo(b)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(b)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
ICSC: 0720		BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE	
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994			
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(g,h,i)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0527



2,13-Benzofluoranthene
Benzo(mno)fluoranthene
 $C_{18}H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 226.3

ICSC # 0527
CAS # 203-12-3
RTECS # [DF6140000](#)
March 25, 1998 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, powder.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention. Wear protective gloves when administering first aid.
• EYES		Safety goggles, face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0527


Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(g,h,i)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0527

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
M		
P	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	

O R T A N T D A T A	<div> <div> CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes. </div> <div> OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. </div> </div> <div> INHALATION RISK: </div> <div> EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: </div> <div> EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: See Notes. </div>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<div> Melting point: 149°C Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: <10 </div> <div> Relative vapour density (air = 1): 7.8 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 7.23 </div>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<div> This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to the total environment. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in oils and fats. </div> 
NOTES	
Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Also consult ICSC #0720 and 0721.	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<div> <div>ICSC: 0527</div> <div>BENZO(g,h,i)FLUORANTHENE</div> <div>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</div> </div>	
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721



Dibenzo(b,jk)fluorene
8,9-Benzofluoranthene
11,12-Benzofluoranthene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0721
CAS # 207-08-9
RTECS # [DF6350000](#)
EC # 601-036-00-5
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0721


Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
M		

P O R T A N T D A T A	<div> <div> PHYSICAL DANGERS: </div> <div> CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. </div> <div> OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2004). </div> <div> INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: </div> <div> EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. </div> </div>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<div> Boiling point: 480°C Melting point: 217°C Solubility in water: none </div> <div> Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.84 </div>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<div> This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea and in fish. </div> 
NOTES	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(k)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m ³ . Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<div> ICSC: 0721 BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE </div> <div> (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 </div>	
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672



Benzoaphenanthrene
1,2-Benzophenanthrene
1,2,5,6-Dibenzonaphthalene
 $C_{18}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 1672
CAS # 218-01-9
RTECS # [GC0700000](#)
UN # 3077
EC # 601-048-00-0
October 12, 2006 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants, Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: III Signal: Warning Aqua-Cancer Suspected of causing cancer Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Very toxic to aquatic life

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK


International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2006). MAK not established.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion. INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 448°C Melting point: 254 - 256°C Density: 1.3 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: very poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.9
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. 
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. This substance does not usually occur as a pure substance but as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures. Human population studies have associated PAH's exposure with cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-90GM7-III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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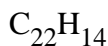
International Chemical Safety Cards

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431



1,25,6-Dibenzanthracene



Molecular mass: 278.4

ICSC # 0431

CAS # 53-70-3

RTECS # [HN2625000](#)

EC # 601-041-00-2

October 23, 1995 Peer reviewed




TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, powder.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN	Redness. Swelling. Itching.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0431		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
M	COLOURLESS CRYSTALLINE POWDER.	The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
P	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK:
O		Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration

R T A N T D A T A	CHEMICAL DANGERS:		of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established.		EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
			EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the skin , resulting in photosensitization. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 524°C Melting point: 267°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.28	Solubility in water: none Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.5	
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.		
NOTES			
This is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. DBA is a commonly used name. This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
ICSC: 0431		DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE	
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994			
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730



o-Phenylenepyrene
2,3-Phenylenepyrene
 $C_{22}H_{12}$

Molecular mass: 276.3

ICSC # 0730

CAS # 193-39-5

RTECS # [NK9300000](#)

March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed


TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.		Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	R: S:
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0730		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW CRYSTALS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
M	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK:
P		

O R T A N T D A T A	<div> <div> CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. </div> <div> OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2004). </div> </div> <div> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: </div> <div> EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. </div>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<div> Boiling point: 536°C Melting point: 164°C Solubility in water: none </div> <div> Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58 </div>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<div> This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish. </div> 
NOTES	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.ACGIH recommends environment containing Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m ³ . Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<div> ICSC: 0730 INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE </div> <div> (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 </div>	
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667



Naphthene
 $C_{10}H_8$

Molecular mass: 128.18

ICSC # 0667

CAS # 91-20-3

RTECS # [QJ0525000](#)

UN # 1334 (solid); 2304 (molten)

EC # 601-052-00-2

April 21, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 80°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed. Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION	Headache. Weakness. Nausea. Vomiting. Sweating. Confusion. Jaundice. Dark urine.	Ventilation (not if powder), local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves.	Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Convulsions. Unconsciousness. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Xn symbol. N symbol. R: 22-40-50/53. S: 2-36/37-46-60-61. UN Hazard Class: 4.1. UN Packing Group: III.

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0667

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: WHITE SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On combustion, forms irritating and toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA 15 ppm as STEL (skin) A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) ST 15 ppm (75 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: 91203</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in lesions of blood cells (haemolysis) See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Exposure by ingestion may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood , resulting in chronic haemolytic anaemia. The substance may have effects on the eyes , resulting in the development of cataract. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 218°C Sublimation slowly at room temperature Melting point: 80°C Density: 1.16 g/cm³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 11 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.42 Flash point: 80°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 540°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-5.9 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.3</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Some individuals may be more sensitive to the effect of naphthalene on blood cells.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-41S1334 (solid); 41GF1-II+III (solid); 41S2304 (molten)
NFPA Code: H2; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0667</p>	<p>NAPHTHALENE</p>
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(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

PYRENE

ICSC: 1474



Benzo (d,e,f) phenanthrene
beta-Pyrene
 $C_{16}H_{10}$
Molecular mass: 202.26

ICSC # 1474
CAS # 129-00-0
RTECS # [UR2450000](#)
November 27, 2003 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry powder, alcohol-resistant foam, foam.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE			
• INHALATION		Avoid inhalation of dust	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.)	Separated from strong oxidants. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1474


Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

PYRENE

ICSC: 1474

I M	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW COLOURLESS SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion
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P O R T A N T D A T A	<div> <div> PHYSICAL DANGERS: </div> <div> CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating producing irritating fumes </div> <div> OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK not established. </div> </div> <div> INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Exposure to sun may provoke an irritating effect of pyrene on skin and lead to chronic skin discoloration. </div> <div> EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: </div>
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<div> Boiling point: 404°C Melting point: 151°C Density: 1.27 g/cm3 </div> <div> Solubility in water: 0.135 mg/l at 25°C Vapour pressure, Pa at °C: 0.08 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 4.88 </div>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<div> Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea,in fish,in milk,in algae andin molluscs. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. </div> 
NOTES	
Pyrene is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, pyrene may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately. See ICSC 1415 Coal-tar pitch.	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
<div> ICSC: 1474 PYRENE </div> <div>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</div>	
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.0

Revision Date 03/12/2010

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : 4,4'-DDD PESTANAL,250 MG (2,2-BIS(4-CHL&

Product Number : 35486

Brand : Fluka

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption., Possible carcinogen.

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 Toxic if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2

Chronic Health Hazard: *

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Skin Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion Toxic if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

Formula : $C_{14}H_{10}Cl_4$
Molecular Weight : 320.04 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US) or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form solid

Safety data

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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

TDLo Oral - Human - 428.5 mg/kg

Remarks: Endocrine:Adrenal cortex hypoplasia.

TDLo Oral - rat - 6,000 mg/kg

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

TDLo Oral - rat - 14 mg/kg

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

TDLo Oral - rat - 2,100 mg/kg

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

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 1,200 mg/kg

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (GHS)

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (GHS)

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects**Inhalation**

May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed.

Skin

Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.

Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

RTECS: KI0700000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Indication of bioaccumulation.

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

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

IMDG

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

IATA

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption., Possible carcinogen.

DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	CAS-No. 72-54-8
---	--------------------

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

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

New Jersey Right To Know Components

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

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.	CAS-No. 72-54-8	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane		

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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



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72-55-9 msds

+ G.O

MSDS 250,000+

MSDS : 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%
CAS : 72-55-9
SYNONYMS : p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)- ; DDT dehydrochloride ; DDE; 1-1'-(Dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)

[MSDS Safety Sheet](#)

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AdChoices

Catalog of Chemical Suppliers, Buyers, Custom Synthesis Companies And Equipment Manufacturers
[2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% 72-55-9]

Suppliers:

Not Available

Buyers:

Not Available

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AdChoices

**** SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ****

CAS#	Chemical Name	%	EINECS#
72-55-9	2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethy	99	200-784-6
	lene		

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases: 22 33

**** SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ****

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Danger of cumulative effects.Cancer suspect
agent.Possible risks of irreversible effects.

Potential Health Effects

Eye:

May cause eye irritation.

Skin:

May cause skin irritation.

Ingestion:

May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May be harmful if
swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause liver and/or kidney
damage.

Inhalation:

May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic:

May cause cancer according to animal studies. Adverse reproductive
effects have been reported in animals. Laboratory experiments have
resulted in mutagenic effects.

**** SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ****

Eyes:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes,
occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin:

Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15
minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing
before reuse.

Ingestion:

If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical
aid immediately.

Inhalation:

Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not
breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult,
give oxygen. Get medical aid.

Notes to Physician:

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

**** SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ****

General Information:

MSDS PAGE: MSDS 72-55-9 CAS 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-di...

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire.

Extinguishing Media:

For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

**** SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ****

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks:

Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

**** SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE ****

Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use with adequate ventilation.

Storage:

Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

**** SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION ****

Engineering Controls:

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

Exposure Limits

CAS# 72-55-9:

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:

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

Skin:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators:

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

**** SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ****

Physical State: Crystals

Color: white

Odor: None reported.

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 6.5106 mm Hg @ 20 C

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 336 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point: 88.00 - 90.00 deg C

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Point: Not available.

Explosion Limits, lower: Not available.

Explosion Limits, upper: Not available.

Decomposition Temperature:

Solubility in water: 0.010 ppm

Specific Gravity/Density:

Molecular Formula: C14H8Cl4

Molecular Weight: 318.02

**** SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ****

Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid:

Incompatible materials, dust generation, strong oxidants.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials:

Strong oxidizing agents - strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

**** SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

RTECS#:

CAS# 72-55-9: KV9450000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 72-55-9: Oral, mouse: LD50 = 700 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 880 mg/kg.

Carcinogenicity:

2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene -

California: carcinogen, initial date 1/1/89

Other:

See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

**** SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

Ecotoxicity:

Estimated BCF value = 8,300 based on water solubility. Estimated Koc value = 8,300. There was no movement of DDE reported in soil column mobility experiments.

**** SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ****

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

**** SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ****

IATA

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

IMO

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

RID/ADR

Not regulated as a hazardous material.

USA RQ: CAS# 72-55-9: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

**** SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ****

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases:

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.

R 33 Danger of cumulative effects.

Safety Phrases:

S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 72-55-9: 3

Canada

None of the chemicals in this product are listed on the DSL/NDL list.

CAS# 72-55-9 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 72-55-9 is not listed on the TSCA inventory.

It is for research and development use only.

**** SECTION 16 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ****

MSDS Creation Date: 9/28/1998 Revision #3 Date: 3/18/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Search More

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ALL MSDS PAGES IN THIS GROUP

NAME	CAS
M-Benzoyloxybenzyl Alcohol , 97%	1700-30-7
Octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 98%	546-56-5
Cetylpyridinium chloride	123-03-5
3,4-Difluorophenol, 99%	2713-33-9
1-Benzyl-4-Hydroxypiperidine, 97%	4727-72-4
4-tert-Butylbenzoyl chloride	1710-98-1
Borane-morpholine complex, 97%	4856-95-5
Benzyl Ether, 99%	103-50-4
5-Amino-1-Naphtol (Pract)	83-55-6
Pyridinium-P-Toluenesulfonate 98%	24057-28-1
Pyrogallol Red, 98% (Titr.)	32638-88-3
Amberlite ira 416	9002-26-0
3-Methoxybenzonitrile, 98%	1527-89-5
1-Adamantanemethanol, 99%	770-71-8
Inosine, 99%	58-63-9
Pentafluoropropionic Acid	422-64-0
Pyruvic Acid	127-17-3
Potassium hydrogen fluoride, 99+%	7789-29-9
Aluminum Nitride, 98% Particle Size <10 Micron	24304-00-5
Nickel(II) hydroxide, c.p., 60-61% Ni	12054-48-7
1-Adamantanamine sulfate, 99%	31377-23-8
S-(Thiobenzoyl)-Thioglycolic Acid, 97%	942-91-6
N,N-Dimethyl-P-Nitroaniline	100-23-2
Benzofuroxan	480-96-6
cis-2-Aminomethyl-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride, 99%	24947-68-0
Silver Phosphate, 98% (Titr.)	7784-09-0

4-Cyano-4-Phenylpiperidine Hydrochloride, 99% (TLC)	51304-58-6
Methanesulfonamide	3144-09-0
gamma-Octanoic lactone, 98%	104-50-7
Cis,cis,cis,cis-1,2,3,4-cyclopentane- tetracarboxylic dianhydride,	4802-47-5
Tetrachloroethylene Carbonate, 98+ %	22432-68-4
Oxamic Acid, 98%	471-47-6
1O,11-Dihydro-5H-Dibenzo(A,D)-Cycloheptene, 98%	833-48-7
Thallium (I) Sulfate, 99.9+ %	7446-18-6
N-(2,6-Dimethylphenylcarbamoyl-Methyl)-Iminodiacetic Acid, 99%	59160-29-1
P-(Dimethylamino)cinnamic Acid, 99%	1552-96-1
Biebrich Scarlet, 99% (UV-VIS)	4196-99-0
4-Chlorobenzenediazonium hexafluoro- phosphate	1582-27-0
Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV), 99.99%	16940-92-4
Methylamine-d2 deuteriochloride, 98+ atom % D	593-51-1
2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%	72-55-9
Nitro red	56431-61-9
Methyl 2,3-dichlorobenzoate, 98+ %	2905-54-6
Isopropyl Bromoacetate, 98% (GC)	29921-57-1
1-Iodo-4-Nitrobenzene, 99%	636-98-6
4-Ethylcyclohexanol, 99% cis/trans mixture	4534-74-1
Fluorescamine	38183-12-9
Tris(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-3,5-Heptanedionato)Dysprosium(III), 99+ %	15522-69-7
3-Amino-2,2,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-Pyrrolidinyloxy, 99% (Titr.)	34272-83-8
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic Acid,98%	102-32-9

Free MSDS Search (Providing 250,000+ Material Properties)
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Last modified: 11/29/2011 16:11:11

International Chemical Safety Cards

DDT

ICSC: 0034



Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane
 2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane
 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)
 p,p'-DDT
 $C_{14}H_9Cl_5$
 Molecular mass: 354.5



ICSC # 0034

CAS # 50-29-3

RTECS # [KJ3325000](#)

UN # 2761

EC # 602-045-00-7

April 20, 2004 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Tremors. Diarrhoea. Dizziness. Headache. Vomiting. Numbness. Paresthesias. Hyperexcitability. Convulsions.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable non-metallic containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from iron, aluminum and its salts, food and feedstuffs See Chemical Dangers.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 25-40-48/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0034

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

DDT

ICSC: 0034

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS WHITE POWDER. TECHNICAL PRODUCT IS WAXY SOLID.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On combustion, forms toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with aluminium and iron.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 1 mg/m³ as TWA A3 (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 1 mg/m³ H Peak limitation category: II(8) (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: TWA 1 mg/m³ skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m³ See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 mg/m³ See: 50293</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: May cause mechanical irritation. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in convulsions and respiratory depression. Exposure at high levels may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system and liver. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 260°C Melting point: 109°C Density: 1.6 g/cm³</p> <p>Solubility in water: poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.36</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to birds. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur along the food chain, for example in milk and aquatic organisms. This substance does enter the environment under normal use. Great care, however, should be given to avoid any additional release, e.g. through inappropriate disposal.</p>	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Do NOT take working clothes home. Consult national legislation. Agritan, Azotox, Anofex, Ixodex, Gesapon, Gesarex, Gesarol, Guesapon, Clofenotane, Zeidane, Dicophane, Neocid are trade names.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT7-III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0034

DDT

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.2

Revision Date 01/18/2011

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	: α -Chlordane	
Product Number	: 442449	
Brand	: Supelco	
Product Use	: For laboratory research purposes.	
Supplier	: Sigma-Aldrich 3050 Spruce Street SAINT LOUIS MO 63103 USA	Manufacturer : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation 3050 Spruce St. St. Louis, Missouri 63103 USA
Telephone	: +1 800-325-5832	
Fax	: +1 800-325-5052	
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer)	: (314) 776-6555	
Preparation Information	: Sigma-Aldrich Corporation Product Safety - Americas Region 1-800-521-8956	

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by inhalation., Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption, Irritant

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)

Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Eye irritation (Category 2A)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302 + H332

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

H311

Toxic in contact with skin.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

H400

Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P280

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing.

P305 + P351 + P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 0
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Molecular Weight : 208.29 g/mol

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Chlordane			
5103-71-9	225-825-5	-	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing media**

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions**

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols.

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment**Respiratory protection**

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N99 (US) or type P2 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance**

Form crystalline

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

Melting/freezing point 93.0 - 94.0 °C (199.4 - 201.2 °F)

Boiling point no data available

Flash point no data available

Ignition temperature no data available

Autoignition temperature no data available

Lower explosion limit no data available

Upper explosion limit no data available

Vapour pressure no data available

Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 500.0 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

Dermal LD50

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 - *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 0.0074 mg/l - 96 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill) - 24 h
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 322

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life.

no data available

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

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Chlordane)
Marine pollutant:
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Chlordane)
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

IATA

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Chlordane)

Further information

EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by inhalation., Toxic by ingestion, Toxic by skin absorption, Irritant

DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

Chlordane

CAS-No.
5103-71-9

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chlordane

CAS-No.
5103-71-9

Revision Date

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Chlordane

CAS-No.
5103-71-9

Revision Date

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)

ICSC: 0740



1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene
1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene
 $C_{10}H_6Cl_8$

Molecular mass: 409.8

ICSC # 0740

CAS # 57-74-9

RTECS #

UN # 2996

EC # 602-047-00-8

March 26, 1998 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Alcohol-resistant foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• INHALATION	(See Ingestion).	Breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Confusion. Convulsions. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs bases and incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. Xn symbol N symbol R: 21/22-40-50/53 S: 2-36/37-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK


ICSC: 0740

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)

ICSC: 0740

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: TECHNICAL: LIGHT YELLOW TO AMBER VISCOUS LIQUID</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning, on contact with bases producing toxic fumes including phosgene hydrogen chloride Attacks iron, zinc, plastic, rubber and coatings.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(8); skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m³ skin See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 100 mg/m³ See: 57749</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Exposure at high levels may result in disorientation, tremors, convulsions, respiratory failure and death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the liver immune system, resulting in tissue lesions and liver impairment. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point at 0.27kPa: 175°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.59-1.63 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.0013 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.78</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to soil organisms, honey bees. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
<p>NOTES</p>		
<p>If the substance is formulated with solvents also consult the ICSCs of these materials. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Belt, Chlor Kil, Chlortox, Corodan, Gold Crest, Intox, Kypchlor, Niran, Octachlor, Sydane, Synklor, Termini-Ded, Topiclor, and Toxichlor are trade names. Also consult ICSC 0743 Heptachlor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT6-III</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p>		
<p>ICSC: 0740 CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>		
<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>	

International Chemical Safety Cards

DIELDRIN

ICSC: 0787



1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo-1,4-exo- 5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
3,4,5,6,9,9-Hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalpha,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta,7aalpha)-2,7,3,6-
dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene

HEOD

$C_{12}H_8Cl_6O$

Molecular mass: 380.9

ICSC # 0787

CAS # 60-57-1

RTECS # [IO1750000](#)

UN # 2761

EC # 602-049-00-9

March 26, 1998 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	
• INHALATION	(See Ingestion).	Ventilation (not if powder).	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! See Ingestion.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES		Safety goggles, or face shield.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Convulsions. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Muscle twitching.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rest. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus).		Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials: See Chemical Dangers. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. T+ symbol N symbol R: 25-27-40-48/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			


International Chemical Safety Cards

DIELDRIN

ICSC: 0787

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS PHYSICAL DANGERS: CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with oxidants and acids. Attacks metal due to the slow formation of hydrogen chloride in storage. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV (as TWA): 0.25 mg/m ³ , A4 (skin) (ACGIH 1997). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.25 mg/m ³ : Peak limitation category: II(8) skin absorption (H); (DFG 2007). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.25 mg/m ³ skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.25 mg/m ³ skin See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 50 mg/m ³ See: 60571	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin and by ingestion. INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying. EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in convulsions. Medical observation is indicated. EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance accumulates in the human body. Cumulative effects are possible: see Acute Hazards/Symptoms.
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Melting point: 175-176°C Density: 1.7 g/cm ³ Solubility in water: none	Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.0004 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.2
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to honey bees, birds. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment because it persists in the environment. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. Avoid release to the environment in circumstances different to normal use.	
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. If the substance is formulated with solvent(s) also consult the card(s) (ICSC) of the solvent(s). Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Do NOT take working clothes home. Alvit, Dieldrex, Dieldrite, Illoxol, Octalox, Panoram, and Quintox are trade names. Also consult ICSC #0774, Aldrin.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G41b.

Card has been partially updated in August 2007: see Storage, Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0787

DIELDRIN

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.3

Revision Date 06/30/2011

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1016

Product Number : 48591

Brand : Supelco

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 5)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H303

May be harmful if swallowed.

H373

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P501

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 1

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Aroclor 1016			
12674-11-2	-	602-039-00-4	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Not flammable or combustible.

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available

Evaporation rate no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 2,300 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - rat - Oral

Effects on Newborn: Biochemical and metabolic.

Reproductive toxicity - Monkey - Oral

Effects on Newborn: Behavioral.

Reproductive toxicity - Mammal - Oral

Effects on Fertility: Other measures of fertility Effects on Newborn: Weaning or lactation index (e.g., # alive at weaning per # alive at day 4). Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain).

no data available

Teratogenicity

Developmental Toxicity - rat - Oral

Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Central nervous system.

no data available

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

no data available

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.0010 mg/l - 96.0 h
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Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Biotic/Aerobic Biochemical oxygen demand
------------------	--

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 42,500
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Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA Hazards

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	2008-08-01

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Aroclor 1016	12674-11-2	2008-08-01

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.2

Revision Date 06/21/2011

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1221

Product Number : 48587

Brand : Supelco

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Target Organ Effect

Target Organs

Nerves.Nerves.

GHS Classification

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H373

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P501

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 0

Chronic Health Hazard: *

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
PCB - Aroclor 1221			
11104-28-2	-	602-039-00-4	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Not flammable or combustible.

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment**Respiratory protection**

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

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance**

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available

Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 3,980 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - rabbit - Oral

Effects on Newborn: Biochemical and metabolic.

Reproductive toxicity - rat - Subcutaneous

Maternal Effects: Uterus, cervix, vagina.

Reproductive toxicity - rat - Subcutaneous

Effects on Fertility: Other measures of fertility

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Oncorhynchus clarki - 1.17 mg/l - 96.0 h
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Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Biotic/Aerobic Biochemical oxygen demand Result: 100 % - Readily biodegradable.
------------------	--

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**OSHA Hazards**

Target Organ Effect

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

PCB - Aroclor 1221

CAS-No.
11104-28-2

Revision Date
1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

PCB - Aroclor 1221

CAS-No.
11104-28-2

Revision Date
1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

PCB - Aroclor 1221

CAS-No.
11104-28-2

Revision Date
1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
PCB - Aroclor 1221

CAS-No.
11104-28-2

Revision Date
2008-08-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
PCB - Aroclor 1221

CAS-No.
11104-28-2

Revision Date
2008-08-01

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1
Revision Date 08/03/2011
Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1232

Product Number : 48588
Brand : Supelco

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 5)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H303 : May be harmful if swallowed.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 : Avoid release to the environment.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 1
Flammability: 0
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0
Fire: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Aroclor 1232			
11141-16-5	-	602-039-00-4	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available

Evaporation rate no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 4,470 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

Ingestion - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Skin

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

chloracne, hair loss, hyperpigmentation, Liver injury may occur., May cause endocrine disruption.

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - <i>Onchorhynchus clarki</i> - 1.72 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to algae	Growth inhibition EC50 - <i>Thalassiosira rotula</i> - 0.071 mg/l - 44 h

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Biotic/Aerobic Result: 100 % - Readily biodegradable.
------------------	--

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Product**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID
Marine pollutant: No

EMS-No: F-A, S-A

IATA

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**OSHA Hazards**

No known OSHA hazards

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA Hazards

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5	1993-04-24

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5	1993-04-24

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Aroclor 1232	11141-16-5	1993-04-24

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1

Revision Date 07/06/2011

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1242

Product Number : 48585

Brand : Supelco

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 5)

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 1)

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H303

May be harmful if swallowed.

H372

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273

Avoid release to the environment.

P314

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

P501

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 1

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Aroclor 1242			
53469-21-9	-	602-039-00-4	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Not flammable or combustible.

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Basis
Aroclor 1242	53469-21-9	TWA	1 mg/m3	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Remarks	Eye irritation Liver damage Chloracne Danger of cutaneous absorption			
		TWA	1 mg/m3	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
	Skin designation			
		TWA	1 mg/m3	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
	Skin notation			
		TWA	0.001 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
	Potential Occupational Carcinogen See Appendix A			

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available

Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 4,250 mg/kg

Remarks: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Nose, Eye, Ear, and Taste):Eye:Chromodacryorrhea. Diarrhoea
Nutritional and Gross Metabolic:Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

- | | |
|--|---|
| Toxicity to fish | LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 0.015 mg/l - 96 h |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates. | LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.23 mg/l - 48 h |
| Toxicity to algae | LC50 - Algae - 0.006 mg/l - 28 h |

Persistence and degradability

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Biodegradability | Result: - According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable.
Remarks: no data available |
|------------------|--|

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 8.5 Months
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 274,000

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid (Aroclor 1242)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID (Aroclor 1242)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid (Aroclor 1242)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

No SARA Hazards

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1242	CAS-No. 53469-21-9	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1242	CAS-No. 53469-21-9	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1242	CAS-No. 53469-21-9	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Aroclor 1242

CAS-No.
53469-21-9

Revision Date
2008-08-01

California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Aroclor 1242

CAS-No.
53469-21-9

Revision Date
2008-08-01

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1

Revision Date 01/13/2011

Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1248

Product Number : 48589

Brand : Supelco

Product Use : For laboratory research purposes.

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

Manufacturer : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
3050 Spruce St.
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832

Fax : +1 800-325-5052

Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Target Organ Effect

Target Organs

LiverLiver

GHS Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 0

Flammability: 0

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0

Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
Aroclor 1248			
12672-29-6	-	-	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not required. For nuisance exposures use type OV/AG (US) or type ABEK (EU EN 14387) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

impervious clothing, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available
Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 11,000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

no data available

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - Monkey - Oral

Maternal Effects: Menstrual cycle changes or disorders.

Reproductive toxicity - Monkey - Oral

Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).

Reproductive toxicity - Monkey - Oral

Effects on Fertility: Abortion.

Reproductive toxicity - Monkey - Oral

Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain). Effects on Newborn: Behavioral. Effects on Newborn: Other postnatal measures or effects.

no data available

Teratogenicity

Developmental Toxicity - rabbit - Oral

Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Immune and reticuloendothelial system.

no data available

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

no data available

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, muscle pain, muscle weakness, neck stiffness, trunk stiffness, stiffness of extremities, thick feeling in the tongue, Thirst

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> - 0.278 mg/l - 96.0 h
Toxicity to algae	Growth inhibition EC50 - <i>Thalassiosira rotula</i> - 0.02 mg/l - 44 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation	<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (fathead minnow) - 250 d
	Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 120,000

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

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

UN-Number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid (Aroclor 1248)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID (Aroclor 1248)
Marine pollutant: Marine pollutant

IATA

UN-Number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid (Aroclor 1248)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**OSHA Hazards**

Target Organ Effect

DSL Status

This product contains the following components that are not on the Canadian DSL nor NDSL lists.

Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6
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SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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New Jersey Right To Know Components

Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6	Revision Date 1993-04-24
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California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6	Revision Date 2008-08-01
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California Prop. 65 Components

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Aroclor 1248	CAS-No. 12672-29-6	Revision Date 2008-08-01
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (AROCLOR 1254)

ICSC: 0939



Chlorobiphenyl (54% chlorine)
Chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine)
PCB
Molecular mass: 327 (average)

ICSC # 0939
CAS # 11097-69-1
RTECS # [TQ1360000](#)

UN # 2315
EC # 602-039-00-4

October 20, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION		Ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES		Safety goggles, face shield.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Headache. Numbness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING	
Consult an expert! Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Separated from food and feedstuffs . Cool. Dry. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. Note: C Xn symbol N symbol R: 33-50/53 S: 2-35-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: II	

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0939

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (AROCLOR 1254)

ICSC: 0939

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: LIGHT YELLOW VISCOUS LIQUID.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes in a fire producing irritating and toxic gases .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA; (skin); A3; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.05 ppm, 0.70 mg/m³; H; Peak limitation category: II(8); Carcinogen category: 3B; Pregnancy risk group: B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ skin NIOSH REL*: Ca TWA 0.001 mg/m³ See Appendix A *Note: The REL also applies to other PCBs. NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5 mg/m³ See: IDLH INDEX</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20° C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Chloracne is the most visible effect. The substance may have effects on the liver . Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Relative density (water = 1): 1.5 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.01 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.30 (estimated)</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	<p>In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment.</p>	
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NOTES

Changes into a resinous state (pour point) at 10°C. Distillation range: 365°-390°C. Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-90GM2-II-L

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0939

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (AROCLOR 1254)

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.2
Revision Date 07/07/2011
Print Date 12/09/2011

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Aroclor 1262

Product Number : 442463
Brand : Supelco

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

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen

GHS Classification

Carcinogenicity (Category 1B)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H350 May cause cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 0
Fire: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration
PCB - Aroclor 1262			
37324-23-5	-	602-039-00-4	-

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Not flammable or combustible.

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Hazardous combustion products

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment**Respiratory protection**

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

Hand protection

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

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Appearance**

Form	liquid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Ignition temperature	no data available
Autoignition temperature	no data available
Lower explosion limit	no data available
Upper explosion limit	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density	no data available
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Relative vapour density	no data available

Odour	no data available
Odour Threshold	no data available
Evaporation rate	no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.
Other decomposition products - no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

LD50 Oral - rat - 11,300 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50

no data available

Dermal LD50

Other information on acute toxicity

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogen

Possible human carcinogen

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

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Synergistic effects

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: TQ1364000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC50 - Oncorhynchus clarki - 50 mg/l - 96 h
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Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	Result: - According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable. Remarks: no data available
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Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid
Reportable Quantity (RQ):
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2315 Class: 9 Packing group: II
Proper shipping name: Polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Carcinogen

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Chronic Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
PCB - Aroclor 1262	37324-23-5	1989-08-11

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
PCB - Aroclor 1262	37324-23-5	1989-08-11

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. PCB - Aroclor 1262	37324-23-5	2008-08-01

California Prop. 65 Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. PCB - Aroclor 1262	37324-23-5	2008-08-01

International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013



Grey arsenic

As

Atomic mass: 74.9

ICSC # 0013

CAS # 7440-38-2

RTECS # [CG0525000](#)

UN # 1558

EC # 033-001-00-X

October 18, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames. NO contact with strong oxidizers. NO contact with hot surfaces.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion is slight when exposed to hot surfaces or flames in the form of fine powder or dust.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Weakness. See Ingestion.	Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
• EYES	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Shock or collapse. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Separated from strong oxidants, acids, halogens, food and feedstuffs. Well closed.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0013

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, BRITTLE, GREY, METALLIC-LOOKING CRYSTALS.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.	
	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly, when dispersed.	
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and halogens, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with acids to produce	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the gastrointestinal tract cardiovascular system central nervous system kidneys , resulting in severe gastroenteritis, loss of fluid, and electrolytes, cardiac disorders shock convulsions and kidney impairment Exposure above the OEL may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.	
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.01 mg/m³ as TWA A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1018 TWA 0.010 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Ca C 0.002 mg/m³ 15-minute See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5 mg/m³ (as As) See: 7440382	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the mucous membranes, skin, peripheral nervous system liver bone marrow , resulting in pigmentation disorders, hyperkeratosis, perforation of nasal septum, neuropathy, liver impairment anaemia This substance is carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.	
	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Sublimation point: 613°C Density: 5.7 g/cm³	Solubility in water: none
	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.	
NOTES			
The substance is combustible but no flash point is available in literature. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Refer also to cards for specific arsenic compounds, e.g., Arsenic pentoxide (ICSC 0377), Arsenic trichloride (ICSC 0221), Arsenic trioxide (ICSC 0378), Arsine (ICSC 0222).			
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
ICSC: 0013			
ARSENIC			
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994			
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

International Chemical Safety Cards

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827



Barium sulphate
Blanc fixe
Artificial barite
 BaSO_4

Molecular mass: 233.43

ICSC # 0827

CAS # 7727-43-7

RTECS # [CR0600000](#)

October 20, 1999 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P1 filter respirator for inert particles.			R: S:
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0827		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS TASTELESS, WHITE OR YELLOWISH CRYSTALS OR POWDER.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol.
	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with aluminium powder.	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 4 mg/m³; (Respirable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL†: TWA 15 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles , resulting in baritosis (a form of benign pneumoconiosis).
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Melting point (decomposes): 1600°C Density: 4.5 g/cm³	Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		
NOTES		
Occurs in nature as the mineral barite; also as barytes, heavy spar. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
ICSC: 0827 BARIUM SULFATE		
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994		
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020



Cd
Atomic mass: 112.4

ICSC # 0020
CAS # 7440-43-9
RTECS # [EU9800000](#)
UN # 2570
EC # 048-002-00-0
April 22, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable in powder form and spontaneously combustible in pyrophoric form. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with heat or acid(s).	Dry sand. Special powder. NO other agents.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• INHALATION	Cough. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Fireproof. Dry. Keep under inert gas. Separated from ignition sources, oxidants acids, food and feedstuffs	Airtight. Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E T+ symbol N symbol R: 45-26-48/23/25-62-63-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0020

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020

<p>I M P O R T A N T A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SOFT BLUE-WHITE METAL LUMPS OR GREY POWDER. MALLEABLE. TURNS BRITTLE ON EXPOSURE TO 80°C AND TARNISHES ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001.) Dust reacts with oxidants, hydrogen azide, zinc, selenium or tellurium , causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (Total dust) 0.01 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) 0.002 mg/m³ as TWA A2 (suspected human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1027 TWA 0.005 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH REL*: Ca See Appendix A *Note: The REL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH IDLH: Ca 9 mg/m³ (as Cd) See: IDLH INDEX</p> <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The fume is irritating to the respiratory tract Inhalation of fume may cause lung oedema (see Notes). Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may have effects on the kidneys , resulting in kidney impairment This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p>	<p>Boiling point: 765°C Melting point: 321°C Density: 8.6 g/cm³</p> <p>Solubility in water: none Auto-ignition temperature: (cadmium metal dust) 250°C</p>
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p>	
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NOTES

Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, foam, carbon dioxide and halons. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home. Cadmium also exists in a pyrophoric form (EC No. 048-011-00-X), which bears the additional EU labelling symbol F, R phrase 17, and S phrases 7/8 and 43. UN numbers and packing group will vary according to the physical form of the substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<p>ICSC: 0020</p>	<p>CADMIUM</p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

<p>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029



Chrome
Cr
Atomic mass: 52.0
(powder)

ICSC # 0029
CAS # 7440-47-3
RTECS # [GB4200000](#)
October 27, 2004 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible under specific conditions.	No open flames if in powder form.	In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION		Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
•EYES	Redness.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.		R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0029

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY POWDER	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
M	PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.	INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.
P		

O R T A N T D A T A	CHEMICAL DANGERS: Chromium is a catalytic substance and may cause reaction in contact with many organic and inorganic substances , causing fire and explosion hazard.		EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: May cause mechanical irritation to the eyes and the respiratory tract.		
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as Cr metal, Cr(III) compounds) 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2004). MAK not established.		EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:		
	OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The PEL also applies to insoluble chromium salts.				
	NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ See Appendix C				
	NIOSH IDLH: 250 mg/m³ (as Cr) See: 7440473				
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		Boiling point: 2642°C Melting point: 1900°C Density: 7.15 g/cm³			Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA					
NOTES					
The surface of the chromium particles is oxidized to chromium(III)oxide in air. See ICSC 1531 Chromium(III) oxide.					
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
ICSC: 0029					
CHROMIUM					
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994					
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:		Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.			

International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240



Cu
(powder)

ICSC # 0240

CAS # 7440-50-8

RTECS # [GL5325000](#)

September 24, 1993 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• INHALATION	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from - See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0240

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.
M	PHYSICAL DANGERS:	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.
P	CHEMICAL DANGERS:	

O R T A N T D A T A	Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.		EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993). TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993). Intended change 0.1 mg/m³ Inhal., A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction) Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Cu) See: 7440508		EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C Relative density (water = 1): 8.9		Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA			
NOTES			
The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
ICSC: 0240			COPPER
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994			
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.		

International Chemical Safety Cards

LEAD

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal
Plumbum
Pb
Atomic mass: 207.2
(powder)

ICSC # 0052

CAS # 7439-92-1


RTECS # [OF7525000](#)

October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Separated from food and feedstuffs incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:
SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK			
ICSC: 0052		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

International Chemical Safety Cards

<p>I M P O R T A N T T A D A</p>	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.05 mg/m³ A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m³ (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Pb) See: 7439921</p> <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C</p> <p>Density: 11.34 g/cm³ Solubility in water: none</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p> 

NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>ICSC: 0052</p> <p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LEAD</p>	

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver
Liquid silver
Hg
Atomic mass: 200.6

ICSC # 0056
CAS # 7439-97-6
RTECS # [OV4550000](#)
UN # 2809
EC # 080-001-00-0
April 22, 2004 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion.		In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
• INHALATION	Abdominal pain. Cough. Diarrhoea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting. Fever or elevated body temperature.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
• EYES		Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area in case of a large spill! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs Well closed.	Special material. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. T symbol N symbol R: 23-33-50/53 S: 1/2-7-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 8 UN Packing Group: III

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0056

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.


International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with ammonia and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium and many other metals forming amalgams.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.025 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ Sh Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: C 0.1 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m³ skin Other: C 0.1 mg/m³ skin NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m³ (as Hg) See: 7439976</p>	<p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin, also as a vapour!</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and kidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system kidneys, resulting in irritability, emotional instability, tremor, mental and memory disturbances, speech disorders. Danger of cumulative effects. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<p>Boiling point: 357°C Melting point: -39°C Relative density (water = 1): 13.5 Solubility in water: none</p> <p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.26 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.93 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.009</p>
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.</p> 
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. No odour warning if toxic concentrations are present. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-80GC9-II+III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0056	MERCURY
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062



Ni
Atomic mass: 58.7
(powder)

ICSC # 0062
CAS # 7440-02-0
RTECS # [QR5950000](#)
EC # 028-002-00-7
October 17, 2001 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable as dust. Toxic fumes may be released in a fire.		Dry sand. NO carbon dioxide. NO water.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION	Cough. Shortness of breath.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.	Separated from strong acids.	Xn symbol R: 40-43 S: 2-22-36

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0062

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062

I	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY METALLIC SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. PHYSICAL DANGERS:	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of the dust.
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M P O R T A N T I N F O R M A T I O N	<p>Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently, in powder form, with titanium powder and potassium perchlorate, and oxidants such as ammonium nitrate, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts slowly with non-oxidizing acids and more rapidly with oxidizing acids. Toxic gases and vapours (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released in a fire involving nickel.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (Inhalable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³ as TWA A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (Sah); Carcinogen category: 1; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*†: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH REL*: Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m³ See Appendix A *Note: The REL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH IDLH: Ca 10 mg/m³ (as Ni) See: 7440020</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: May cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of fumes may cause pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>				
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	<table> <tr> <td>Boiling point: 2730°C Melting point: 1455°C Density: 8.9 g/cm³</td> <td>Solubility in water: none</td> </tr> </table>	Boiling point: 2730°C Melting point: 1455°C Density: 8.9 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: none		
Boiling point: 2730°C Melting point: 1455°C Density: 8.9 g/cm ³	Solubility in water: none				
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA					
NOTES					
<p>At high temperatures, nickel oxide fumes will be formed. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance.</p>					
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
<table> <tr> <td>ICSC: 0062</td> <td>NICKEL</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</td> </tr> </table>		ICSC: 0062	NICKEL	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	
ICSC: 0062	NICKEL				
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994					
IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>				

International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205



Blue powder
Merrillite
Zn
Atomic mass: 65.4
(powder)

ICSC # 1205
CAS # 7440-66-6
RTECS # [ZG8600000](#)
UN # 1436 (zinc powder or dust)
EC # 030-001-00-1
October 24, 1994 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with acid(s), base (s) and incompatible substances (see Chemical Dangers).	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. NO water.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion on contact with acid(s), base(s), water and incompatible substances.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Prevent deposition of dust.	In case of fire: cool drums, etc., by spraying with water but avoid contact of the substance with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
• INHALATION	Metallic taste and metal fume fever. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Local exhaust.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• SKIN	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• INGESTION	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers. then remove to safe place. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus.		Fireproof. Separated from acids, bases oxidants Dry.	Airtight. F symbol N symbol R: 15-17-50/53 S: 2-7/8-43-46-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.2

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1205

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.
	PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.	INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.
	CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts with water and reacts violently with acids and bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Reacts violently with sulfur, halogenated hydrocarbons and many other substances causing fire and explosion hazard.	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.
	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established.	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 907°C Melting point: 419°C Relative density (water = 1): 7.14	Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1 Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C
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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	
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NOTES

Zinc may contain trace amounts of arsenic, when forming hydrogen, may also form toxic gas arsine (see ICSC 0001 and ICSC 0222). Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, halons, foam and carbon dioxide. The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours later. Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water. <div>Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III NFPA Code: H0; F1; R1;</div>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1205	ZINC POWDER
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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APPENDIX D
HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP
FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

This report is to be filled out by the designated Site Safety Officer after EVERY accident.

PROJECT NAME _____ PROJECT. NO. _____

Date of Accident _____ Time _____ Report By _____

Type of Accident (Check One):

☐ () Vehicular

☐ () Personal

☐ () Property

Name of Injured _____ DOB or Age _____

How Long Employed _____

Names of Witnesses _____

Description of Accident _____

Action Taken _____

Did the Injured Lose Any Time? _____ How Much (Days/Hrs.)? _____

Was Safety Equipment in Use at the Time of the Accident (Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Gloves, Safety Shoes, etc.)? _____

(If not, it is the EMPLOYEE'S sole responsibility to process his/her claim through his/her Health and Welfare Fund.)

INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW

HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

The hospital nearest the site is:

Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center

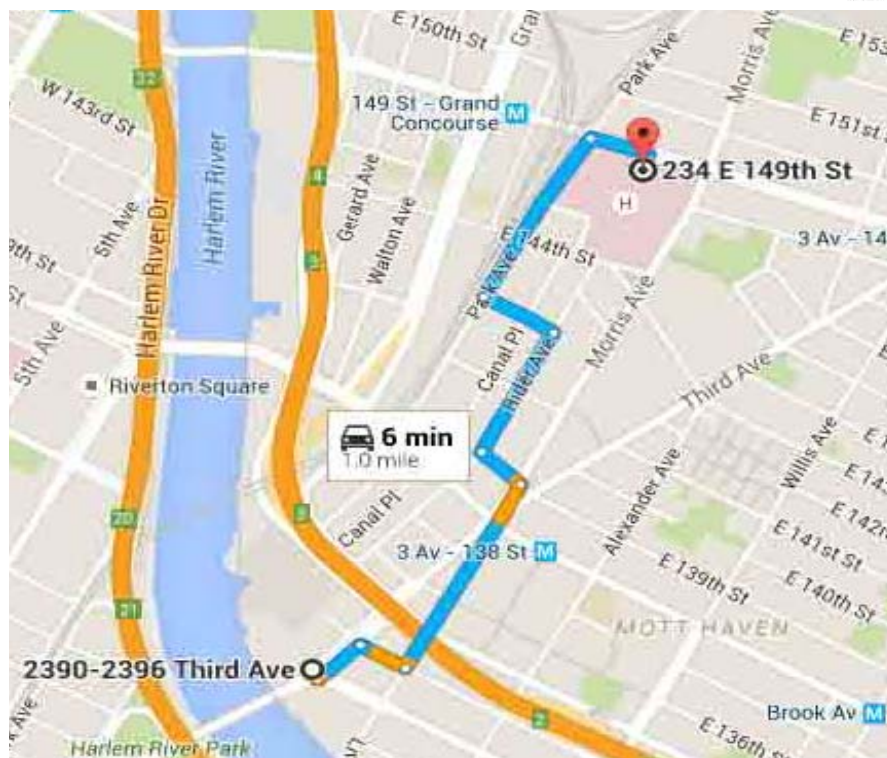
234 E 149th St
Bronx, NY 10451
(718) 579-5016

0.9 Miles – About 6 Minutes

Take Lincoln Ave, Rider Ave and Park Ave to E 149th St

6 min (0.9 mi)

- ↑ 1. Head south on Third Ave toward Bruckner Blvd
82 ft
- ↩ 2. Turn left to stay on Third Ave
335 ft
- ↪ 3. Turn right onto E 134th St
299 ft
- ↩ 4. Turn left at the 1st cross street onto Lincoln Ave
0.3 mi
- ↩ 5. Turn left onto E 139th St
312 ft
- ↪ 6. Turn right onto Rider Ave
0.2 mi
- ↩ 7. Turn left onto E 141st St
459 ft
- ↪ 8. Turn right onto Park Ave
0.2 mi
- ↪ Turn right onto E 149th St
46 s (348 ft)
Destination will be on the right



- contact the local police;
- continue to monitor air every 30 minutes, 20 feet from the closest off-site property. If two successive readings are below 5 ppm (non-methane), off-site air monitoring will be halted.
- All property line and off site air monitoring locations and results associated with vapor releases will be recorded in the site safety log book.

ATTACHMENT D
COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING
PLAN

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

FORMER MUGLER SHORING INC. SITE
2401 THIRD AVENUE
BRONX, NY

SEPTEMBER - 2015

Prepared on behalf of:

2401 3rd Ave Associates Property LLC
512 Seventh Avenue 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

Prepared by:



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS
RIDGE, NY 11961

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Action Limit Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) has been prepared for the drilling and sampling activities to be performed under a Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) at the Former Mugler Shoring Inc. Site. The CAMP provides measures for protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences, businesses, and on-site workers not directly involved in the investigation activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases resulting from investigative activities at the site.

Compliance with this CAMP is required during all activities associated with drilling and sampling activities that have the potential to generate airborne particulate matter and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). These activities include drilling and soil and groundwater sampling. This CAMP has been prepared to ensure that investigation activities do not adversely affect passersby, residents, or workers in the area immediately surrounding the Site and to preclude or minimize airborne migration of investigation-related contaminants to off-site areas.

1.1 Regulatory Requirements

This CAMP was established in accordance with the following requirements:

- New York State Department of Health's (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan as presented in DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (NYSDEC May 3, 2010). This guidance specifies that a community air-monitoring program shall be implemented to protect the surrounding community and to confirm that the work does not spread contamination off-site through the air

2.0 AIR MONITORING

Petroleum VOCs are the constituents of concern at the Site along with metals in historic fill. The appropriate method to monitor air for these constituents during investigation activities is through real-time VOC and air particulate (dust) monitoring.

2.1 Meteorological Data

At a minimum, wind direction will be evaluated at the start of each workday, noon of each workday, and the end of each workday. These readings will be utilized to position the monitoring equipment in appropriate upwind and downwind locations.

2.2 Community Air Monitoring Requirements

To establish ambient air background concentrations, air will be monitored at several locations around the site perimeter before activities begin. These points will be monitored periodically in series during the site work. When the drilling area is within 20 feet of potentially exposed populations or occupied structures, the perimeter monitoring points will be located to represent the nearest potentially exposed individuals at the downwind location.

Fugitive respirable dust will be monitored using a MiniRam Model PDM-3 aerosol monitor (or equivalent). Air will be monitored for VOCs with a portable Ionscience 3000 photoionization detector (PID), or equivalent. All air monitoring data will be documented in a site log book by the designated site safety officer. The site safety officer or delegate must ensure that air monitoring instruments are calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All instruments will be zeroed daily and checked for accuracy. A daily log will be kept. If additional monitoring is required, the protocols will be developed and appended to this plan

3.0 VOC MONITORING, RESPONSE LEVELS, AND ACTIONS

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present.

The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

All readings will be recorded and made available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review. If an exceedance of the Action Limits occurs, an Action Limit Report, as shown in Appendix A, will be completed.

3.1 Potential Corrective Measures and VOC Suppression Techniques

If the 15-minute integrated VOC level at the downwind location persists at a concentration that exceeds the upwind level by more than 5 ppm but less than 25 ppm during remediation activities, then vapor suppression techniques will be employed. The following techniques, or others, may be employed to mitigate the generation and migration of fugitive organic vapors:

- Collection of purge water in covered containers;
- storage of excess sample and drill cuttings in drums or covering with plastic

4.0 PARTICULATE MONITORING

Air monitoring for particulates (i.e., dust) will be performed continuously during drilling activities using both air monitoring equipment and visual observation at upwind and downwind locations. Monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀) and capable of integrating (averaging) over periods of 15 minutes or less will be set up at upwind (i.e., background) and downwind locations, at heights approximately four to five feet above land surface (i.e., the breathing zone). Monitoring equipment will be MIE Data Ram monitors, or equivalent. The audible alarm on the particulate monitoring device will be set at 90 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³). This setting will allow proactive evaluation of worksite conditions prior to reaching the action level of 100 µg/m³ above background. The monitors will be calibrated at least once per day prior to work activities and recalibrated as needed thereafter. In addition, fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed during all intrusive work activities.

The following summarizes particulate action levels and the appropriate responses:

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 µg/m³ greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period, or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 µg/m³ 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 µg/m³ above the upwind level, work must be stopped and an evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures (as described in Section 2.3.1 below) and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 µg/m³ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded and be available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review. If an exceedance of the Action Limits occurs, an Action Limit Report as shown in **Appendix A** will be completed.

4.1 Potential Particulate Suppression Techniques

If the integrated particulate level at the downwind location exceeds the upwind level by more than 100 µg/m³ at any time during drilling activities, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. The following techniques, or others, may be employed to mitigate the generation and migration of fugitive dusts:

- Placement of drill cuttings in drums or covering stockpiles with plastic;
- Misting of the drilling area with a fine water spray from a hand-held spray bottle

Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM₁₀ levels are not more than 150 µg/m³ greater than the upwind levels.

There may also be situations where the dust is generated by drilling activities and migrates to downwind locations, but is not detected by the monitoring equipment at or above the action level. Therefore, if dust is observed leaving the working area, dust suppression techniques such as those listed above will be employed.

If dust suppression techniques do not lower particulates to below $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, or visible dust persists, work will be suspended until appropriate corrective measures are identified and implemented to remedy the situation.

All air monitoring readings will be recorded in the field logbook and will be available for the NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review.

5.0 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

5.1 Calibration

Instrument calibration shall be documented on instrument calibration and maintenance sheets or in the designated field logbook. All instruments shall be calibrated as required by the manufacturer. Calibration checks may be used during the day to confirm instrument accuracy. Duplicate readings may be taken to confirm individual instrument response.

5.2 Operations

All instruments shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Manufacturers' literature, including an operations manual for each piece of monitoring equipment will be maintained on-site by the SSO for reference.

5.3 Data Review

The SSO will interpret all monitoring data based the established criteria and his/her professional judgment. The SSO shall review the data with the PM to evaluate the potential for worker exposure, upgrades/downgrades in level of protection, comparison to direct reading instrumentation and changes in the integrated monitoring strategy.

Monitoring and sampling data, along with all sample documentation will be periodically reviewed by the PM.

6.0 RECORDS AND REPORTING

All air readings must be recorded on daily air monitoring log sheets and made available for review by personnel from NYSDEC and NYSDOH.

APPENDIX A
ACTION LIMIT REPORT

**CAMP
ACTION LIMIT REPORT**

Project Location: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Name: _____

Contaminant: _____ PM-10: _____ VOC: _____

Wind Speed: _____ Wind Direction: _____

Temperature: _____ Barometric Pressure: _____

DOWNWIND DATA

Monitor ID #: _____ Location: _____ Level Reported: _____

Monitor ID#: _____ Location: _____ Level Reported: _____

UPWIND DATA

Monitor ID #: _____ Location: _____ Level Reported: _____

Monitor ID#: _____ Location: _____ Level Reported: _____

BACKGROUND CORRECTED LEVELS

Monitor ID #: Location: _____ Level Reported: Level Reported: _____

ACTIONS TAKEN
