REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

RIVERSIDE CENTER – PARCEL 2
17-29 West End Avenue
p/o Block 1171, Lot 165

NYC VCP Site No.: 13CVCP082M

OER Project No.: 13RHAZ013M

Prepared for:
Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC
c/o The Dermot Company, Inc.
729 Seventh Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, NY

Prepared by:
Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc., P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10001

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

August 24, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS V

CERTIFICATION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN 6

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND 6

1.1 Site Location and Current Usage 6
1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan 7
1.3 Description of Surrounding Properties 8
1.4 Remedial Investigation 9
1.5 Previous Reports 11
1.6 Previous Regulatory Correspondence 18

2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES 19

2.1 Objectives 19
Soil 19
Groundwater 19
Soil Vapor 19

3.0 REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES 20

3.1 Threshold Criteria 21

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION 31

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action 31
4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management 32
4.3 Engineering Controls 35
4.4 Contingency for Petroleum Impacted Material 36
4.5 Contingency for Potential Hazardous Soil 36

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT 42

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight 42
5.2 Site Security 42

5.3 Work Hours 42
5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan 42
5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan 43
VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions 43
Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions 44
5.6 Agency Approvals 45
5.7 Site Preparation 45
Pre-Construction Meeting 45
Mobilization 45
Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts 45
Dewatering 46
Equipment and Material Staging 46
Stabilized Construction Entrance 46
Truck Inspection Station 46
5.8 Traffic Control 46
5.9 Spill Prevention 46
5.10 Demobilization 47
5.11 Reporting and Record Keeping 48
Daily Reports 48
Record Keeping and Photo-Documentation 48
5.12 Complaint Management 48
5.13 Deviations from the Remedial Action Plan 49
5.14 Data Usability Summary Report 49
5.15 Citizen Participation 49
6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT 50
7.0 SCHEDULE 52

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Soil/Materials Management Plan
Appendix 2 Proposed Development Plans
Appendix 3 Previous Environmental Reports
Appendix 4 Previous Regulatory Correspondence
Appendix 5 Sustainability Statement
Appendix 6 Sample of Non-Hazardous Soil Disposal Manifest
Appendix 7 Vapor Barrier Specifications and Design Diagram
Appendix 8 Construction Health and Safety Plan
Appendix 9 Citizen Participation Plan

FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location Plan
Figure 2 Site Plan
Figure 3 Redevelopment and Site Cover System Plan
Figure 4 Surrounding Land Usage Map
Figure 5 Site Excavation Plan
Figure 6 Pre-Excavation Endpoint Sample Plan
Figure 7 Vapor Barrier Location Plan

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
C&D	Construction & Demolition
CEQR	City Environmental Quality Review
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHASP	Construction Health and Safety Plan
CO	Certificate of Occupancy
CPC	City Planning Commission
DSNY	Department of Sanitation
"E"	E-Designation
EAS	Environmental Assessment Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
EC/IC	Engineering Control and Institutional Control
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
FDNY	New York City Fire Department
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response
IDW	Investigation Derived Waste
Notice – NNO	Notice of No Objection
Notice – NTP	Notice To Proceed
Notice – NOS	Notice Of Satisfaction
Notice – FNOS	Final Notice of Satisfaction
NYC BSA	New York City Board of Standards and Appeals
NYC DCP	New York City Department of City Planning
NYC DEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYC DOB	New York City Department of Buildings
NYC DOF	New York City Department of Finance
NYC HPD	New York City Housing Preservation and Development
NYCRR	New York Codes Rules and Regulations
NYC OER	New York City Office of Environmental Remediation

NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DEC DER	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation
NYS DEC PBS	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Petroleum Bulk Storage
NYS DOH	New York State Department of Health
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
OSHA	United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PE	Professional Engineer
PID	Photo Ionization Detector
PM	Particulate Matter
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
RA	Register Architect
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate
RAR	Remedial Action Report
RD	Restrictive Declaration
RI	Remedial Investigation
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives
SCG	Standards, Criteria and Guidance
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SSDS	Sub-Slab Depressurization System
SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCL	Target Compound List
TCO	Temporary Certificate of Occupancy
VB	Vapor Barrier
VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

CERTIFICATION

I, Joel B. Landes, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Riverside Center Site, VCP Project Number 13CVCP082M.

I certify that this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal laws and regulations. Importation of all soil, fill and other material from off-Site will be in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal laws and requirements. This RAWP has provisions to control nuisances during the remediation and all invasive work, including dust and odor suppression.

_____
Name

_____
NYS PE License Number

_____
Signature

_____
Date

PE Stamp

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC c/o The Dermot Company, Inc. has established this plan to remediate an approximately 84,000 square-foot site located at 17-29 West End Avenue – Building 2 in Manhattan, New York. A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 17-29 West End Avenue, New York, New York and is in the Lincoln Square section of Manhattan. The Site is identified as the northeastern portion of Block 1171, Lot 165 on the New York City Tax Map (Figure 1). The Site has an area of 84,000 square feet (sq ft) and is bounded by a projection of West 61st Street to the north, a commercial parking lot followed by West 59th Street to the south, West End Avenue to the east, and commercial parking lot followed by Joe DiMaggio Highway to the west. A Site Plan is provided as Figure 2.

Currently, the Site is used as an asphalt-paved commercial parking lot and contains car lifts and a former warehouse footprint (concrete platform). Two passenger railroad tracks (Amtrak easement) transect the eastern portion of the Site in an approximately north to south orientation. The western embankment of the track easement is overgrown with invasive vegetation including weeds and trees. The entrance to the parking area is located along the West 60th Street projection and is accessed via West End Avenue.

Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site consists of a mixed-use educational, residential and commercial development. A layout of the proposed site development is presented in Figure 4 and additional proposed development plans are provided in Appendix 2. The current zoning designation is C4-7, which is assigned to densely built areas of Manhattan with regional commercial centers located outside of central business districts, including specialty and department stores, theaters and other commercial and office uses. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The proposed development, referred to as Riverside Center Building 2, will be located on the northeast portion of the Riverside Center property. Building 2 is anticipated to be a 43-story building with retail, educational (school) and residential usage, plus parking and mechanical areas. The building will platform over the top of an Amtrak easement that bisects the site in a north-south orientation at the 1st floor level. The Amtrak easement area is not part of the VCP Site.

Included in the project are construction of two private streets; the continuation of West 60th Street to the south and Freedom Place to the west. Both streets will be constructed over the west cellar footprint on the west side of the Amtrak easement. West 60th Street will continue to the east over the Amtrak easement. The building will have a cellar level on either site of the Amtrak easement; herein referred to as west cellar and east cellar. The west cellar is a full cellar level (also extends underneath West 60th Street and Freedom Place) and encompasses approximately 55,900 sq ft. The east cellar includes approximately 73.0 percent of the area to the east of the Amtrak easement (8,100 sq ft of cellar footprint); the southern triangle of land to the east of the Amtrak easement does not include a cellar or building and remains unexcavated. This unexcavated triangle will be capped with concrete.

The following are square footages of the various components of the project:

- The footprint of the site, excluding the Amtrak Easement is 67,000 sq ft
- The footprint of the west cellar is 55,900 sq ft (approx. 83.4 percent of site)
- The footprint of the east cellar is 8,100 sq ft (approx. 12.1 percent of site)
- The footprint of the unexcavated area east of the Amtrak easement and south of the east cellar is 3,000 sq ft (approx.4.5 percent of site)
- The above-grade building footprint will be 38,041 sq ft (approx. 56.7 percent of site), with a gross square footage of 762,671 sq ft, of which 14 percent will be educational space from the cellar (partial) to the 5th Floor, 2 percent will be commercial space on the 1stFloor, and 84 percent will be residential space that includes 616 apartment units, on floors 5 through 43.

The west cellar will primarily consist of a health club, swimming pool, storage areas, and ventilated parking garage space. The east cellar will consist of approximately 7,200 sq ft to support the school. The school also occupies a portion of the 1st and 2nd building floors and all of the 3rd through 5th floors. The first floor also contains commercial space. The remainder of the floors will be occupied by residential.

The proposed development depth for the cellar slab ranges from approximately el 6 to 9[1] with foundation or elevator components extending to a maximum elevation of el -6. Foundation and elevator pit excavations are the only areas expected to potentially extend below the groundwater table. Approximately 45,000 tons (30,000 cubic yards) of soil and fill material is anticipated to be excavated and disposed during the proposed development.

Summary of the Remedy

The proposed remedial action achieves all of the remedial action goals established for the project. The proposed remedial action is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants and uses standard methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP citizen participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for contaminants of concern. Soil/fill exceeding SCOs will be excavated and removed;
4. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency of approximately one composite sample per 800 cubic yards of material to be excavated. A Waste Characterization Report documenting sample procedures, location, and analytical results will be submitted to OER;
5. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding site-specific SCOs. Over-excavation beyond the development cut will be completed to remove contaminant hot-spots (5 mercury or arsenic hot-spot areas in the north-central portion of the Site has been identified);

[1] Elevations are presented in Borough President of Manhattan Datum, which is 2.750 feet above the USGSNGVD at Sandy Hook, NJ.

7. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a photoionization detector (PID);
8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials (per Appendix 1);
9. Transportation and off-site disposal of soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
10. Removal of underground storage tanks, and closure of petroleum spills (if encountered), in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
11. Installation of a waterproofing/vapor barrier system (with a minimum thickness of 20-mil) as per manufacturer's specifications beneath the new building slab and along sidewalls;
12. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of concrete or asphalt pavement, building slab, or two feet of certified clean fill/top soil imported from an OER-approved source with an underlying demarcation barrier for soil capped areas to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining at the Site;
13. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
14. Implementation of storm water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
15. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (RAR) that describes remedial activities, certifies remedial requirements were achieved, describes Engineering Controls implemented at the Site, and lists deviations from this RAWP, if applicable;
16. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual historic fill, including plans for inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
17. Recording of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that includes a listing of Engineering Controls and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP; and Institutional Controls including prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (3) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC c/o The Dermot Company (the "Volunteer") has enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) to remediate the Riverside Center property located at 17-29 West End Avenue in the Lincoln Square section of Manhattan, New York (the Site). Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc., P.C. (Langan) was retained by the Volunteer to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) and site-specific Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP). This project has been assigned New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) VCP Project Number 13CVCP082M.

This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations. Additionally, the proposed remediation and/or mitigation activities to be implemented at the Site in coordination with OER will serve the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the Restrictive Declaration (CEQR number 09DCP020M) for hazardous materials (Hazmat) and obtaining a Notice to Proceed. The site-specific CHASP addresses site-specific hazards, identified contaminants of concern and safety requirements associated with remediation and mitigation activities in accordance with ASTM and OSHA guidelines.

1.1 Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 17-29 West End Avenue, New York, New York and is in the Lincoln Square section of Manhattan. The Site is identified as the northeastern portion of Block 1171, Lot 165 on the New York City Tax Map (Figure 1). The Site has an area of 84,000 square feet (sq ft) and is bounded by a projection of West 61st Street to the north, a commercial parking lot followed by West 59th Street to the south, West End Avenue to the east, and commercial parking lot followed by Joe DiMaggio Highway to the west.

Currently, the Site is used as an asphalt-paved commercial parking lot and contains car lifts and a former warehouse footprint (concrete platform). Two passenger railroad tracks (Amtrak easement) transect the eastern portion of the Site in an approximately north to south

orientation. The western embankment of the track easement is overgrown with invasive vegetation including weeds and trees. The entrance to the parking area is located along the West 60th Street projection and is accessed via West End Avenue.

1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed future use of the Site consists of a mixed-use educational, residential and commercial development. A layout of the proposed site development is presented in Figure 4 and additional proposed development plans are provided in Appendix 2. The current zoning designation is C4-7, which is assigned to densely built areas of Manhattan with regional commercial centers located outside of central business districts, including specialty and department stores, theaters and other commercial and office uses. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The proposed development, referred to as Riverside Center Building 2, will be located on the northeast portion of the Riverside Center property. Building 2 is anticipated to be a 43-story building with retail, educational (school) and residential usage, plus parking and mechanical areas. The building will platform over the top of an Amtrak easement that bisects the site in a north-south orientation at the 1st floor level. The Amtrak easement area is not part of the VCP Site.

Included in the project are construction of two private streets; the continuation of West 60th Street to the south and Freedom Place to the west. Both streets will be constructed over the west cellar footprint on the west side of the Amtrak easement. West 60th Street will continue to the east over the Amtrak easement. The building will have a cellar level on either site of the Amtrak easement; herein referred to as west cellar and east cellar. The west cellar is a full cellar level (also extends underneath West 60th Street and Freedom Place) and encompasses approximately 55,900 sq ft. The east cellar includes approximately 73 percent of the area to the east of the Amtrak easement (8,100 sq ft of cellar footprint); the southern triangle of land to the east of the Amtrak easement does not include a cellar or building and remains unexcavated. This unexcavated triangle will be capped with concrete.

The following are square footages of the various components of the project:

- The footprint of the site, excluding the Amtrak Easement is 67,000 sq ft
- The footprint of the west cellar is 55,900 sq ft (approx. 83.4 percent of site)
- The footprint of the east cellar is 8,100 sq ft (approx. 12.1 percent of site)

- The footprint of the unexcavated area east of the Amtrak easement and south of the east cellar is 3,000 sq ft (approx. 4.5 percent of site)
- The above-grade building footprint will be 38,041 sq ft (approx. 56.7 percent of site), with a gross square footage of 762,671 sq ft, of which 14 percent will be educational space from the cellar (partial) to the 5th Floor, 2 percent will be commercial space on the 1st Floor, and 84 percent will be residential space that includes 616 apartment units, on floors 5 through 43.

The west cellar will primarily consist of a health club, swimming pool, storage areas, and ventilated parking garage space. The east cellar will consist of approximately 7,200 sq ft to support the school. The school also occupies a portion of the 1st and 2nd building floors and all of the 3rd through 5th floors. The first floor also contains commercial space. The remainder of the floors will be occupied by residential.

The proposed development depth for the cellar slab ranges from approximately el 6 to 9[2] with foundation or elevator components extending to a maximum elevation of el -6. Foundation and elevator pit excavations are the only areas expected to potentially extend below the groundwater table. Approximately 45,000 tons (30,000 cubic yards) of soil and fill material is anticipated to be excavated and disposed during the proposed development.

1.3 Description of Surrounding Properties

The Site is adjoined to the north by the West 61st Street projection followed by a 25-story mixed residential and commercial building (33 West End Avenue), multi-story residential and commercial buildings, and vacant land to the northwest. West End Avenue followed by a the Abraham Joshua Heschel School (20 West End Avenue) adjoin the Site to the west, followed by multi-story residential, commercial, office, and public school buildings. The Site is adjoined to the south by a parking lot within the same Block and Lot, followed by 59th Street and a power plant owned by the City of New York and operated by ConEd, vacant land, multi-story residential and commercial buildings, and industrial buildings. A parking lot within the same

[2] Elevations are presented in Borough President of Manhattan Datum, which is 2.750 feet above the USGSNGVD at Sandy Hook, NJ.

Block and Lot adjoins the property to the west, followed by additional parking, vacant land, the West Side Highway, Riverside Park, and the Hudson River.

Nearby sensitive receptors include the private Heschel School located approximately 105 ft east of the Site, and the public Beacon School and P.S. 191 Amsterdam School located approximately 265 ft and 685 ft east of the Site. The nearest hospital is St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital, located approximately 0.25 miles to the southeast. Daycare facilities are located 370 ft and 950 ft to the north of the Site. A Surrounding Land Use Plan is provided as Figure 4.

1.4 Remedial Investigation

Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

A review of historic Sanborn fire insurance and topographic maps, aerial photographs, and various databases revealed that the Site was occupied by railroad tracks that were part of the larger Union Stock Yard and Market Company and N.Y. Central System R.R. rail yard from as early as 1892 through 1951. By 1976, a warehouse with an office had been built at the Site on a concrete slab and the western portion of the Site was improved with a paved driveway and that a tunnel for a single remaining rail line on the eastern portion of the Site had been built. The warehouse and office were no longer present in the 1985 and the Site has remained virtually unchanged since.

The surrounding area has been primarily occupied by a rail yard to the north and west, manufacturing and industrial facilities to the south, and automobile service stations, repair shops, and gasoline stations to the east and southeast. Multiple fuel oil and gasoline storage tanks were present on properties up-gradient of the Site to the east and southeast.

The Areas of Concern identified during previous investigations are described below:

1. AOC 1 - Potential on-site 550-gallon petroleum UST and presence of three potential metal fill, vent or utility conduit ports of unknown usage
2. AOC 2 – Black staining on pavement at the base of hydraulic lifts and evidence of oil leaks from hydraulic oil supply lines and usage of creosote to preserve the wooden sleepers
3. AOC 3 –Historic Urban Fill Material (may include ash, slag, demolition debris and municipal waste products) between 1865 and 1897 of an unknown origin. According to historical map review, a small cove and stream were historically located at the Site.

4. AOC 4 – Historic Site Use by railroad track (Union Stock Yard and Market Company and N.Y. Central System Rail Road yard) from 1892 through 1951.
   Historic Use - Adjoining and surrounding properties were historically occupied by automobile service stations, gasoline filling stations, and a power plant facility. Three open off-site NYSDEC Spill sites exist up-gradient. Two spills involved dielectric fluid that may contain PCBs. The remaining spill was related to a petroleum release.

Historic Use

Adjoining and surrounding properties were historically occupied by automobile service stations, gasoline filling stations, and a power plant facility.

Spills

Three open off-site petroleum Spill sites exist up-gradient. Two spills involved dielectric fluid that may contain PCBs.

Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

In addition to Phase II subsurface investigations conducted on-site in 2005 (Langan) and 2009 (AKRF), Langan performed the following scope of work on behalf of the Volunteer in 2012 to establish a more comprehensive site character:

1. Conducted a Site inspection on June 26, 2012 and a geophysical survey on July 10, 2012 to identify AOCs, physical obstructions and subsurface utilities and structures;
2. Installed 6 soil borings across the Site, and collected 18 soil samples for laboratory analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality between July 10 and 18, 2012;
3. Installed 5 groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site to establish groundwater flow direction and collected 4 groundwater samples for laboratory analysis to evaluate groundwater quality July 18 and 19, 2012;
4. Installed 2 soil vapor probes in the central portion of the Site and collected one ambient air and 2 soil vapor samples for laboratory analysis on July 17, 2012.

Summary of Environmental Findings

The following findings emanate from the 2012 Langan Phase II subsurface investigation only:

1. Elevation of the property ranges from el 13 to el 24.
2. Depth to groundwater ranges from 9 to 16 feet at the Site and groundwater elevation ranges from approximately el 1.5 to el 8.1.
3. Groundwater flow is generally from east-northeast to west-southwest beneath the Site.

4. Depth to bedrock is approximately 27 to 37 feet at the Site.
5. The stratigraphy of the site, from the surface down, consists of up to 32 feet of historic urban fill material underlain by 6 to 12 feet of native sand, silty clay and gravel underlain by bedrock.
6. Soil/fill samples collected and analyzed as a part of the 2012 remedial investigation revealed the following: Several low level VOCs (all below Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs) were detected in nearly all of the eighteen (18) soil samples collected. SVOC including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene exceeded Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs in two (2) of six (6) shallow soil boring locations in the southern portion of the Site. Additionally, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene and 3-methylphenol/4-methylphenol were reported as the sole exceedances in deep soil samples (11-to-13 foot) in one soil boring. Total SVOCs ranged from 12.15 mg/kg and 12.1 mg/kg. Metals including arsenic (18 mg/kg), copper (ranging from 55 to 360 mg/kg), lead (ranging from 68 mg/kg to 570 mg/kg), mercury (ranging from 0.54 mg/kg to 9.5 mg/kg), nickel (41 mg/kg), and zinc (ranging from 120 mg/kg to 430 mg/kg) exceeded Track II Restricted Residential SCOs. Metal SCO exceedances are distributed throughout the Site at varying depth intervals. Pesticides including 4,4'-DDD (0.00415 mg/kg) and 4,4'-DDT (0.0214 mg/kg) were detected in two soil samples above Track 1 SCOs. No PCBs were detected at levels exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.
7. Groundwater samples collected and analyzed as a part of the 2012 RI showed the following: PCBs were not detected in groundwater. Several VOCs were detected in one (1) of four (4) groundwater samples and only Isopropylbenzene (15 ug/L) exceeded GQS. A single SVOC, namely Acenaphthene, was detected at a marginal level (0.41 ug/L) below GQS. Metal exceedances were reported throughout the Site in all 4 monitoring well locations sampled during this investigation. Metals were analyzed for both total metals and dissolved metals. Metals including antimony, iron, manganese, and sodium exceeded GQS in dissolved (filtered) samples.
8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI did not report VOCs elevated above the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion (October 2006) values (AGVs). Several petroleum related and chlorinated VOCs were detected in the soil vapor samples and included 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (Max of 19.4 µg/m3), acetone (Max of 3020 µg/m3), carbon disulfide (Max of 75 µg/m3), xylene (Max of 29.4 µg/m3), toluene (Max of 43 µg/m3), and tetrachloroethene (PCE) (Max of 43 µg/m3).

1.5 Previous Reports

Previous environmental reports were prepared for the Site and are summarized below. Complete previous reports including the RIR described above are provided in Appendix 3.

October 1992 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), AKRF, Inc.

The FEIS states that there is no planned future usage of or potential exposure to onsite groundwater and as such administrative and regulatory issues pertaining to impacted groundwater on the former rail yards have been addressed.

Although soil vapor testing specifically for methane has not been conducted in Parcel N, elevated methane levels were detected in the northeastern and east central portions of the former rail yards. Elevated methane levels were identified within the FEIS as a potential explosion hazard during and after site development given the potential for methane build-up beneath covered and enclosed areas. The FEIS identified that lower explosive limits (LEL) must be monitored in areas previously identified as having elevated methane levels during previous environmental site investigations. If methane levels over 1percent LEL are detected, the use of soil aeration techniques is required. Additional measures such as the installation of sub-slab ventilation systems below man-made structures were also recommended if soil aeration techniques failed to adequately reduce methane concentrations.

July 2005 Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, West Side Site – Parcel N, 1-33 West End Avenue, New York, New York, prepared by Langan

This report pertains to all of Parcel N; therefore, only a portion of the report pertains to the Building 2 Site. The Phase I assessment included a site inspection, review of historical information, completion of a federal, state and local database search, and interviews with local and state agencies in order to assess current and past site conditions. Recognized environmental conditions (RECs) identified by the Phase I included:

- The potential presence of an underground storage tank (UST) on the Building 2 Site. New York City Department of Buildings (NYCDOB) records indicated a possible 550-gallon, #2 Fuel Oil UST located near a former warehouse north of the former West 60th Street extension. An application for the installation of one 550-gallon UST was submitted on March 12, 1962 and approved on June 19, 1962. No records pertaining to the removal of this tank have been identified.

  The Amtrak building (Located south of the Building 2 Site) was considered a potential source of petroleum impact.

The report also identified the following non-ASTM subsurface environmental risks for the Building 2 Site:

- Potential for serpentinite bedrock with naturally occurring asbestos.
- Potential for methane in Site soil vapor.

The Phase II assessment included a geophysical survey, installation of five soil borings and one monitoring well, and collection of soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analysis. The results of the geophysical survey and soil and groundwater sampling did not reveal evidence of USTs or spills. Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) and metals were identified in soil and groundwater and attributed to urban fill conditions at the Site.

December 2008 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, West Side Site – Parcel N, 1-33 West End Avenue, New York, New York, prepared by Langan

In 2005, Langan conducted supplemental site assessment and initial environmental records review. Updated Phase I ESA's were prepared for the West Side Site including Parcel N at 1-33 West End Avenue, Parcel L at 20 Riverside Boulevard, and Parcel M at 10 Riverside Boulevard.

Parcel N Site Assessment

During Langan's site inspection, hundreds of hydraulically driven car lifts and twelve reservoirs and pumps were observed on-site. Regular hydraulic line failures associated with these lifts that result in the release of several gallons of hydraulic fluid at a time were documented based on discussions with The Site operator. Each incident was reportedly addressed immediately, however, given the amount of equipment and the frequency of equipment failures reported, there is a potential that subsurface soils below the asphalt pavement could be impacted by hydraulic oil. Due to the limited surficial extents of any releases, significant impacts on site redevelopment are not likely. A contingency plan for addressing the presence of oil impacted soil was recommended to be developed and implemented that includes methods to identify, delineate, dispose, or reuse any impacted soil encountered.

Environmental Records Review

The updated ESA report described several additions to the database review. The only addition of note regards a spill that was referenced in the previous report where 25,000-gallons of dielectric fluid were released by Consolidated Edison in 1983 adjacent to the subject property. Due to the age of the spill and its regulatory status this was not listed as an REC. Two spills that occurred in 2005 were listed on the current EDR report that indicated that dielectric fluid was discovered. In June 2005 approximately 50-gallons of oil was found in a Con Edison manhole on the corner of 59th Street and West End Avenue. In July 2005, an unknown petroleum product was found in an excavation near the same location. The oil discovered in the manhole was deemed likely to be remnants of the 1983 spill.

June 2009 Draft Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation – Riverside Center, prepared by AKRF, Inc.

A Phase II investigation was conducted in June 2009 to supplement existing data and assess subsurface conditions on Parcels L, M and N. The Phase II investigation involved the advancement of 13 soil borings with the collection of 26 soil samples and seven groundwater samples. Of these 13 borings, 2 (SB-1/GW-1 and SB-5/GW-5) are located on the Building 2 Site. Two soil samples were collected from each boring; one shallow and one deep. A groundwater sample was also collected from an existing well (MW-N) on the Building 2 Site. The origin of MW-N was reported as unknown. Sample analysis included volatile organic compounds (VOC), SVOCs, metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and pesticides. The investigation findings and results for Building 2 are as follows:

- Uncontrolled fill containing brick, asphalt, slag, wood, coal, ash, concrete, sand, gravel, silt and miscellaneous building materials was observed from surface grade to between 4 and 28 feet below grade surface (bgs). The fill is underlain by organic silty clay and the bedrock. Groundwater was encountered at depths of approximately 7 to 23 feet bgs. Groundwater flow was estimated to be in a westerly direction toward the Hudson River. Flow may be affected by dewatering for the Amtrak tracks.
- No odor, staining, or elevated instrument readings were observed. Instrument readings were collected for methane with a landfill gas monitor and VOCs with a photoionization detector.
- Soil Laboratory Results were compared to 6 NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
    - Both SB-5 samples had a VOC (acetone) exceedance (common laboratory contaminant).
    - Shallow SB-5 sample had SVOC exceedance.
    - Samples had metals exceedances, with the exception of the shallow SB-1 sample.
    - No PCB or pesticide exceedances.
- Groundwater Laboratory Results were compared to TOGS 1.1.1 AWQS for Class GA water standards. Metals and SVOCs exceedances were present in groundwater samples GW-1, GW-5 and MW-N. The exceedances are attributed to suspended soil particles in the samples. Acetone exceeded its standard in a sample from GW-1 in the northeastern corner of the Site; however, this is likely due to laboratory contamination or an off-site source.

Based on a review of historical reports for the Site, several RECs were identified and are listed as follows:

- Spills and staining from the Site due to use as a parking lot with a hydraulic lift and known hydraulic spills. Hydraulic fluid spills and leaks may migrate through cracks in the asphalt and concrete parking areas and contaminate soil beneath the paved parking areas. Given the low viscosity of hydraulic fluid and estimated depth to groundwater, the potential for groundwater contamination by hydraulic oil is low.
- The potential existence of a 550-gallon #2 fuel oil UST on Site near the former warehouse building. Leaks or spills of fuel oil from a potential UST system may have impacted soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site.
- The historical usage of the Site for railroad operations as documented from at least 1897 may have contributed to contamination at the property. Railroad operations typically involve the use of petroleum products, metals, solvents, PCBs, pesticides and herbicides, which may have impacted Site soil, groundwater and/or soil vapor.
- The presence of historic urban fill with known exceedances of NYS Unrestricted Use standards. Additionally, the historic urban fill overlies a riverbed may have caused the elevated concentrations of methane in soil vapor.
- Based on geotechnical boring data collected from within the area of the Site, serpentinite bedrock may be present beneath the Site. Serpentinite is a naturally occurring asbestos type of bedrock.
- Properties adjoining the Site were previously occupied by residential structures, a stable, livestock houses, yards and marketing stores, railroad operations, auto repair shops and gasoline service stations between 1897 and 1996. Impacts to Site media may have resulted from historic use.

October 2010 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, AKRF, Inc.

The Notice of Completion (NOC) of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the project requires that NYCOER approve an environmental RAWP and CHASP for the Site. According to the NOC, the RAWP/CHASP must include at a minimum a plan for: "conducting soil disturbance [including] proper handling and disposal of excavated soil, and implementing other practices to protect workers and the surrounding neighborhood. In addition, the buildings would be constructed with waterproofing which would also serve as a vapor barrier to any remaining VOCs or methane [present in the subsurface]." The SEIS more specifically outlines additional requirements including:

- The completion of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP);
- Continuous air monitoring for VOCs, methane, and dust particulates and continuous soil contamination screening during excavation activities;

- The testing of groundwater prior to dewatering activities to determine whether pre-treatment is required prior to discharge to the city's sewers as required by NYCDEP sewer discharge permits;
- Soil management and disposal procedures;
- Dust control; and,
- Contingency measures to address the discovery of tanks, petroleum impacts, asbestos-containing serpentinite bedrock, or other unexpected contamination that may be encountered during site excavation.
- Upon the completion of site remediation activities, a post-excavation Remedial Action Report (RAR) must be submitted to NYCOER for their review.

July 2012 Soil Vapor Intrusion Potential Assessment (VIPA), Langan

In order to assess site soil vapor quality and evaluate potential vapor intrusion conditions (pVICs), five vapor points were installed and sampled on April 23, 2012. All samples were collected from within the footprint of Parcel 2. The temporary points were installed to depths ranging between 13 to 15 feet bgs.

Laboratory analytical data results show concentrations of gasoline-related VOCs including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). However, with the exception of m,p-Xylene in SV-5, all concentrations were reported below the reference values identified in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) 2003 Study of Volatile Organic Chemicals in Air of Fuel Oil Heated Homes [NYSDOH 2003 Study] and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 2001 Building Assessment and Survey Evaluation (BASE) Database [USEPA 2001 BASE Study] using Summa Canister Method. Concentrations of 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene were also detected in all five samples; however, these contaminants were only detected in SV-2 at concentrations marginally above the NYSDOH 2003 Study and USEPA 2001 BASE Study reference values.

August 2012 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Langan

A Phase I ESA was conducted to identify recognized environmental conditions (REC) associated with the Site. In general, the scope of this assessment consisted of obtaining information from the User; reviewing reasonably ascertainable information and environmental data relating to the Site; reviewing maps and records maintained by federal, state, and local regulatory agencies; interviewing persons knowledgeable about the Site; and conducting a site inspection. The Phase I ESA identified the following RECs for the project Site:

REC 1 – Potential On-Site Petroleum UST

According to historical records, a 550-gallon UST may be present at the Site near the former warehouse building. During site reconnaissance activities, three potential metal fill or vent ports of unknown usage and in poor condition were observed in the southern area of warehouse slab footprint. The potential presence of a UST is considered a REC as soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor within the extents of the Site may have been adversely impacted by leaks or spills from the tank.

REC 2 – Staining and Evidence of Oil Leaks Adjacent to Hydraulic Car Lifts

Black staining was observed on pavement at the base of hydraulic lifts at the Site. The hydraulic oil supply lines have leaked at several locations and may have adversely impacted soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site. Black staining was evident near the track "sleepers" and aside the railroad tracks located on the eastern portion of the Site, the source of the staining was unknown but may be related to usage of creosote to preserve the wooden sleepers and track maintenance operations. Orange rust stains were evident adjacent to the railroad tracks. The presence of stains related to hydraulic fluid leaks, potential creosote covered sleepers, and rusting steel tracks are considered RECs as soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site may have been adversely impacted.

REC 3 – Contaminated Historic Urban Fill Material

The Site was created by filling along the eastern shoreline of the Hudson River between 1865 and 1897; the source of the fill is unknown. According to historical map review, a small cove and stream were historically located at the Site. Historic fill can include ash, slag, demolition debris and municipal waste products. Laboratory analysis of Site historic fill samples confirmed the presence of contaminants at concentrations exceeding the New York State Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (6 NYCRR Part 375). Organic material within the fill and former riverbed may degrade and generate methane. Historical soil vapor sampling in the northeastern and east central portions of the former rail yards revealed the presence of elevated levels of methane.

REC 4 – Restricted Use Declaration

Per City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) No. 09DCP020M, Block 1171, Lot 165 has a Restrictive Declaration that requires coordination with OER to satisfy environmental requirements. The Declaration prevents the issuance of DOB construction permits and Certificates of Occupancy, and requires that OER approve a Remedial Action Plan to satisfy the Restrictive Declaration requirements before development can proceed.

REC 5 – Historic Site Use

The Site was occupied by railroad tracks that were part of the larger Union Stock Yard and Market Company and N.Y. Central System R.R. rail yard from as early as 1892 and through 1951. Use of the Site as a rail yard may have adversely impacted the site subsurface.

REC 6 - Adjoining and Surrounding Properties - Current and Historic Use

Potential spills and leaks from the adjoining and surrounding property conditions listed below may have migrated to the Site and impacted Site groundwater and soil vapor:

Historic Use

Adjoining and surrounding properties were historically occupied by automobile service stations, gasoline filling stations, and a power plant facility. Historical operations at these facilities may have resulted in adverse soil and groundwater quality impacts at the Site.

Spills

Three open, off-site, up-gradient NYSDEC Spill sites exist that have the potential to impact Site groundwater or soil vapor. Two spills involved dielectric fluid that may contain PCBs. The remaining spill was related to petroleum.

1.6 Previous Regulatory Correspondence

Previous regulatory correspondence for the Site and are summarized below.

- Technical Memorandum from Langan to NYC OER, dated July 5, 2012 (Provided in Appendix 4)
- July 10, 2012 Meeting with OER to discuss the project and confirm the RI Work Plan was acceptable

2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

Remedial action objectives (RAOs) described herein have been developed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and city regulations, and the enclosed site-specific CHASP.

2.1 Objectives

The Site remediation and mitigation objectives are:

Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

Groundwater

- Remove contaminant sources causing impact to groundwater (based on existing data, there are no known site sources).
- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.
- Prevent exposure to contaminants volatilizing from contaminated groundwater.

Soil Vapor

- Prevent exposure to contaminants in soil vapor.
- Prevent migration of soil vapor into dwelling and other occupied structures.

Remedial and mitigation measures described herein will be performed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and the site-specific CHASP. This remedy is protective of public health and/or the environment for the intended use.

3.0 REMEDIAL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

The goal of the remedy selection process is to select a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment taking into consideration the current, intended and reasonably anticipated future use of the property. The remedy selection process begins by establishing RAOs for media in which chemical constituents were found in exceedance of applicable standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs). A remedy is then developed based on the following ten criteria:

1. Protection of human health and the environment;
2. Compliance with SCGs;
3. Short-term effectiveness and impacts;
4. Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
5. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material;
6. Implementability;
7. Cost effectiveness;
8. Community Acceptance;
9. Land use; and
10. Sustainability.

The following is a detailed description of the alternatives analysis and remedy selection to address impacted media at the Site. As required, a minimum of two remedial alternatives (including a Track 1 scenario) are evaluated, as follows:

Alternative 1 would involve the following remedial actions:

- Removal of all soil/ fill exceeding NYSDEC Part 375 Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Excavation for development purposes would take place to a depth of approximately 11 feet. If soil/ fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building is complete, additional excavation will be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.
- Although engineering or institutional controls are not required in a Track 1 cleanup, a vapor barrier would need to be installed beneath the basement foundation of the new building as part of construction to prevent exposures from soil vapor and a ventilated

parking garage would eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure.

Alternative 2 would involve the following remedial actions:

- Removal of all soil/ fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs and confirmation that Track 4 has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling in hotspot areas. Excavation for development purposes would take place to a minimum depth of approximately 11 feet.
- Placement of a final composite cover system over the entire site to eliminate exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Placement of a soil vapor barrier beneath the building slab and along foundation side walls and operation of a ventilated parking garage to eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure;
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the site and prohibitions on sensitive site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to eliminate future exposure pathways. Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan to ensure long-term management of these engineering and institutional controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended; and
- Placement of a deed notice to memorialize the remedial action and the Engineering and Institutional Controls to ensure that future owners of the site continue to maintain these controls as required.

3.1 Threshold Criteria

This criterion is an evaluation of the remedy's ability to protect public health and the environment, and an assessment of how risks posed through each existing or potential pathway of exposure are eliminated, reduced or controlled through removal, treatment, and implementation of Engineering Controls or Institutional Controls. Protection of public health and the environment must be achieved for all approved remedial actions.

<u>Alternative 1</u>

Alternative 1 would be protective of human health and the environment by removing the historic fill at the Site, thus eliminating potential for direct contact with contaminated soil/ fill once construction is complete and eliminating the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater. Potential exposure to contaminated soils during construction would be minimized by implementing an approved Soil and Materials Management Plan and Community Air

Monitoring Plan (CAMP). There is minimal potential for contact with contaminated groundwater as it is neither used nor anticipated to be encountered during construction. Potential migration of soil vapors into the new building would be prevented by installing a vapor barrier and operation of a ventilated parking garage to eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by removing soil/fill with contaminant concentrations above Track 4 SCOs as well as placement of institutional and engineering controls, including a composite cover system and a vapor barrier. As such, this alternative would be consistent with the RAOs and would provide overall protection of public health and the environment in consideration of current and potential future land use by:

- Removing contaminated fill through the excavation of all soil to a depth of approximately 9 to 11 feet over the entire site;
- Minimizing the potential for direct contact with contaminated on-site soils by implementing an approved soil and materials management plan and CAMP during remediation and by establishing a composite cover system over the entire site once construction is complete;
- Eliminating the potential for direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater by placement of composite cover system and via institutional controls;
- The potential for any future migration of soil vapor into the structures and associated inhalation exposures will be minimized or eliminated by the placement of a vapor barrier/waterproofing system and operation of a ventilated parking garage to eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure;
- Establish a Site Management Plan to ensure long term management of Institutional and Engineering Controls to ensure that all Engineering and Institutional controls are inspected periodically and require certification that the remedy continues to perform as it was designed, thus ensuring that the protections achieved for public health and the environment remain in perpetuity; and
- Place a deed restriction to memorialize these controls in order to decrease the risk of future exposures with contaminated media consistent with remedial action objectives to memorialize the remedial action and the existence of Engineering and Institutional Controls and will ensure that these controls will be appropriately managed by future owners of the Site.

3.2 Balancing Criteria

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

Alternative I - Remediating the Site to Track 1 Unrestricted Use standards would ensure compliance with all applicable SCGs due to the removal or treatment of all impacted on-site materials.

Alternative II – This remedy was designed to meet the requirements of a Restricted Use Track 4 cleanup, including the removal of on-site soil and fill material to the anticipated development cut and implementing engineering controls to reduce and control potential risks.

Both remedial alternatives will also comply with those SCGs that involve protection of the public health and environment during the remedial action by implementing and enforcing a site-specific HASP. OSHA requirements for on-site construction safety will also be followed by the site Contractors.

Short-term effectiveness and impacts

This evaluation criterion assesses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until remedial action objectives are met. Under this criterion, alternatives are evaluated with respect to their effects on public health and the environment during implementation of the remedial action, including protection of the community, environmental impacts, time until remedial response objectives are achieved, and protection of workers during remedial actions.

Alternative I - The most significant short-term adverse impacts and risks to the community would be the potential complications involved with designing support of excavation to allow removal of historic fill to depths of as much as 30 feet and along the exposed Amtrak easement for two passenger rail lines, which transects the Site. Increased truck traffic (approximately 1,200 25-ton capacity truck trips) would be necessary to haul out the additional impacted fill and soil excavated to achieve Track 1 standards and to haul in the additional backfill. Truck traffic would be routed on the most direct course using major thoroughfares where possible and flaggers will be used to protect pedestrians at Site entrances and exits. Additionally, the duration of the excavation period would substantially increase leaving soils exposed for a longer time resulting in a potential increase in dust, odors, and organic vapor from the excavation. The effects of these potential adverse impacts to the community, workers and the environment will be minimized by implementing their respective control plans.

Alternative II – Limiting the required excavation depths according to Track 4 SCOs, would avoid risks and delays associated with altering existing support of excavation design and extending the duration of excavation. The number of truck trips required to haul out the impacted fill and soil would be approximately 1,200 25-ton capacity truck trips; approximately 50 percent of the trips required for Alternative I. Excavation activities would be expedited compared to Alternative I, reducing potential exposure to dust, odors, and organic vapor from the excavation and construction-related noise.

Under both remedial alternatives, dust would be controlled by the application of water spray on the haul roads, and on site, when and where needed. Engineering controls such as slowing the pace of work, applying foam suppressant or covering portions of the excavation will be used to minimize vapors and suppress odors, as required during remediation activities. Work will be modified or stopped according to the action levels set in the CAMP.

Long-term effectiveness and permanence

This evaluation criterion addresses the results of a remedial action in terms of its permanence and quantity/nature of waste or residual contamination remaining at the Site after response objectives have been met, such as permanence of the remedial alternative, magnitude of remaining contamination, adequacy of controls including the adequacy and suitability of ECs/ICs that may be used to manage contaminant residuals that remain at the Site and assessment of containment systems and ICs that are designed to eliminate exposures to contaminants, and long-term reliability of Engineering Controls.

Alternative I - The Track 1 remedy would remove all contaminated media from the site exceeding Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs for soil. The potential exists for residual VOC concentrations in groundwater and soil vapor due to an off-site source. Potential exposure by soil vapor VOC intrusion would be prevented by the subsurface levels of the proposed structure being used primarily as a ventilated parking garage and the installation of a vapor barrier. In addition, groundwater in the area of New York City is not used for drinking water. Therefore, the long-term effectiveness of this remedy will eliminate risks and satisfy the objectives of this criterion.

Alternative II - This Alternative would provide long-term effectiveness by removing most on-site contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, establishing a composite cover system across the Site, installing a vapor barrier and operation of a ventilated parking garage to eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure, establishing use restrictions,

establishing a Site Management Plan to ensure long-term management of Institutional Controls (ICs) and Engineering Controls (ECs), and placing a deed restriction to memorialize these controls for the long term. Establishment of an SMP and a deed restriction will ensure that this protection remains effective for the long-term. The SMP will ensure long-term effectiveness of all ECs and ICs by requiring periodic inspection and certification that these controls and use restrictions continue to be in place and are functioning as they were intended assuring that protections designed into the remedy would provide continued high level of protection in perpetuity.

As with the Track 1 scenario, potential exposure by soil vapor VOC intrusion originating from an off-site source would be prevented by the subsurface levels of the proposed structure being used primarily as a ventilated parking garage and the installation of a waterproofing/vapor barrier. In addition, groundwater in the area of New York City is not used for drinking water. Therefore, the long-term effectiveness of this remedy will eliminate risks and satisfy the objectives of this criterion.

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material

This evaluation criterion assesses the remedial alternative's use of remedial technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants as their principal element. The following is the hierarchy of source removal and control measures that are to be used to remediate a Site, ranked from most preferable to least preferable: removal and/or treatment, containment, elimination of exposure and treatment of source at the point of exposure. It is preferred to use treatment or removal to eliminate contaminants at a Site, reduce the total mass of toxic contaminants, cause irreversible reduction in contaminants mobility, or reduce of total volume of contaminated media.

Alternative I - The Track 1 remedy would permanently and significantly reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contamination, because all contaminated fill/soil would be removed from the site.

Alternative II - The Track 4 remedy would reduce the toxicity of the contaminated site soils by removing large quantities of the impacted, non-hazardous historic fill material to minimum depths of 11 feet and soil from the Site for proper disposal. Based on the groundwater results, the SVOC contaminants are not readily mobile in the groundwater. Groundwater is not used as a water supply source in New York City. The toxicity and mobility of VOC-impacted soil vapor and groundwater, which likely originates from an unknown off-site source, would be addressed

by the installation of the precautionary vapor barrier and operation of a ventilated parking garage to eliminate potential for accumulation of vapors within the structure and preventing exposure to the public.

Implementability

This evaluation criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing an alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation, including technical feasibility of construction and operation, reliability of the selected technology, ease of undertaking remedial action, monitoring considerations, administrative feasibility (e.g. obtaining permits for remedial activities), and availability of services and materials.

Alternative I - The technical feasibility of implementing Alternative I is challenging due to the depths of fill material, with impacted areas extending up to 10 feet below the water table. Because excavation beyond the required development depths and extents is required, coordination with the project geotechnical and structural engineers would be necessary to alter the existing support of excavation design and excavation would have to occur up to the edge of the open Amtrak easement. This remedy would consist mostly of excavation with standard bucket excavators of the targeted fill and soil. The feasibility of implementing this remedy is low considering the risks, costs and time associated with the excessive depths required to remove historical fill and altering the support of excavation design, and excavating near the open Amtrak easement for two passenger rail lines, which would rely on coordination with adjacent property owners and Amtrak.

Alternative II - The technical feasibility of implementing the Alternative II remedy is high. This alternative would consist mostly of excavation with standard bucket excavators of the targeted fill and soil. The administrative feasibility is high for the availability of experienced personnel and equipment within the New York City area, as this type of remediation is common in the region.

Cost effectiveness

This evaluation criterion addresses the cost of alternatives, including capital costs (such as construction costs, equipment costs, and disposal costs, engineering expenses) and site management costs (costs incurred after remedial construction is complete) necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness of a remedial action.

Alternative I - Based on the assumptions detailed for Alternative I, including removal of all soil/fill exceeding Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs and the vapor barrier, the total remediation cost of a Track 1 cleanup is not cost effective and is estimated at 2 to 3 times the cost of the Alternative II cleanup. As the site will be remediated to an unrestricted-use level, there are no operations, maintenance, or monitoring costs associated with the proposed remedy.

Alternative II - Based on the assumptions detailed for Alternative II, including removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 4 SCOs and installation of the precautionary vapor barrier, the alternative provides for a protective and cost effective remedy.

Community Acceptance

This evaluation criterion addresses community opinion and support for the remedial action. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP.

The overall goals of the remedial program are believed to be acceptable to the community. However, this RAWP will be subject to and undergo public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for public input on the selected remedial actions. Any public comments related to environmental remediation will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan.
Both remedial alternatives should be acceptable to the community because the potential exposure pathways to on-site contamination will be eliminated upon completion of the respective alternatives and residential use cleanup levels will be achieved. In addition, the Site will be redeveloped into an attractive use.

Land use

This evaluation criterion addresses the proposed use of the property. This evaluation has considered reasonably anticipated future uses of the Site and takes into account: current use and historical and/or recent development patterns; applicable zoning laws and maps; NYS Department of State's Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) pursuant to section 970-r of the general municipal law; applicable land use plans; proximity to real property currently used for residential use, and to commercial, industrial, agricultural, and/or recreational areas; environmental justice impacts, Federal or State land use designations; population growth patterns and projections; accessibility to existing infrastructure; proximity of the site to important cultural resources and natural resources, potential vulnerability of groundwater to contamination that might emanate from the site, proximity to flood plains, geography and geology; and current Institutional Controls applicable to the site.

The current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings are compatible with the selected remedy of soil remediation. The proposed development is a mixed-use residential, educational and commercial building, which will partially cover the entire Site footprint. The remainder of the footprint will be utilized for two new public streets. The reasonably anticipated future use of the Site and its surroundings has been documented by the applicant in the application, which led to the following conclusions:

1. The current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the Site and its surroundings are compatible with the selected remedy since it will result in attractive mixed-use structure. The reasonably anticipated future use of the Site and its surroundings has been documented by the applicant in the VCP application.
2. The use proposed for the Site conforms with applicable zoning laws or maps or the reasonably anticipated future use of the site.
3. The proposed use conforms to historical and/or recent development patterns in the area.
4. The Site does not fall within the boundaries of an existing Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA).
5. The areas surrounding the site are urban and consist of predominantly, mixed residential, institutional, educational and commercial uses. The nearest properties zoned for industrial/manufacturing uses are located approximately 500 ft to the south of the Site. Recreational areas in the proximity of the Site include Riverside Park South approximately 600 ft to the west, Damrosch Park and Lincoln Center to the east. There are no areas zoned for agricultural use in the proximity of the Site.
6. The proposed use will not cause or increase a disproportionate burden on the community in which the Site is located, and will not result in a disproportionate concentration of commercial use. In addition, temporary short-term project impacts are being mitigated through site management controls and truck traffic controls during remediation activities.
7. There are no federal or state land designations.
8. According to NYCDCP, Manhattan is expected to experience an 18.8 percent growth between the 2000 and 2030. The proposed redevelopment of the underused retail site will support this population growth by contributing to the economic revitalization of Manhattan's west side and by utilizing a formerly underutilized property. The development would replace an asphalt parking lot with a modern mixed-use commercial, educational and residential building. The proposed construction includes internal parking space, which offsets the surface parking lost as a result of development. The proposed development would create new employment

opportunities, living space, convenient shopping and/or dining opportunities, and economic and fiscal benefits to the City and State in the form of economic revitalization and tax revenue.

9. The Site is accessible to existing infrastructure.
10. The Site is not in close proximity to important cultural resources, including federal or state historic or heritage sites or Native American religious sites, natural resources, waterways, wildlife refuges, wetlands, or critical habitats of endangered or threatened species.
11. The Site is located in an urban area with limited proximity to fish or wildlife. The proposed remedy will eliminate any potential exposure pathways of contaminant migration affecting fish or wildlife.
12. Municipal water supply wells are not present in New York City; therefore, groundwater from the Site cannot affect municipal water supply wells or recharge areas. Groundwater flow is west-southwest, toward the Hudson River.
13. The Site does not lie in a FEMA designated flood plain.
14. Site geology is described in Section 1.4.
15. There are no known current institutional controls in effect at the Site.

Sustainability of the Remedial Action

This criterion evaluates the overall sustainability of the remedial action alternatives and the degree to which sustainable means are employed to implement the remedial action including those that take into consideration NYC's sustainability goals defined in *PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York*. Sustainability goals may include: maximizing the recycling and reuse of non-virgin materials; reducing the consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources; minimizing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; improving energy efficiency; and promotion of the use of native vegetation and enhancing biodiversity during landscaping associated with Site development.

Alternative I

The overall sustainability of Alternative I is low, considering the excavated material would all likely be landfilled (no recycling and reuse of non-virgin materials) and it would require consumption of virgin material resources as imported backfill. There would also be significant energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions associated with approximately 3,520 more truck trips for fill disposal and importation of backfill than Alternative II.

Alternative II

The overall sustainability of the Alternative II is high compared to Alternative I. The Alternative greatly reduces the overall project energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions associated with soil/fill excavation and trucking.

A sustainability statement for the Site is provided as Appendix 5.

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

Remedial objectives and actions described herein have been developed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and city regulations, and the enclosed site-specific CHASP.

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

The proposed remedial action will achieve all of the remedial action goals established for the project. The proposed remedial action will be effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants and uses standard methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action consists of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP citizen participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for contaminants of concern. Soil/fill exceeding SCOs will be excavated and removed.
4. Completion of a Waste Characterization Study prior to excavation. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected at a frequency of approximately one composite sample per 800 cubic yards of material to be excavated. A Waste Characterization Report documenting sample procedures, location, and analytical results will be submitted to OER.
5. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding site-specific SCOs. Over-excavation beyond the development cut will be completed to remove contaminant hotspots (5 mercury or arsenic hot-spot areas in the central portion of the Site);
7. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a photoionization detector (PID);
8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials (per Appendix 1);

9. Transportation and off-site disposal of soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
10. Removal of underground storage tanks, and closure of petroleum spills (if encountered), in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
11. Installation of a waterproofing/vapor barrier system (with a minimum thickness of 20-mil) as per manufacturer's specifications beneath the new building slab and along sidewalls.
12. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of concrete or asphalt pavement, building slab, or two feet of certified clean fill/top soil imported from an OER-approved source with an underlying demarcation barrier for soil capped areas to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining at the Site;
13. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
14. Implementation of storm water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
15. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (RAR) that describes remedial activities, certifies remedial requirements were achieved, describes Engineering Controls implemented at the Site, and lists deviations from this RAWP, if applicable;
16. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual historic fill, including plans for inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
17. Recording of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that includes a listing of Engineering Controls and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP; and Institutional Controls including prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (3) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management

Soil and fill management at the Site will include impacted soil removal and disposal within the development cut and to remediate one mercury hot-spot area. Over-excavation in the mercury hot-spot area will be from a 10-foot by 10-foot area extending to approximately 15 feet below surface grade or the water table, whichever comes first. Endpoint samples will be collected

per the Section below. No other over-excavation beyond the development cut is anticipated. The soil cleanup objective for the site will be:

Contaminant	**Track 4 SCOs**
Total SVOCs	500 ppm
Copper	350 ppm
Arsenic	25 ppm
Lead	1200 ppm

SCOs for all other constituents will be 6 NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Commercial Use SCOs.

Soil or fill may need to be imported to the site for backfill. Import soil and fill shall meet the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360. Import soil used in the top two feet of landscaped areas (not anticipated) shall meet a minimum of NYSDEC Subpart 375-6 Restricted Residential SCOs and groundwater protection SCO's. In landscaped areas with the two-foot clean soil layer, a demarcation layer (i.e., orange snow fencing) shall be placed between the residual site material and the new two-foot clean layer.

Sources of groundwater impact, if encountered will be removed. Upon completion of the proposed development, the Site will contain an engineered composite cover consisting of concrete or asphalt. Any area that is landscaped (not anticipated), will be covered with a minimum of two feet of clean soil meeting the SCOs for Restricted Residential Use in NYSDEC Subpart 375-6. Soil and materials management, including excavation, handling, manifesting and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix 1. A sample non-hazardous waste manifest for soil tracking is provided as Appendix 6. A figure showing the extent of the water-proofing/vapor barrier is provided as Figure 7.

Waste Characterization

Prior to mobilization, soils to be excavated will be sampled and analyzed for waste characterization parameters per disposal facility general requirements at a frequency of approximately one sample per 800 cubic yards. Laboratory analyses are expected to include Total Compounds List (TCL) VOCs, TCL SVOCs, Total Analyte List (TAL) metals, PCBs, pesticides, herbicides hexavalent chromium, total cyanide, and RCRA hazardous waste characteristics including ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity via the TCLP for VOCs, SVOC, pesticides, herbicides, metals, and paint filter. Disposal facility pre-approval letters will be forwarded to OER upon receipt.

Estimated Soil/Fill Removal Quantities

The approximate excavation will consist of removal of fill/soil across the proposed basement area to el 6; approximately 8 to 15 feet bgs. Deeper excavation will be completed in select areas for foundation components, with the deepest excavation extending to el -6 to accommodate elevator pits. The basement excavation area will cover an approximately 84,000 sq ft area, which is bisected by two passenger railroad tracks (Amtrak easement) in the eastern portion of the Site. The excavated soil volume is estimated at a total of 30,000 cubic yards (cy) or 45,000 tons. Disposal facilities will be reported to OER when they are identified and prior to the start of remedial action material disposal. The approximate proposed excavation extent is shown on Figure 5.

Endpoint Sampling

Pre-remediation endpoint samples were collected in July 2012 at anticipated development cut depths throughout the Site (Figure 6). No visual, olfactory or instrumental (PID) evidence of environmental impacts were observed during endpoint sampling. Laboratory analytical data revealed one hot-spot for elevated mercury in the north-central portion of the Site. Endpoint samples will be collected following the removal of mercury and arsenic hotspot material and analyzed for the target compound (i.e. mercury or arsenic) at a frequency of one sample per 900 sq ft of bottom area and one sample per 30 linear feet of sidewall to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs. Initial over-excavation will be a 10-foot by 10-foot excavation to 15 feet below surface grade or the water table, whichever is encountered first. Additional horizontal excavation will be completed, as required, until the material exhibiting elevated concentrations of mercury greater than Track 4 Use SCOs has been removed. Samples will be collected within 24 hours of excavation from the base and sidewalls of the excavation. Grossly contaminated soils, if encountered, will be removed and managed to the extent practical with approval of OER. If petroleum spill conditions are encountered, NYSDEC will be notified.

New York State Department of Health ELAP certified laboratories were used for pre-excavation endpoint sample analyses and will be used for hot-spot endpoint sampling; specific laboratories used will be documented in the RAR. The RAR will provide a tabular and map summary of all endpoint sample result exceedances of the SCOs. Hot-spot endpoint samples will be analyzed for target analytes (those for which site-specific SCO exceedance is identified). If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and "finger print analysis" and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) samples will include one duplicate soil sample per 20 samples. Sufficient field and laboratory trip blanks will be analyzed to assess sampling and laboratory artifacts.

Import and Reuse of Soils

Import of soils onto the property and reuse of soils already onsite will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix 1. The building foundation will cover the excavation area and importation of soil is expected to be minimal. Reuse of soil at the Site is allowed given there are no observable indication of contamination (e.g., petroleum staining and odor), the material meets geotechnical requirements, there are no exceedances of the Site SCOs, and reuse complies with 6 NYCRR Part 360.

4.3 Engineering Controls

Engineering Controls were employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the site. The Site has two Engineering Control (EC) Systems. These are:

- Construction of a composite cover system consisting of concrete building slabs, and two feet of clean fill/top soil over landscaped areas (not anticipated); and
- Installation of a waterproofing/vapor barrier system (with a minimum thickness of 20-mil).

Site Cover System and Importation of Clean Fill Material

The site is anticipated to be capped with impervious hard surface cover (e.g., concrete, asphalt). In the event that a landscaped area is constructed, it will be capped with a minimum of two feet of clean fill/top soil or gravel imported from an approved facility/source. For clean soil or top soil, it will be segregated at the source or facility. Qualified environmental personnel will collect representative soil samples at a frequency of one sample for every 250 cubic yards, analyze the samples for 6 NYCRR Part 375 VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides/PCBs and metals by a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory. Soil or fill imported to the Site will meet the lower of 6 NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Residential SCOs and groundwater protection SCO's. The clean soil or top soil will not be transported to the Site until it is confirmed that the 6 NYCRR Part 375 criteria are met. The clean soil or top soil will not be comprised of any construction and demolition debris. A highly visible demarcation barrier (i.e., orange construction fence or equivalent) will be installed beneath the two-foot clean soil or top soil barrier and on top of the residual impacted soil.

Soil Vapor Mitigation System – Waterproofing/Vapor Barrier

As a precaution against potential infiltration of soil vapors into the sub-grade building and slab-on-grade building(s), a vapor barrier will be installed between the concrete basement slab and underlying sub-grade layer, extending along the four walls of the basement structure from the base of the excavation to surface grade level. The vapor barrier system will have a minimum thickness of 20 mils. As-built vapor barrier plans will be submitted with the RAR. Proposed vapor barrier design diagrams and specifications for the types of waterproofing and vapor barrier products to be installed for the project are included in Appendix 7.

4.4 Contingency for Petroleum Impacted Material

During waste characterization sampling, remedial and construction excavation activities, the soil will be continuously monitored by the Remediation Engineer's field representatives using a PID and visual and olfactory field screening techniques to identify additional soil containing petroleum or that may otherwise not be suitable for the selected disposal facility. Based on analytical sampling showing an SCO exceedance, petroleum-impacted material will be excavated and disposed off-site. Endpoint samples results will document removal of this material from the Site. Samples will be collected at a frequency of one sample per 900 sq ft of base and one sample per 30 linear feet of sidewall.

4.5 Contingency for Potential Hazardous Soil

There is currently no known hazardous material at the Site; however, should hazardous material be identified during waste characterization sampling or other remedial activities, the hazardous material will be delineated and removed. Hazardous material will not be reused on-site and will be transported off-site and disposed at a facility certified to accept the material. Endpoint samples will be collected to document removal of this material from the Site at a frequency of one sample per 900 sq ft of base and one sample per 30 linear feet of sidewall.

4.6 Contingency for Potential USTs

Based on previous investigations, it is unlikely that a UST will be discovered on site. As a contingency, if USTs are encountered during remedial activities, they will be decommissioned in accordance with NYSDEC Spill Technology and Remediation Series (STARS) Memo #1, the appropriate Spill Prevention Operations Technology Series (SPOTS) guidance documents, and other applicable NYSDEC UST closure requirements. Once the tank and its contents are removed, post-excavation soil samples will be collected as per the NYSDEC Department of Environmental Remediation (DER) Draft DER-10 requirements. If encountered, petroleum-

contaminated soils will be removed in accordance with NYSDEC STARS Memo #1 Petroleum-Contaminated Soil and Guidance Policy requirements, SPOTS #14, and CP-51 Soil Cleanup Guidance Policy. UST closure documentation, such as contractor affidavits, bills of lading for sludge disposal, and tank disposal receipts, will be provided as appendices in the RAR. If the bulk storage capacity of the USTs exceeds 1,100 gallons, the USTs will be registered and closed with the NYSDEC Petroleum Bulk Storage Section.

4.7 Qualitative Human Exposure Assessment

The procedures and findings presented in the RIR are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). The QHHEA was completed utilizing the guidance in NYS DEC DER-10 and includes on- and off-Site exposures to Site-derived contaminants.

Known and Potential Sources

Known and potential sources were identified during previous investigations at the Site and include the AOCs that were evaluated during the RI. The AOCs for the Site are summarized below:

AOC 1 - Potential On-Site Petroleum UST

According to historical records, a 550-gallon UST may be present at the Site near the former warehouse building. During site reconnaissance activities, three potential metal fill, vent or utility conduit ports of unknown usage were observed in poor condition in the southern area of warehouse slab footprint. The potential presence of a UST is considered an AOC as soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site may have been adversely impacted by leaks or spills from the tank.

AOC 2 – Staining and Evidence of Oil Leaks Adjacent to Hydraulic Car Lifts

Black staining was observed on pavement at the base of hydraulic lifts at the Site. The hydraulic oil supply lines have leaked to the asphalt at several locations and may have adversely impacted soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site. Black staining was evident near the track "sleepers" and beside the railroad tracks located on the eastern portion of the Site, the source of the staining was unknown but may be related to usage of creosote to preserve the wooden sleepers and/or track maintenance operations. Additionally, orange rust stains were observed adjacent to the railroad tracks. The presence of stains related to hydraulic fluid leaks, potential creosote covered sleepers, and rusting steel may have adversely impacted soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor at the Site.

AOC 3 – Contaminated Historic Urban Fill Material

The Site elevation was increased by filling along the eastern shoreline of the Hudson River between 1865 and 1897 fill material of an unknown origin. According to historical map review, a small cove and stream were historically located at the Site. Historic fill may include ash, slag, demolition debris and municipal waste products. Laboratory analysis of Site historic fill samples documented in previous investigation reports confirmed the presence of contaminants at concentrations exceeding the 6 NYCRR Part 375 SCOs. Additionally, organic material within the fill and former riverbed may have degraded and generated methane. Historical soil vapor sampling in the northeastern and east central portions of the former rail yards revealed the presence of elevated levels of methane.

AOC 4 – Historic Site Use

The Site was occupied by railroad tracks that were part of the larger Union Stock Yard and Market Company and N.Y. Central System Rail Road yard from as early as 1892 and through 1951. Use of the Site as a rail yard may have impacted the site subsurface with petroleum, solvents, PCBs, metals, pesticides and herbicides.

AOC 5 - Adjoining and Surrounding Properties - Current and Historic Use

Potential spills and leaks of petroleum products, solvents, or other hazardous substances from the adjoining and surrounding property conditions listed below may have migrated onto Site and impacted Site groundwater and soil vapor:

Based on these AOCs and the RI evaluation of the AOCs, the Compounds of Concern (COCs) are summarized below by media type:

Soil COCs

- SVOCs - benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and 3-methylphenol/4-methylphenol
- Metals – arsenic, cooper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.
- Pesticides – 4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDT

Groundwater COCs

- VOCs – isopropylbenzene
- Metals – antimony, iron, lead, manganese, and sodium

Soil Vapor COCs

- 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-butadiene, 2-butanone (MEK), 2-hexanone (MBK), acetone, benzene, carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, ethanol, isopropanol, m,p-xylene, m-hexane, o-xylene, propylene, tetrachloroethene, and toluene.

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

Soil and Fill Material

The information compiled during previous investigations has confirmed the presence of contaminated fill material across the Site from surface grade to approximate depths of 5 to 32 ft bgs. The fill material was principally composed of black-brown coarse to fine sand containing bricks, wood and other miscellaneous construction and demolition (C&D) material. Laboratory analytical results from the RI report SVOCs, mainly carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), metals, and pesticides at concentrations exceeding Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs in the historic urban fill material.

Groundwater

Laboratory analytical results from the RI groundwater sampling event found isopropylbenzene exceeding its TOGS 1.1.1 AWQS at one monitoring well in the northeast corner of the Site. The exceedance is attributed to an unknown off-site source due to the lack of VOCs in on-site soils and the local groundwater flow direction.

Soil Vapor

Soil vapor samples collected during the RI and a April 2012 Langan vapor intrusion potential study reported VOCs either below or slightly elevated above the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion (October 2006) values (AGVs). Several VOCs were elevated above one or more of the following criteria: NYSDOH Fuel Oil Indoor Air Upper Fence Values, U.S. EPA 2001 Base Database: 90th Percentile Values for Indoor Air, and/or the HEI 2005 95th Percentile Values for Indoor Air.

Potential Routes of Exposure

An exposure pathway begins with a source and mechanism of contaminant release, resulting in the contamination of a receiving matrix (environmental medium). A complete exposure pathway also requires a point of potential contact with the contaminated matrix (i.e., exposure point), an exposure route (i.e., inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact), and a receptor population. If an exposure pathway is not complete because it does not include a

contaminated matrix, a point of potential contact, an exposure route, or a receptor, then no risk exists.

Currently, the site is either capped with asphalt or concrete or inaccessible due to security fencing (e.g., Amtrak easement); therefore, there are no potential routes of exposure under current conditions. During construction, impacted soil and groundwater will be encountered and potential routes of exposure exist for construction workers and people adjacent to the Site. After construction is complete, the Site will be capped with concrete and a waterproofing vapor barrier will be in-place; therefore, there are no potential routes of exposure under future post-construction conditions.

There is the possibility that off-site sources of groundwater and soil vapor will migrate to the Site. Groundwater in this area is not a source of drinking water; therefore, the pathway is not complete. The pathway for off-site migration of soil vapor VOCs to the Site is incomplete considering the waterproofing/vapor barrier.

Existence of Human Health Exposure

Under current conditions, there is no existence of human exposure considering the absence of a potential exposure route. During implementation of the remedy, the potential for human exposure exists, considering there is a source and pathway to exposure. Under post-construction conditions, there is no existence of human exposure considering the absence of a potential exposure route.

Receptor Populations

The receptors identified during implementation of the proposed remedy include:

- On-site workers: adult (remediation and construction workers).
- Temporary worker: adult (utility worker/inspector, subcontractors, sampler/remediation inspector).
- Public adjacent to the Site

The receptors identified after the proposed remedy is implemented and under future site use as mixed-use commercial, educational and residential development include:

- Adult and child residents of the apartment units
- Adult and child patrons of commercial properties
- Children attending the school
- On-site workers: adult retail, educational, administrative and maintenance workers

- Temporary worker: adult (utility worker/inspector, landscape worker, construction worker).

The receptors identified above are believed to be the primary receptors of interest.

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

There are no complete exposure pathways (i.e., source, route to exposure, receptor population) for the current condition and for the post-construction condition. There is a potential complete, unacceptable exposure pathway that requires mitigation during implementation of the remedy. This assessment takes into consideration the reasonably anticipated use of the site, which includes a mixed-use structures, site-wide impervious surface cover cap and a subsurface waterproofing/vapor barrier for the building. Potential post-construction use of groundwater is not considered an option because groundwater in this area of New York City is not used as a potable water source. There are no surface waters in close proximity to the Site that could be impacted or threatened.

The potentially exposed receptors during remedy implementation are workers on the Site and the public adjacent to the site. Unacceptable exposure pathways will be mitigated or eliminated by proper implementation of a CHASP and CAMP. The CHASP specifies appropriate monitoring and controls required to mitigate/eliminate the pathway between sources and Site workers. The CAMP specifies appropriate monitoring and controls required to mitigate/eliminate the pathway between sources and the adjacent public.

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

The New York State Professional Engineering responsible for overseeing implementation of this RAWP is Joel Landes, PE, Vice President with Langan.

5.2 Site Security

Site access will be controlled by gated entrances to the fenced property.

5.3 Work Hours

The hours for operation of remedial construction will be in accordance with the New York City Department of Buildings construction code requirements.

5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan

The site-specific CHASP is included in Appendix 8. The Site Safety Coordinator will be reported to the OER. Remedial work performed under this RAWP will be in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the remedial construction work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the CHASP and applicable laws and regulations. The CHASP pertains to work completed in accordance with the RAWP.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities involving hazardous material (as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]) and as required by OSHA will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records.

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the CHASP and be required to sign a CHASP acknowledgment. If necessary, site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency

procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers is included in the CHASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency.

5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan

Real-time air monitoring for VOCs and particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be performed. Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated media. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, and test pit excavation or trenching.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed during the collection of soil and groundwater samples. Periodic monitoring during sample collection, for instance, will consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be performed during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence. Exceedances of action levels observed during performance of the CAMP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will 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 will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will 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 will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 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 will be shutdown.

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

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded, downloaded at the end of the day and be available for OER personnel to review.

5.6 Agency Approvals

All permits or government approvals required for remediation and construction have been or will be obtained prior to the start of remediation and construction. Acceptance of this RAWP by OER does not constitute satisfaction of these requirements and will not be a substitute for any required permit.

5.7 Site Preparation

Pre-Construction Meeting

OER will be invited to attend the pre-construction meeting at the Site with all parties involved in the remedial process prior to the start of remedial construction activities.

Mobilization

Mobilization will be conducted as necessary for each phase of work at the Site. Mobilization includes field personnel orientation, equipment mobilization (including securing all sampling equipment needed for the field investigation), marking/staking sampling locations and utility mark-outs. Each field team member will attend an orientation meeting to become familiar with the general operation of the Site, health and safety requirements, and field procedures.

Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts

The presence of utilities and easements on the Site will be fully investigated prior to the performance of invasive work such as excavation or drilling under this plan by using, at a minimum, the One-Call System (811). Underground utilities may pose an electrocution, explosion, or other hazard during excavation or drilling activities. All invasive activities will be performed incompliance with applicable laws and regulations to assure safety. Utility companies and other responsible authorities will be contacted to locate and mark the locations, and a copy of the Mark-out Ticket will be retained by the contractor prior to the start of drilling, excavation or other invasive subsurface operations. Overhead utilities may also be present within the anticipated work zones. Electrical hazards associated with drilling in the vicinity of overhead utilities will be prevented by maintaining a safe distance between overhead power lines and drill rig masts.

Two passenger railroad tracks (Amtrak easement) transect the eastern portion of the Site in an approximately north to south orientation. Proper safety and protective measures pertaining to utilities and easements, and compliance with all laws and regulations will be employed during invasive and other work contemplated under this RAWP. The integrity and safety of on-Site and off-Site structures will be maintained during all invasive, excavation or other remedial activity performed under the RAWP.

Dewatering

Based on the proposed development plans, limited local dewatering is expected during excavation for the elevator pit. However, should site-wide dewatering be required, it will be completed in accordance with a New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) permit. As part of the permit process, additional groundwater samples will be collected and be analyzed for NYCDEP dewatering parameters. All dewatering will be conducted in accordance with NYCDEP regulations regarding discharge to the municipal sewer (including appropriate groundwater sampling and permitting) and NYSDEC regulations regarding groundwater discharge. A copy of the NYCDEP or NYSDEC sewer discharge permit will be included in the PE-certified RAR submitted to OER.

Equipment and Material Staging

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations.

Stabilized Construction Entrance

Steps will be taken to ensure that trucks departing the site will not track soil, fill or debris off-Site. Such actions may include use of cleaned asphalt or concrete roads or use of stone or other aggregate-based egress paths between the truck inspection station and the property exit. Measures will be taken to ensure that adjacent roadways will be kept clean of project related soils, fill and debris.

Truck Inspection Station

An outbound-truck inspection station will be set up close to the Site exit. Before exiting the Site, trucks will be required to stop at the truck inspection station and will be examined for evidence of contaminated soil on the undercarriage, body, and wheels. Soil and debris will be removed. Brooms, shovels and potable water will be utilized for the removal of soil from vehicles and equipment, as necessary.

5.8 Traffic Control

Drivers of trucks leaving the Site with soil/fill will operate in a manner that is preventative of neighborhood impacts and follow DOT approved truck routes.

5.9 Spill Prevention

In order to prevent spills from occurring at the Site, the following inspections will be performed:

- Weekly Equipment Inspections – Used to account for fluids carried on and used to operate equipment and ensure that they are not leaking. Also account for overall function of equipment to protect against malfunction during operation or handling of excavated materials.
- On-site Materials Handling – used to account for material quantity and proper methods of storage to help reduce the chance of a spill or release.
- Safety Equipment Inspections – Used to account for the quantity, location, and working condition of safety equipment onsite. Safety equipment and supplies will be kept accessible and in good working order.

Any discrepancies or inadequacies discovered as a result of these inspections will be corrected immediately.

The following is a list of actions that should be taken in the event of a spill:

- Account for site personnel and make proper notifications.
- Evaluate the hazard(s), identify the source of the discharge, and stop the spill or leak.
- Exclude any source of ignition from the spilled material if flammable.
- Isolate and contain the spill in the smallest area possible.
- Keep personnel upwind of the spill area. Evaluate potential vapor and dust hazards, and implement appropriate suppression operations.
- At no time will personnel be allowed to come in contact with unidentified spilled materials.
- Notify the Owner and PE.

5.10 Demobilization

Demobilization will include:

- As necessary, restoration of temporary access areas and areas that may have been disturbed to accommodate support areas (e.g., staging areas, decontamination areas, storage areas, temporary water management areas, and access area);
- Removal of sediment from erosion control measures and truck wash and disposal of materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Equipment decontamination, and;
- General refuse disposal.

Equipment will be decontaminated and demobilized at the completion of all field activities. Investigation equipment and large equipment (e.g., soil excavators) will be washed at the truck inspection station as necessary. In addition, all investigation and remediation derived waste will be appropriately disposed.

5.11 Reporting and Record Keeping

Daily Reports

Daily reports, providing a general summary of activities for each day of active remedial work, will be emailed to the OER Project Manager by the end of the following Monday. Those reports will include:

- Project number and statement of the activities and an update of progress made and locations of work performed;
- Quantities of material imported and exported from the Site;
- Status of on-Site soil/fill stockpiles;
- A summary of all citizen complaints, with relevant details (basis of complaint; actions taken; etc.);
- A summary of CAMP excursions, if any;
- Photograph of notable Site conditions and activities.

The frequency of the reporting period may be revised in consultation with OER project manager based on planned project tasks. Email reports are not intended to be the primary mode of communication for notification to OER of emergencies (accidents, spills), requests for changes to the RAWP or other sensitive or time critical information. However, such information will be included in the daily reports. Emergency conditions and changes to the RAWP will be communicated directly to the OER project manager by personal communication. Daily reports will be included as an Appendix in the RAR.

Record Keeping and Photo-Documentation

Job-site record keeping for all remedial work will be performed. These records will be maintained on-Site during the project and will be available for inspection by OER staff. Representative photographs will be taken of the Site prior to any remedial activities and during major remedial activities to illustrate remedial program elements and contaminant source areas. Photographs will be submitted at the completion of the project in the RAR in digital format (i.e. jpeg files).

5.12 Complaint Management

All complaints from citizens will be promptly reported to OER. Complaints will be addressed and outcomes will also be reported to OER in daily reports. Notices to OER will include the nature of the complaint, the party providing the complaint, and the actions taken to resolve any problems.

5.13 Deviations from the Remedial Action Plan

All changes to the RAWP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and will be documented in daily reports and reported in the RAR. The process to be followed if there are any deviations from the RAWP will include a request for approval for the change from OER noting the following:

- Reasons for deviating from the approved RAWP;
- Effect of the deviations on overall remedy; and
- Determination that the remedial action with the deviation(s) is protective of public health and the environment.

5.14 Data Usability Summary Report

The primary objective of a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) is to determine whether or not data meets the site specific criteria for data quality and data use. The DUSR provides an evaluation of analytical data without third party data validation. The DUSR for post-remedial samples collected during implementation of this RAWP will be included in the RAR.

5.15 Citizen Participation

Before the RAWP is approved by the NYSDEC, the Volunteer will place the draft RAWP, along with a Fact Sheet approved by NYCOER, in the document repository. The Fact Sheet will also be mailed to all of the entities on the Site Contact List found in the Citizen Participation Plan (Appendix 9). These notifications will precede a 30-day public comment period on the RAWP. After the NYCOER approves the RAWP, the Volunteer will mail a Pre-Construction Notice, including a project Fact Sheet approved by NYCOER, to all entities on the Site Contact List.

After the remedial action has been completed, a Remedial Action Report (RAR) will be prepared by a New York State-licensed Professional Engineer, and submitted to NYCOER for review and final approval. Upon submission of this report to NYCOER and prior to its approval, the Volunteer will provide notice to all entities on the Site Contact List, in the form of a cover letter and associated Fact Sheet (approved by NYCOER), indicating that the remedy is complete and the RAR has been submitted for final review.

6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

A RAR will be submitted to OER that documents implementation of the remedial action defined in this RAWP. The RAR will include:

- Information required by this RAWP;
- As-built drawings for all constructed remedial elements, required certifications, manifests and other written and photographic documentation of remedial work performed under this remedy;
- Site Management Plan (if warranted);
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;
- Tabular summary of endpoint sampling results and material characterization results, QA/QC results for endpoint sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action;
- Test results or other evidence demonstrating that remedial systems are functioning properly;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of contaminated material removed from the Site including a map showing source areas;
- Account of the disposal destination of contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of material will include transportation and disposal records, and letters approving receipt of the material.
- Account of the origin and required chemical quality testing for material imported onto the Site.

Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital format.

Remedial Closure Report Certification

The following certification will appear in front of the Executive Summary of the Remedial Closure Report. The certification will include the following statements:

I, _____, am currently a professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the Riverside Center – Building 2, OER Project Number 13RHAZ013M.

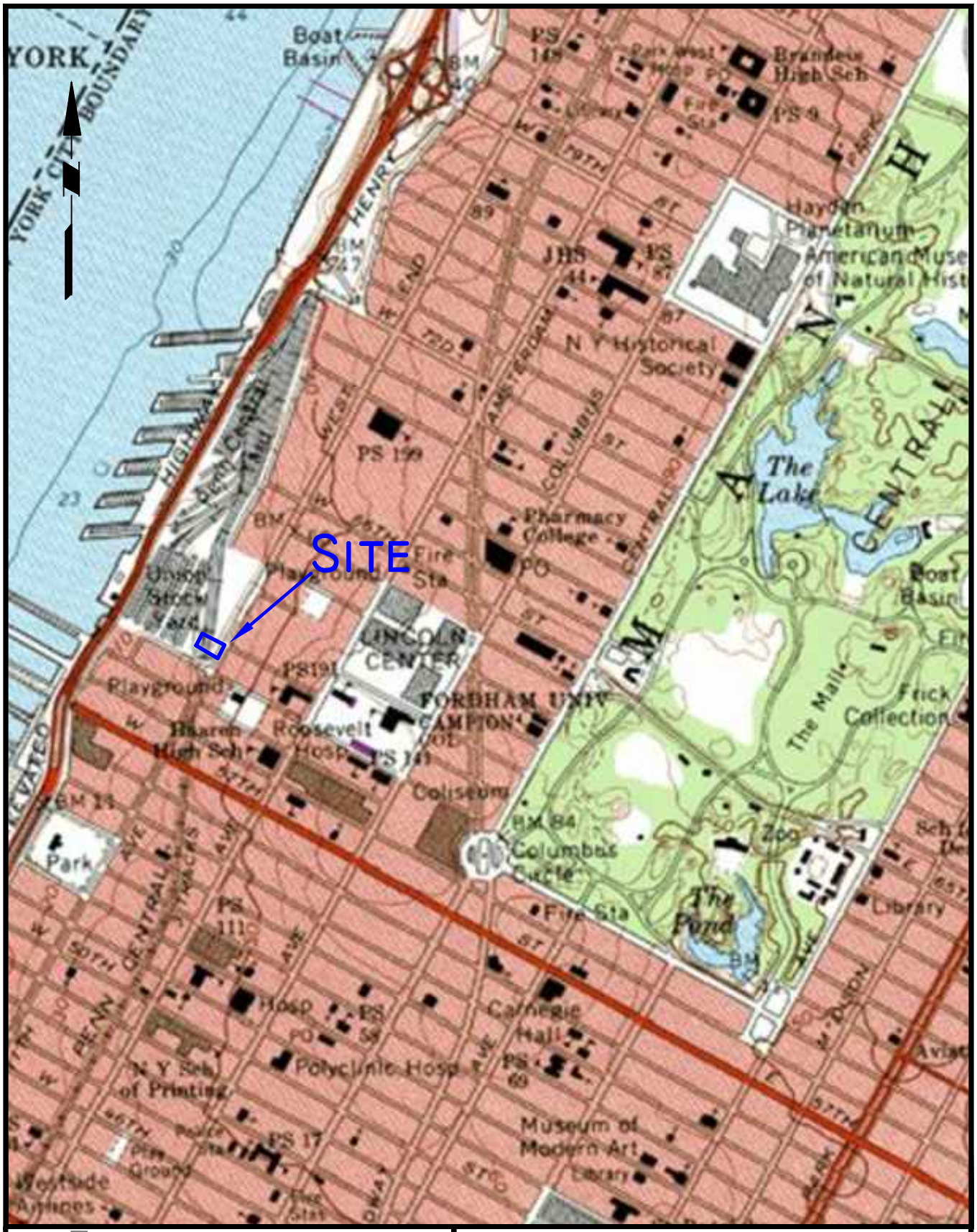
I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Plan dated month day year and Stipulations in a letter dated month day, year; if any were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

7.0 SCHEDULE

The table below presents a schedule for the proposed remedial action and reporting. If the schedule for remediation and development activities changes, it will be updated and submitted to OER. Currently, a 12 month remediation period is anticipated.

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 to Announce Start of Remedy	0	-
Mobilization	0	2
Remedial Construction	2	37
Demobilization (Remedial)	39	2
Record Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions	41	4
Submit Remedial Closure Report	45	6

FIGURES



LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA
NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

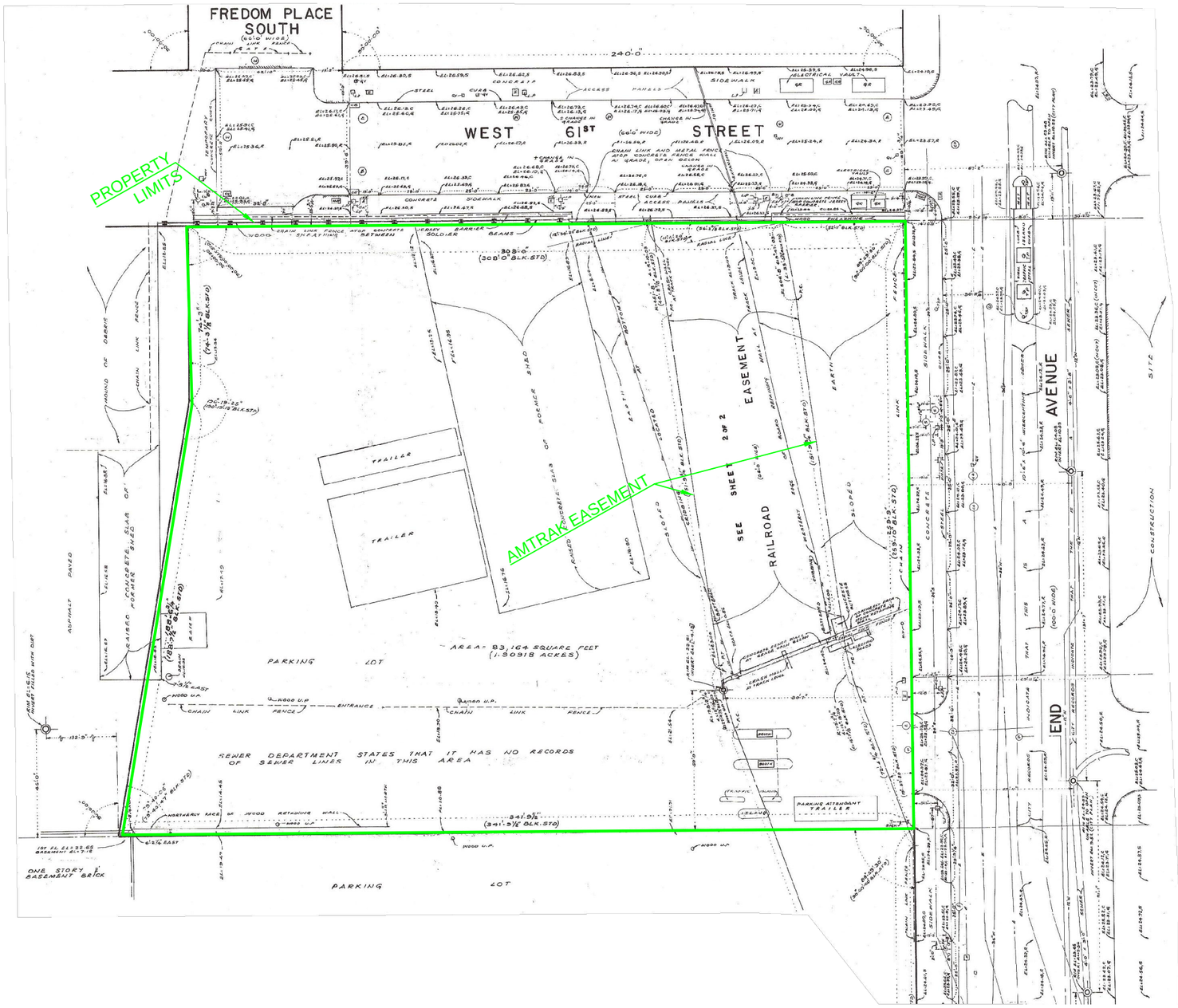
SITE LOCATION PLAN

17–29 West End Avenue

New York New York

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	7/30/2012	NTS	1

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NY\data3\170201301\Cadd Data – 170201301\Figure 2 Site Location Map.dwg Date: 8/13/2012 Time: 08:47 User: kmerrill Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: A Size Sheet (Bottom)



NOTES:

1. BASE PLAN PREPARED BY S.P. BELCHER, INC., DATED 1 JUNE 2012
2. AMTRAK EASEMENT BASED ON DRAWING NO. B-1, TITLED "BORING LOCATION PLAN" PREPARED BY MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS (MRCE), DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 2011.
3. ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN DATUM (BPMD) WHICH IS 2.75 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, NJ (NGVD, 1929).
   [BPMD = NGVD - 2.75]

50 0 25 50
SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

17–29 WEST END AVENUE

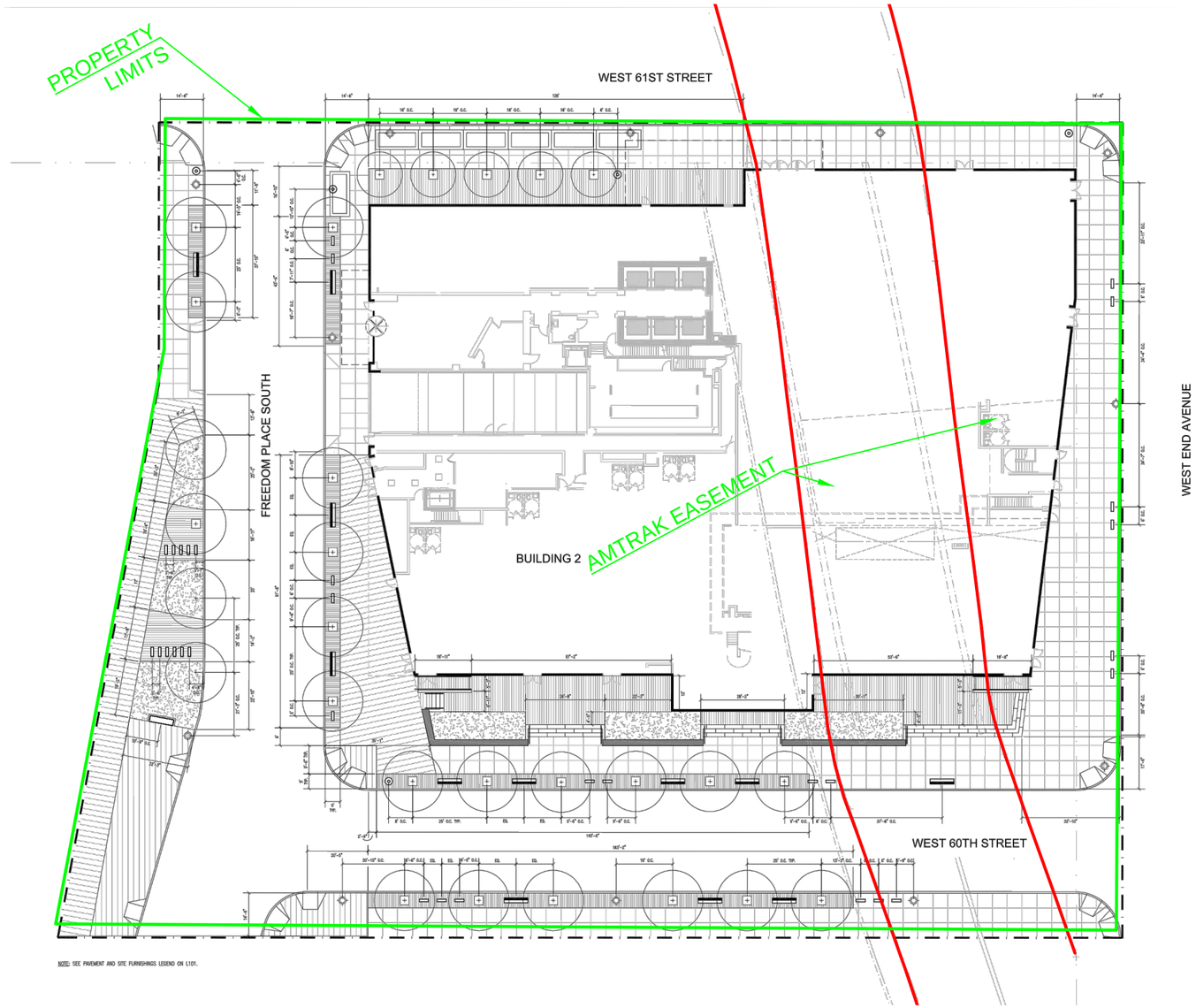
SITE PLAN

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	7/23/2012	1" = 50'	2

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.

Filename: \\langan.com\data\NY\data3\170201301\Cadd Data – 170201301\Figure 2 RAP Site Plan.dwg Date: 8/10/2012 Time: 22:25 User: kmerrill Style Table: Langan.stb Layout: SITE PLAN



NOTE: SEE PAVEMENT AND SITE FURNISHINGS LEGEND ON L101.

NOTES:

1. BASE PLAN TAKEN FROM SLCE ARCHITECTS - MATERIALS PLAN DRAWING L101, DATED 8 DECEMBER 2011
2. AMTRAK EASEMENT BASED ON DRAWING NO. B-1, TITLED "BORING LOCATION PLAN" PREPARED BY MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS (MRCE), DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 2011.

PAVEMENT & PLANTING:

SYMBOL	NAME	
	CONCRETE PAVEMENT	
	GRANITE UNIT PAVER TYPE 1 (LARGE)	6 L401
	GRANITE UNIT PAVER TYPE 2 (SMALL)	6 L401
	GRANITE UNIT PAVER TYPE 3 (TREE TRENCH)	6 L401
	PLANTING AREA – SHRUBS & GROUNDCOVER	

SITE FURNISHINGS:

SYMBOL	NAME	
	BACKED BENCH	1 L401
	BACKLESS BENCH	2 L401
	SEATWALL	3 L401
	TRASH RECEPTACLE	4 L401
	BICYCLE RACK	5 L401
	TREE PIT	

SITE LIGHTING:

SYMBOL	NAME
	STREET LIGHT

50 0 25 50

SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

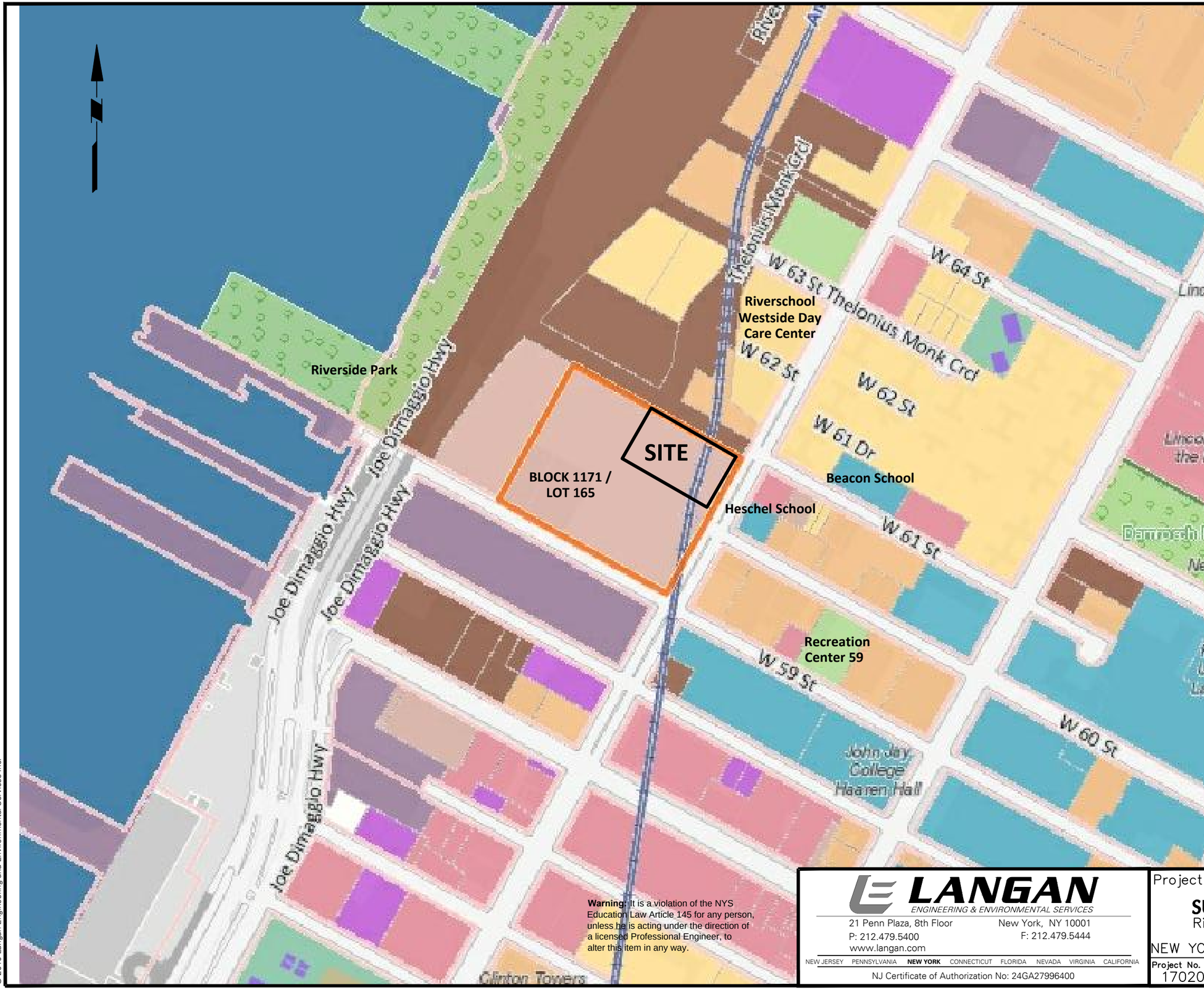
17–29 WEST END AVENUE

REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	7/23/2012	1" = 50'	3

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.



Warning: It is a violation of the NYS Education Law Article 145 for any person, unless he is acting under the direction of a licensed Professional Engineer, to alter this item in any way.

LEGEND

- 1 & 2 FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED USE
- OPEN SPACE & OUTDOOR RECREATION
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONS
- INDUSTRIAL
- PARKING
- TRANSPORTATION/UTILITIES
- VACANT LOTS
- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE BLOCK BOUNDARIES

NOTES

1. BACKGROUND FIGURE TAKEN FROM OASISNYC.NET

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

Project

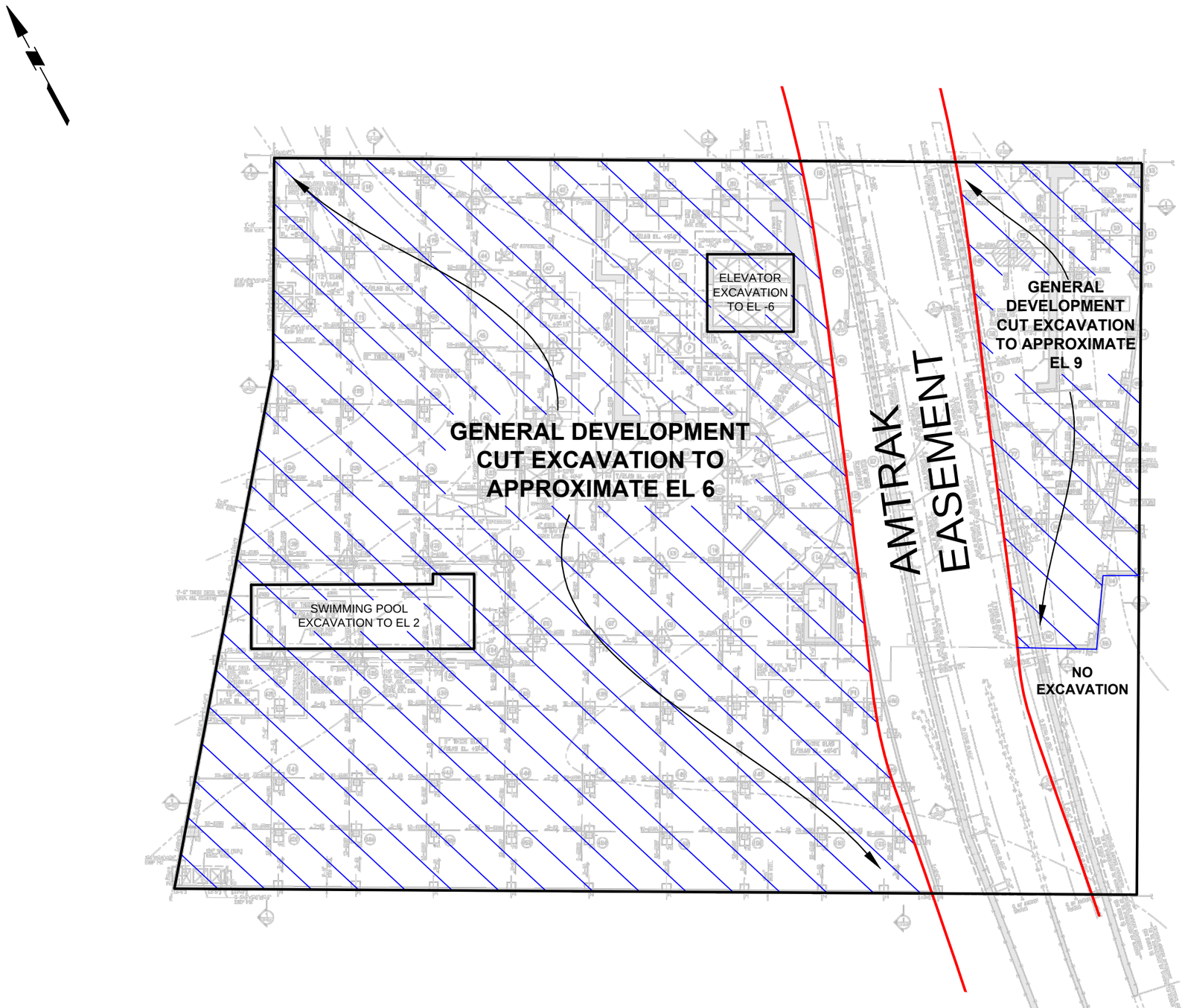
SURROUNDING LAND USE PLAN

Riverside Center 17–29 West End Avenue

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	07/30/2012	1"=400'	4

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.



LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LIMITS
- APPROXIMATE EXCAVATION EXTENT

GENERAL NOTES

1. ELEVATIONS ARE WITH RESPECT TO THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN DATUM (BPMD).
2. GENERAL EXCAVATION DEVELOPMENT CUT WILL EXTEND TO APPROXIMATE EL 6 WITH THE DEEPEST EXCAVATION AREA TO EL -6 TO ACCOMMODATE THE ELEVATOR PIT.

40 0 20 40

SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

17–29 WEST END AVENUE

SITE EXCAVATION PLAN

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	8/09/2012	1"=40'	5

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.

NOTES:

1. BASE PLAN PREPARED BY S.P. BELCHER, INC., DATED 1 JUNE 2012
2. AMTRAK EASEMENT BASED ON DRAWING NO. B-1, TITLED "BORING LOCATION PLAN" PREPARED BY MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS (MRCE), DATED 13 SEPTEMBER 2011.
3. ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN DATUM (BPMD) WHICH IS 2.75 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, NJ (NGVD, 1929).
   [BPMD = NGVD - 2.75]

LEGEND:

LB-1 — JULY 2012 PRE-EXCAVATION END POINT SAMPLE LOCATION, PERFORMED BY LANGAN

50 0 25 50
SCALE IN FEET

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

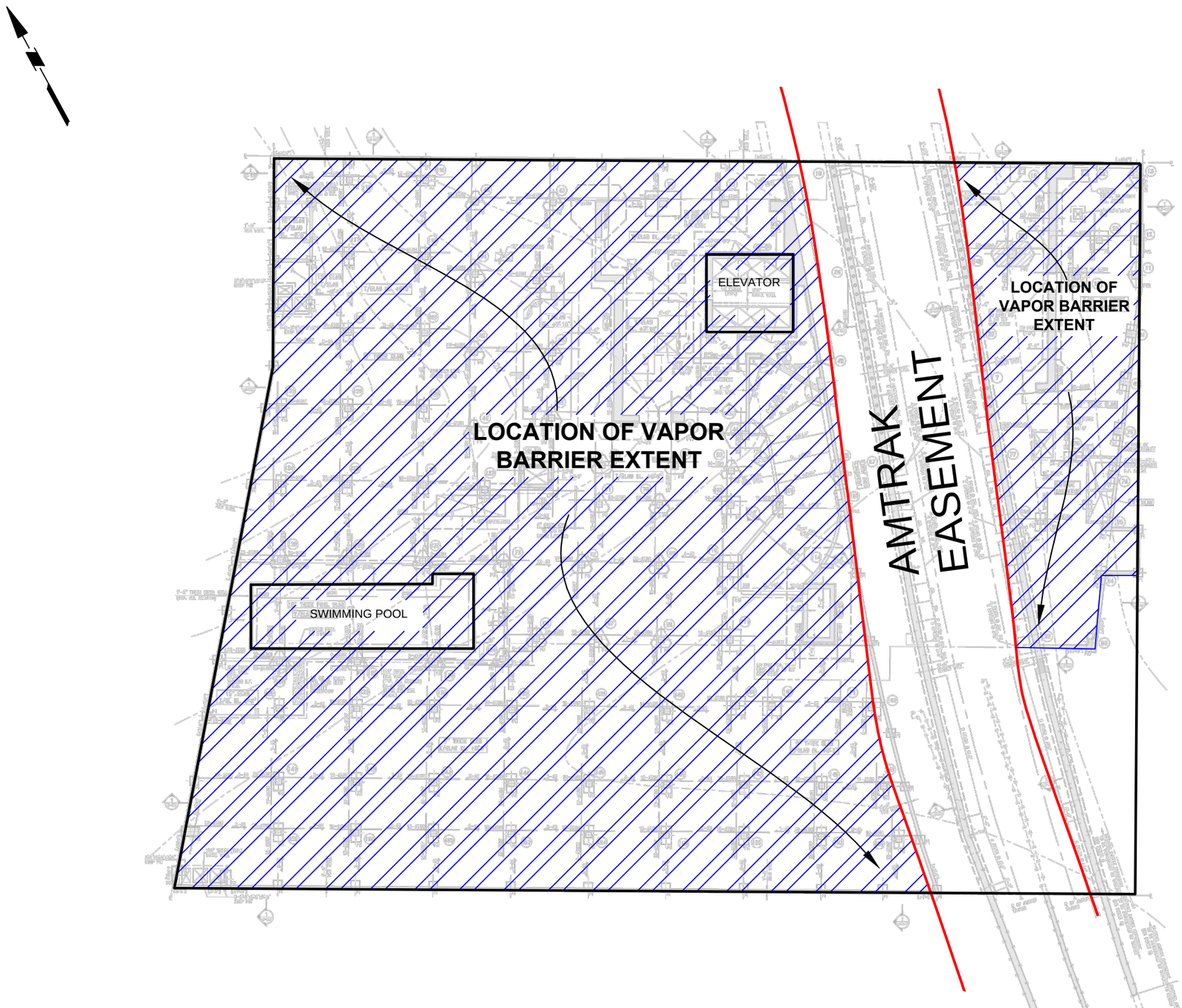
17–29 WEST END AVENUE

PRE-EXCAVATION ENDPOINT SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	7/23/2012	1" = 50'	6

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.



LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LIMITS
- APPROXIMATE VAPOR BARRIER EXTENT

GENERAL NOTES

1. VAPOR BARRIER/WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE TO BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE CONCRETE BASEMENT SLAB AND UNDERLYING SUB-GRADE LAYER, EXTENDING ALONG THE FOUR WALLS OF THE BASEMENT STRUCTURE FROM THE BASE OF THE EXCAVATION TO SURFACE GRADE LEVEL.
2. VAPOR BARRIER SYSTEM SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 20 MILS.

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
21 Penn Plaza, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001
P: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444
www.langan.com
NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA **NEW YORK** CONNECTICUT FLORIDA NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA
NJ Certificate of Authorization No: 24GA27996400

17–29 WEST END AVENUE

VAPOR BARRIER LOCATION PLAN

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Project No.	Date	Scale	Dwg. No.
170201301	8/09/2012	1"=40'	7

© 2010 Langan Engineering and Environmental Services Inc.

APPENDIX 1
SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Soil Screening Methods

Visual, olfactory and photoionization detector (PID) soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of the Notice of Satisfaction.

1.2 Stockpile Methods

Excavated soil from suspected areas of contamination (e.g., hot spots, USTs, drains, etc.) will be stockpiled separately and will be segregated from clean soil and construction materials. Stockpiles will be used only when necessary and will be removed as soon as practicable. While stockpiles are in place, they will be inspected daily, and before and after every storm event. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on, at minimum, double layers of 8-mil minimum sheeting (or equivalent thickness of sheeting), will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped sheeting will be promptly replaced.

All stockpile activities will be compliant with applicable laws and regulations. Soil stockpile areas will be appropriately graded to control run-off in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Stockpiles of excavated soils and other materials shall be located at least of 50 feet from the property boundaries, where possible. Hay bales or equivalent will surround soil stockpiles except for areas where access by equipment is required. Silt fencing and hay bales will be used as needed near catch basins, surface waters and other discharge points.

1.3 Characterization of Excavated Materials

Soil/fill or other excavated media that is transported off-Site for disposal will be sampled in a manner required by the receiving facility, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Soils proposed for reuse on-Site will be managed as defined in this plan.

1.4 Materials Excavation, Load-Out and Departure

The PE overseeing the remedial action will:

- supervise staff that oversee remedial work and the excavation and load-out of excavated material;
- ensure that there is a party responsible for the safe execution of invasive and other work performed under this work plan;
- ensure that Site development activities and development-related grading cuts will not interfere with, or otherwise impair or compromise the remedial activities proposed in this RAWP;
- ensure that the presence of utilities and easements on the Site has been investigated and that any identified risks from work proposed under this plan are properly addressed by appropriate parties;
- ensure that all loaded outbound trucks are inspected and cleaned if necessary before leaving the Site;
- ensure that all egress points for truck and equipment transport from the Site will be kept clean of Site-derived materials during Site remediation.

Locations where vehicles exit the Site shall be inspected daily for evidence of soil tracking off premises. Cleaning of the adjacent streets will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to Site-derived materials. Open and uncontrolled mechanical processing of historical fill and contaminated soil on-Site will not be performed without prior OER approval.

1.5 Off-Site Materials Transport

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will comply with all applicable materials transportation requirements (including appropriate covering, manifests, and placards) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including use of licensed haulers in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 364. If loads contain wet material capable of causing leakage from trucks, truck liners will be used. Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site, when possible in order to minimize off Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be minimized.

1.6 Materials Disposal Off-Site

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE for each disposal destination used in this project to document that the disposal of regulated material exported from the Site conforms with applicable laws and regulations: (1) a letter from the PE or Applicant to each disposal facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed is material generated at an environmental remediation Site in New York under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE

or Applicant. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported; and (2) a letter from each disposal facility stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (1, above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the RAR.

The RAR will include an itemized account of the destination of all material removed from the Site during this remedial action. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include records and approvals for receipt of the material. This information will be presented in the RAR.

Impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility).

Waste characterization will be performed for off-Site disposal in a manner required by the receiving facility and in conformance with its applicable permits. Waste characterization sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be reported in the RAR. A manifest system for off-site transportation of exported materials will be employed. Manifest information will be reported in the RAR. Hazardous wastes derived from on-Site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

If disposal of soil/fill from this Site is proposed for unregulated disposal (i.e., clean soil removed for development purposes), including transport to a Part 360-16 Registration Facility, a formal request will be made for approval by OER with an associated plan compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360-16. This request and plan will include the location, volume and a description of the material to be recycled, including verification that the material is not impacted by site uses and that the material complies with receipt requirements for recycling under 6NYCRR Part 360. This material will be appropriately handled on-site to prevent mixing with impacted material.

1.7 Materials Reuse On-Site

Soil and fill that is derived from the property that meets the 6NYCRR Part 375 Restricted Commercial Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCO) established in this plan may be reused on-Site. The SCOs for on-site reuse are listed in the RAWP. "Reuse on-Site" means material that is excavated during the remedy or development, does not leave the property, and is relocated

within the same property and on comparable soil/fill material, and addressed pursuant to Engineering Controls. The PE will ensure that reused materials are segregated from other materials to be exported from the Site and that procedures defined for material reuse in this RAWP are followed.

Organic matter (wood, roots, stumps, etc.) or other waste derived from clearing and grubbing of the Site will not be buried on site. Soil or fill excavated from the Site for grading or other purposes will not be reused within a cover soil layer or within landscaping berms unless it meets SCOs.

1.8 Demarcation

After completion of hotspot removal, if encountered, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods:

1. Placement of a demarcation layer - The demarcation layer will consist of geosynthetic fencing or equivalent material to be placed on the surface of residual soil/fill to provide an observable reference layer. A description or map of the approximate depth of the demarcation layer will be provided in the RAR
2. A land survey of the top elevation of residual soil/fill before the placement of cover soils, pavement and associated sub-soils, or other materials or structures
3. All materials beneath the approved cover will be considered impacted and subject to site management after the remedy is complete.

Demarcation may be established by one or any combination of these three methods. As appropriate, a map showing the method of demarcation for the Site and all associated documentation will be presented in the RAR. This demarcation will constitute the top of the site management horizon.

1.9 Import of Backfill Soil from Off-Site Sources

This Section presents the requirements for imported fill materials to be used below the cover layer and within the clean soil cover layer. All imported soils will meet OER-approved backfill and cover soil quality objectives for this Site. The backfill and cover soil quality objectives are listed in the RAWP.

A process will be established to evaluate sources of backfill and cover soil to be imported to the Site, and will include an examination of source location, current and historical use(s), and any applicable documentation. Material from industrial sites, spill sites, environmental remediation

sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site without written approval from OER.

All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE and will be in compliance with provisions in this RAWP. The RAR will report the source of the fill, evidence that an inspection was performed on the source, chemical sampling results, frequency of testing, and a Site map indicating the locations where backfill or soil cover was placed.

Source Screening and Testing

Inspection of imported fill material will include visual, olfactory and PID screening for evidence of contamination. Materials imported to the Site will be subject to inspection, as follows:

- Trucks with imported fill material will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and will enter the Site at designated locations;
- The PE is responsible to ensure that every truck load of imported material is inspected for evidence of contamination; and
- Fill material will be free of solid waste including debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

Composite samples of imported material will be collected at a frequency of one sample for every 500 cubic yards of material and each will be analyzed for 6 NYCRR Part 375 VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and metals. Results will be submitted to OER for review/approval prior to importation. Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the RAR. A PE is responsible to ensure that the facility is compliant with 6 NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities and virgin gravel will not require additional testing, unless required by NYSDEC under its terms for operation of the facility. RCA imported to the Site must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA material is not acceptable for, and will not be used as cover material.

1.10 Fluids Management

All liquids to be removed from the Site, including dewatering fluids will be handled, transported and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Liquids discharged into the New York City sewer system will receive prior approval by NYC DEP. The NYC DEP regulates discharges to the New York City sewers under Title 15, Rules of the City of New York Chapter 19. Discharge to the New York City sewer system will require an authorization and sampling

data demonstrating that the groundwater meets the City's discharge criteria. The dewatering fluid will be pretreated as necessary to meet the NYC DEP discharge criteria. If discharge to the City sewer system is not appropriate, the dewatering fluids will be managed by transportation and disposal at an off-Site treatment facility.

Discharge of water generated during remedial construction to surface waters (i.e. a stream or river) is prohibited without a SPDES permit issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

1.11 Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Applicable laws and regulations pertaining to stormwater pollution prevention will be addressed during the remedial program. If necessary, erosion and sediment control measures identified in this RAWP (silt fences and barriers, and hay bale checks) will be installed around the perimeter of the remedial construction area and inspected once a week and after every storm event to ensure that they are operating appropriately. Discharge locations will be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receptors. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. All necessary repairs shall be made immediately. Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the barrier and hay bale check functional. Undercutting or erosion of the silt fence anchor will be repaired immediately with appropriate backfill materials. Manufacturer's recommendations will be followed for replacing silt fencing damaged due to weathering.

1.12 Contingency Plan

This contingency plan is developed for the remedial construction to address the discovery of unknown structures or contaminated media during excavation. Identification of unknown contamination source areas during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated to OER's Project Manager. Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYS DEC Spill Hotline. These findings will be included in the daily report. If previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during on-Site remedial excavation or development-related excavation, sampling will be performed on contaminated source material and surrounding soils and reported to OER. Chemical analytical testing will be performed for Full List volatiles and semi-volatiles, pesticides/PCBs, and TAL metals, as appropriate. Additional remedial measures, if required, will be determined by the PE in coordination with the OER.

1.13 Odor, Dust and Nuisance Control

Odor Control

Necessary means will be strictly employed to prevent on- and off-site odor nuisances. At a minimum, procedures to control odor, where required, will include: (a) limiting the area of open excavations; (b) shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers; and (c) use of foams to cover exposed odorous soils, including strong petroleum odors in the event that a petroleum spill is unearthed. If odors develop and cannot otherwise be controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (d) direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-Site disposal; and (e) use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems.

This odor control plan is capable of controlling emissions of nuisance odors. If nuisance odors are identified, work will be halted and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. OER will be notified of all odor complaint events. Implementation of all odor controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE's certifying the RAR.

Dust Control

Dust management during invasive on-Site work will include, as required:

- Use of a dedicated water spray methodology for roads, excavation areas and stockpiles.
- Use of properly anchored tarps to cover stockpiles.
- Exercise extra care during dry and high-wind periods.
- Use of gravel or recycled concrete aggregate on egress and other roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.

This dust control plan is capable of controlling emissions of dust. If nuisance dust emissions are identified, work will be halted and the source of dusts will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance dust emissions have been abated. OER will be notified of all dust complaint events. Implementation of all dust controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE's responsible for certifying the Remedial Closure Report.

1.14 Import of Clean Cover

Any landscaped areas created during redevelopment not covered by building structures or pavement will be constructed of 2 feet of clean fill/top soil (not anticipated). All imported soil will be uncontaminated, clean soil that meets the SCOs.

The imported uncontaminated, clean soil cover will be from an approved source/facility and will be evaluated by the PE to ensure:

1) That the material is properly maintained at the source and will not be comingled with any other material prior to importing and grading the clean soil material at the Site;
2) That the material does not include any solid waste, including construction and demolition material, as it's prohibited;
3) That screening for evidence of contamination by visual, olfactory and PID soil screening practices prior to testing at the source as well as upon importing to the Site for grading is completed; and
4) That a maximum five-part composite sample will be collected from the segregated stockpile at the source at a minimum frequency of one sample per 500 cubic yards and analyzed for the following 6 NYCRR Part 375 parameters:
    - VOCs by EPA Method 8260C (rev. 2006)
    - SVOCs by EPA Method 8270D (rev. 2007)
    - Pesticides by EPA Method 8081B (rev. 2000)
    - PCBs by EPA Method 8082A (rev. 2000)
    - TAL Metals by EPA Method 6010C (rev. 2007)

Upon receipt of the segregated stockpile analytical results (collected at the source), a Clean Soil Sampling Report will be submitted to OER for review/approval prior to importing. The report will include the following:

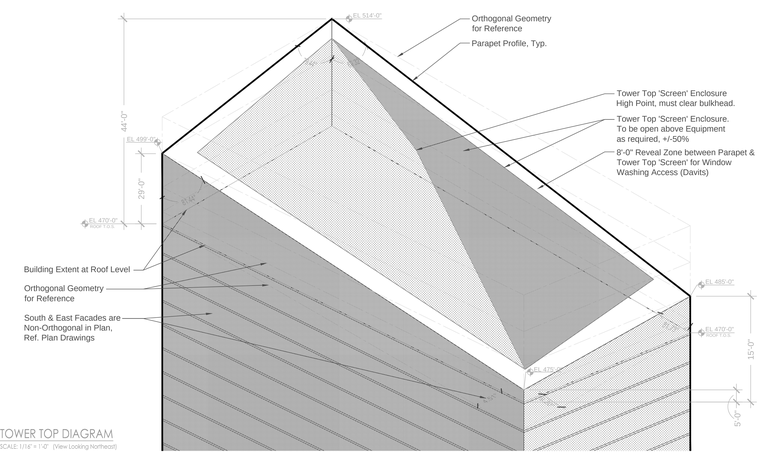
1) Summary of number of samples collected and analyzed, tabulated data and comparison to the selected Site Use SCOs;
2) Analytical data sheets and chain of custody documentation;
3) Summary of the quantity;
4) Photographs from the segregated stockpile at the source with sample point locations identified;
5) An affidavit from the source/facility on company letterhead stating that the segregated stockpile has been properly maintained at the source and complies with the requirements listed above; and
6) A copy of source/facility NYSDEC permit.

Upon importing and grading the OER approved clean soil cover, the following documentation will be presented in the RAR:

1. Copies of purchase invoices;
2. Truck transportation slips from the source to the Site;
3. Confirmation of OER-approved clean soil cover material imported and graded at the site on top of highly visible demarcation barrier;

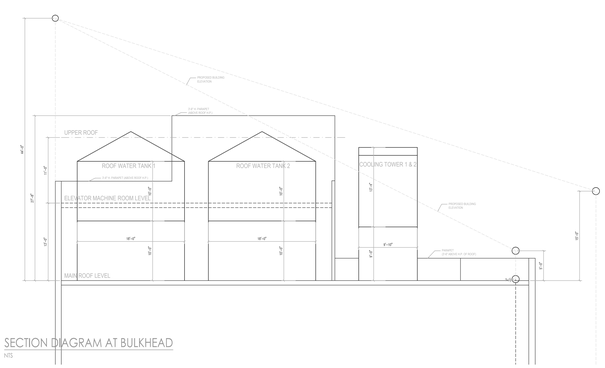
4. Site plan depicting all areas where the OER approved clean soil cover has been placed; and
5. Photographs documenting the importing and grading of the OER approved clean soil cover across the site with the underlying highly visible demarcation barrier (i.e. orange geo-synthetic material or equivalent).

APPENDIX 2
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



TOWER TOP DIAGRAM

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0" (View Looking Northeast)



SECTION DIAGRAM AT BULKHEAD

NTS

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1220
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

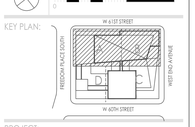
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No.	Date:	Revision:
	06/06/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	95% CD SET
	09/16/2011	50% CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW:

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

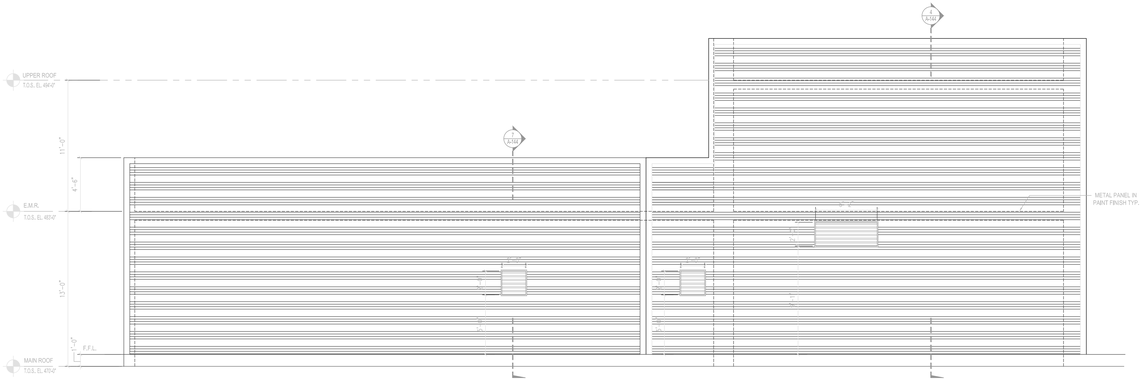
DRAWING TITLE:

SCREEN ROOF
SCREEN AND DETAILS

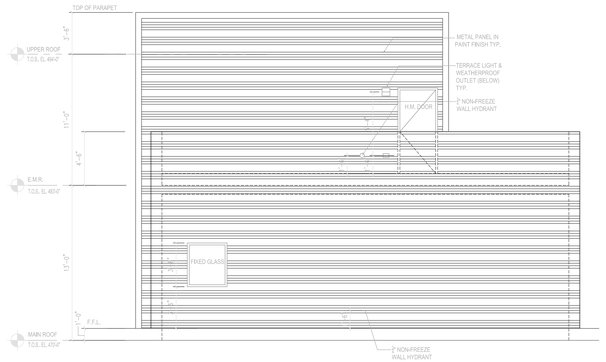
SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No:	2011-01
DRAWN BY:	RL
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A145.00
CADD FILE No:	

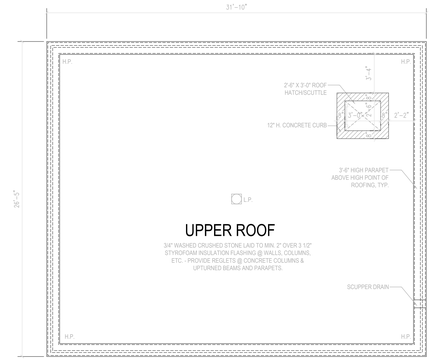
54 x 36



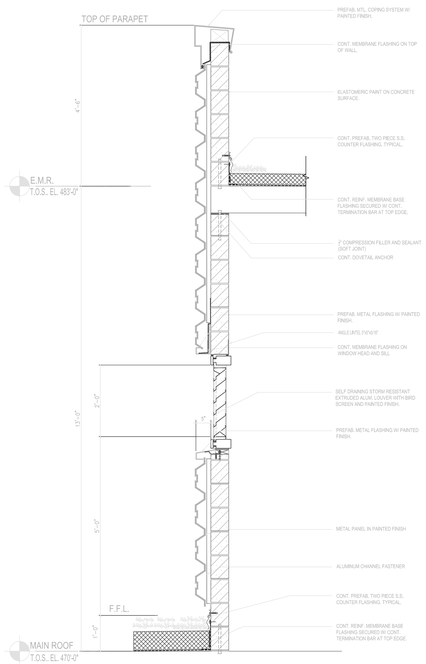
3 BULKHEAD SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



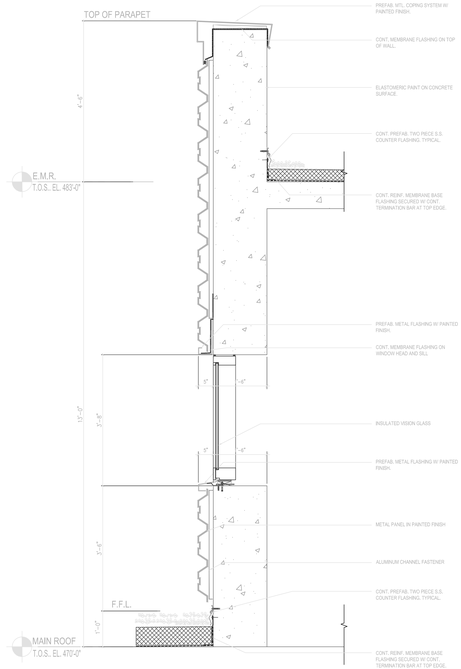
2 BULKHEAD EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



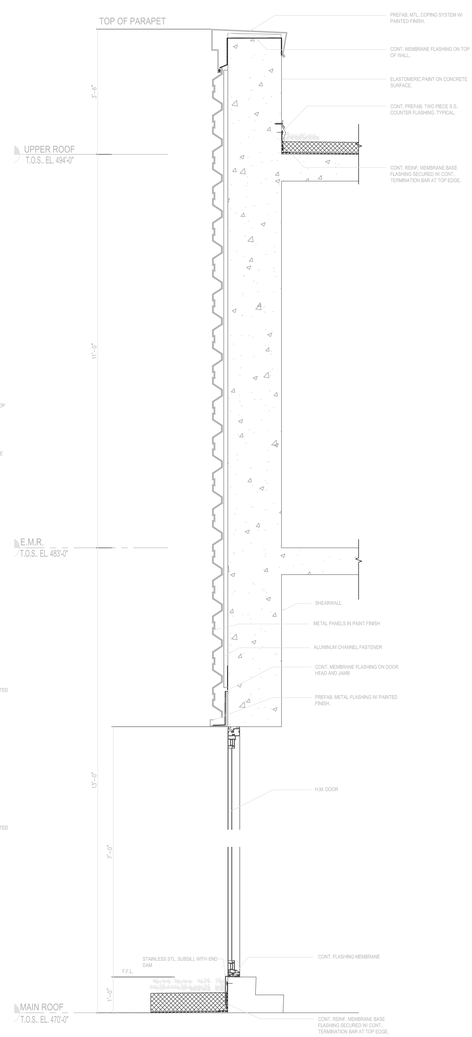
1 UPPER ROOF
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



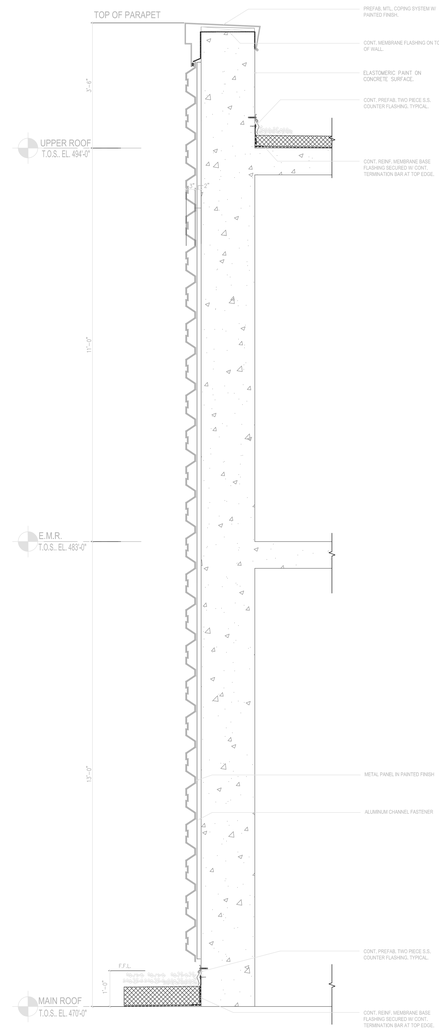
7 WALL SECTION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



6 WALL SECTION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



5 WALL SECTION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



4 WALL SECTION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

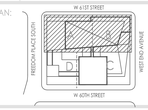
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No.	Date:	Revision:
	06/06/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	95% CD SET
	09/15/2011	50% CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ORIENTATION

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
UPPER ROOF, BULKHEAD AND SECTIONS

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A144.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36

MAX. HEIGHT
528.46'

OPEN TO BELOW

OPEN TO BELOW

OPEN TO BELOW

OPEN TO BELOW

ELEVATOR
MACHINE ROOM
MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY: 3

ROOF
3/4" WASHED CRUSHED STONE LAID TO MIN. 2" OVER 3 1/2" STYROFOAM INSULATION FLASHING @ WALLS, COLUMNS, ETC. - PROVIDE REGLETS @ CONCRETE COLUMNS & UPTURNED BEAMS AND PARAPETS.

DRAINS LOCATED PER PLUMBING DRAWINGS
SEE PLUMBING DRAWINGS FOR DRAINS/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, TYP ON ALL DRAINS

"IRMA ROOF" 2" THICK CONCRETE PAVERS ON PEDESTALS / SHIMS ON 3 1/2" THICK STYROFOAM INSULATION ON MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING TYP.

PITCHED ROOF

MAX. HEIGHT
471.33'

MAX. HEIGHT
470.22'

2 BULKHEAD NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

3 BULKHEAD WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

HEIGHT DIAGRAM

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No.	Date	Revision
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/05/2011	SDS CD SET
	09/15/2011	SDS CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:

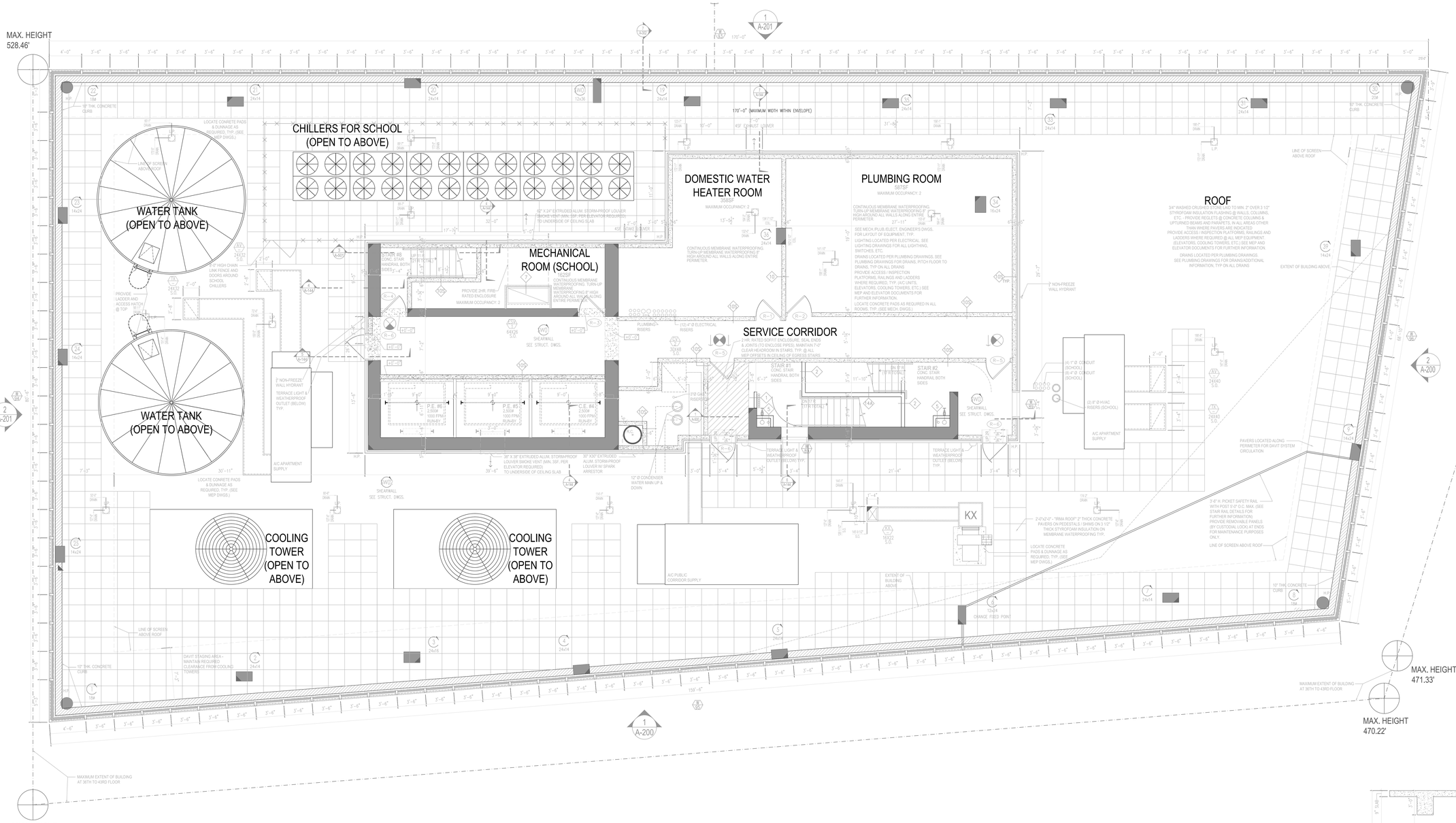
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

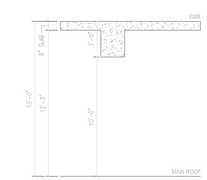
DRAWING TITLE:
EMR, BULKHEAD
AND DETAILS

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

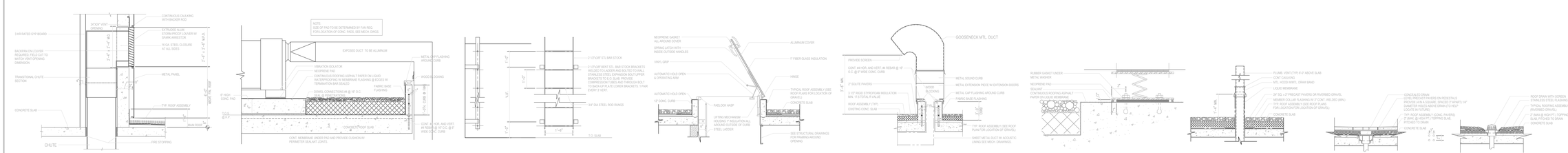
DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: BL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A143.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36





HEIGHT DIAGRAM



RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.1888
F.646.487.5501

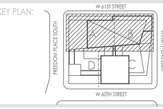
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No:	Date:	Revision:
	04/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	85% CD SET
	09/15/2011	50% CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW:

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
MAIN ROOF, BULKHEAD AND DETAILS

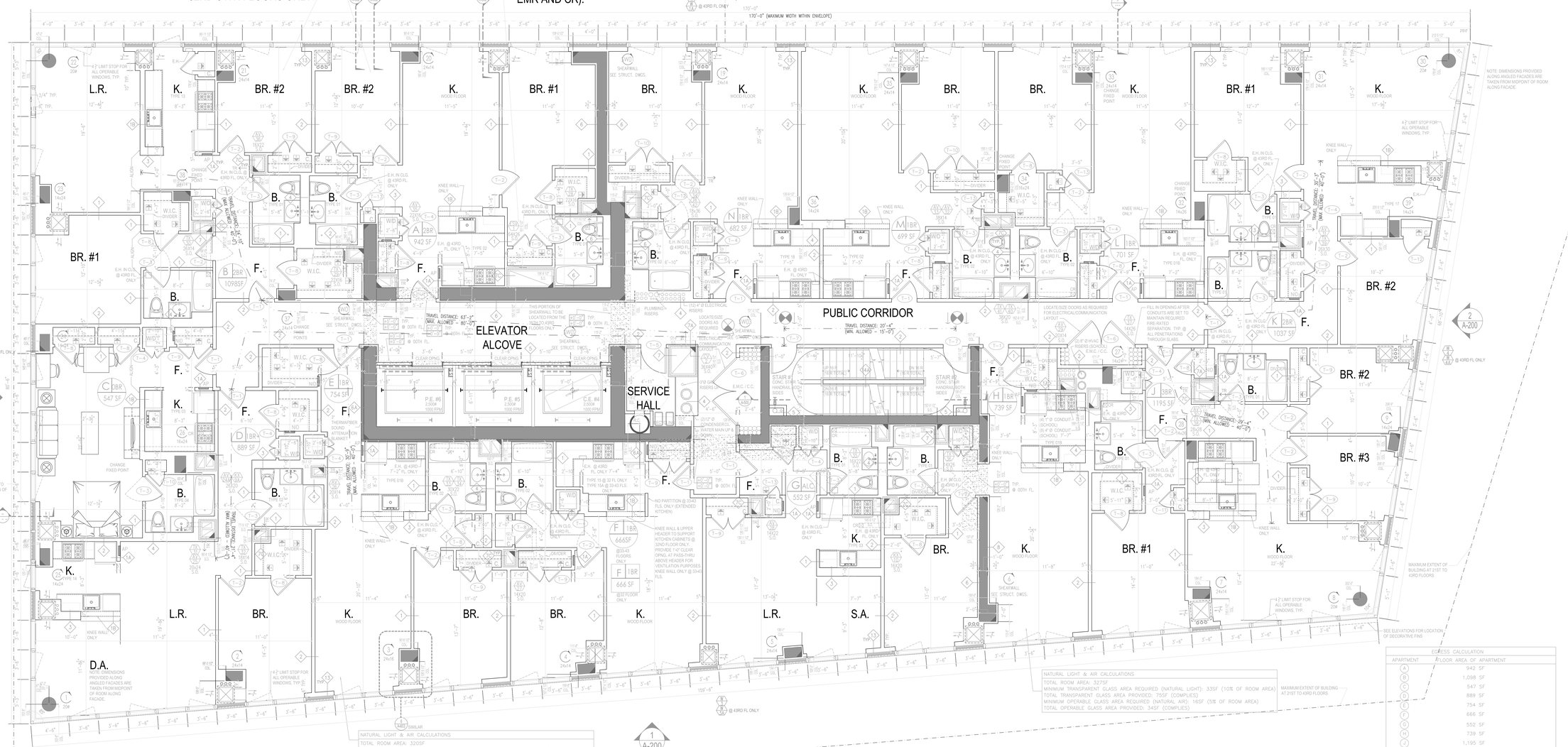
SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-23
DRAWN BY: IK
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A142.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36

NOTE: REFER TO 21-31 FLOOR PLAN FOR APARTMENTS A & B @ 32ND-34TH FLOORS ONLY.

NOTE: REFER TO PART PLANS FOR ELEVATOR LAYOUT AT 32ND-34TH FLOORS (RUN-BY EMR AND CR).



NATURAL LIGHT & AIR CALCULATIONS
TOTAL ROOM AREA: 327SF
MINIMUM TRANSPARENT GLASS AREA REQUIRED (NATURAL LIGHT): 33SF (10% OF ROOM AREA)
TOTAL TRANSPARENT GLASS AREA PROVIDED: 75SF (COMPLIES)
MINIMUM OPERABLE GLASS AREA REQUIRED (NATURAL AIR): 16SF (5% OF ROOM AREA)
TOTAL OPERABLE GLASS AREA PROVIDED: 34SF (COMPLIES)

NATURAL LIGHT & AIR CALCULATIONS
TOTAL ROOM AREA: 320SF
MINIMUM TRANSPARENT GLASS AREA REQUIRED (NATURAL LIGHT): 32SF (10% OF ROOM AREA)
TOTAL TRANSPARENT GLASS AREA PROVIDED: 49SF (COMPLIES)
MINIMUM OPERABLE GLASS AREA REQUIRED (NATURAL AIR): 16SF (5% OF ROOM AREA)
TOTAL OPERABLE GLASS AREA PROVIDED: 17SF (COMPLIES)

EGRESS CALCULATION

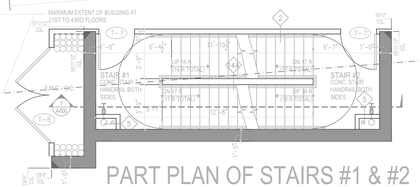
APARTMENT	FLOOR AREA OF APARTMENT
A	942 SF
B	1,098 SF
C	547 SF
D	889 SF
E	754 SF
F	666 SF
G	552 SF
H	739 SF
J	1,195 SF
K	1,037 SF
L	701 SF
M	699 SF
N	682 SF

TOTAL APARTMENT AREA: 10,501 SF

10,501SF / 200 = 53 TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER FLOOR
MINIMUM STAIR WIDTH CAPACITY: 53 X .3" = 16" (MIN. 44")
WIDTH OF STAIR #1: 44"
WIDTH OF STAIR #2: 44"
TOTAL WIDTH OF STAIRS: 88", COMPLIES

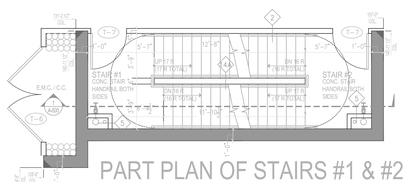
MIN. # OF STAIRS REQUIRED: 2
OF STAIRS PROVIDED: 2, COMPLIES

MINIMUM CORRIDOR WIDTH CAPACITY: 53 X .2" = 11" (MIN. 44")
WIDTH OF PUBLIC CORRIDOR: 60", COMPLIES



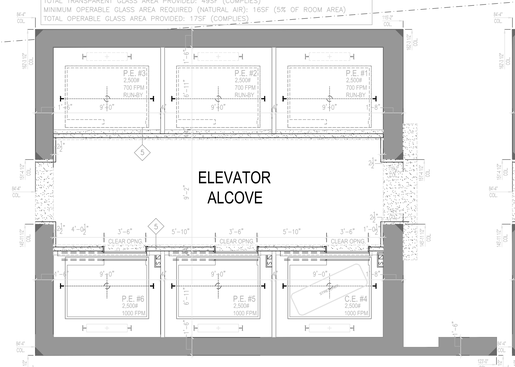
PART PLAN OF STAIRS #1 & #2 @ 32ND FLOOR

2



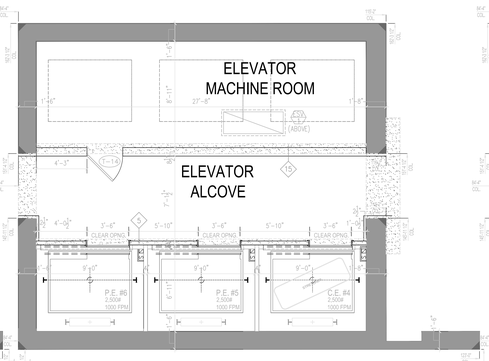
PART PLAN OF STAIRS #1 & #2 @ 43RD FLOOR

3



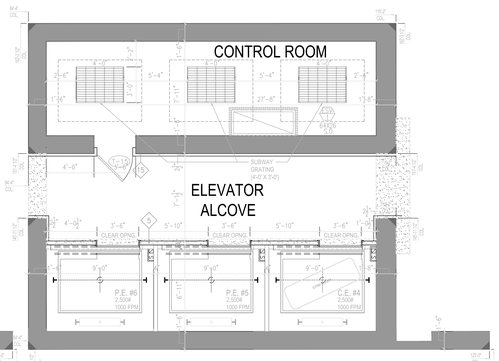
PART PLAN OF ELEVATOR CORE @ 32ND FLOOR (LOW-RISE RUN-BY)

4



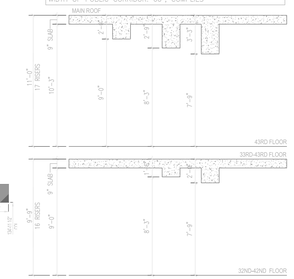
PART PLAN OF ELEVATOR CORE @ 33RD FLOOR (LOW-RISE EMR)

5



PART PLAN OF ELEVATOR CORE @ 34TH FLOOR (LOW-RISE CR)

6



HEIGHT DIAGRAM

10 STORY PORTION OF 43 FLOOR TOTAL 132 APTS TOTAL

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

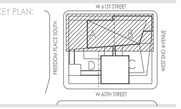
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No:	Date:	Revision:
	04/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	90% CD SD
	09/15/2011	50% CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



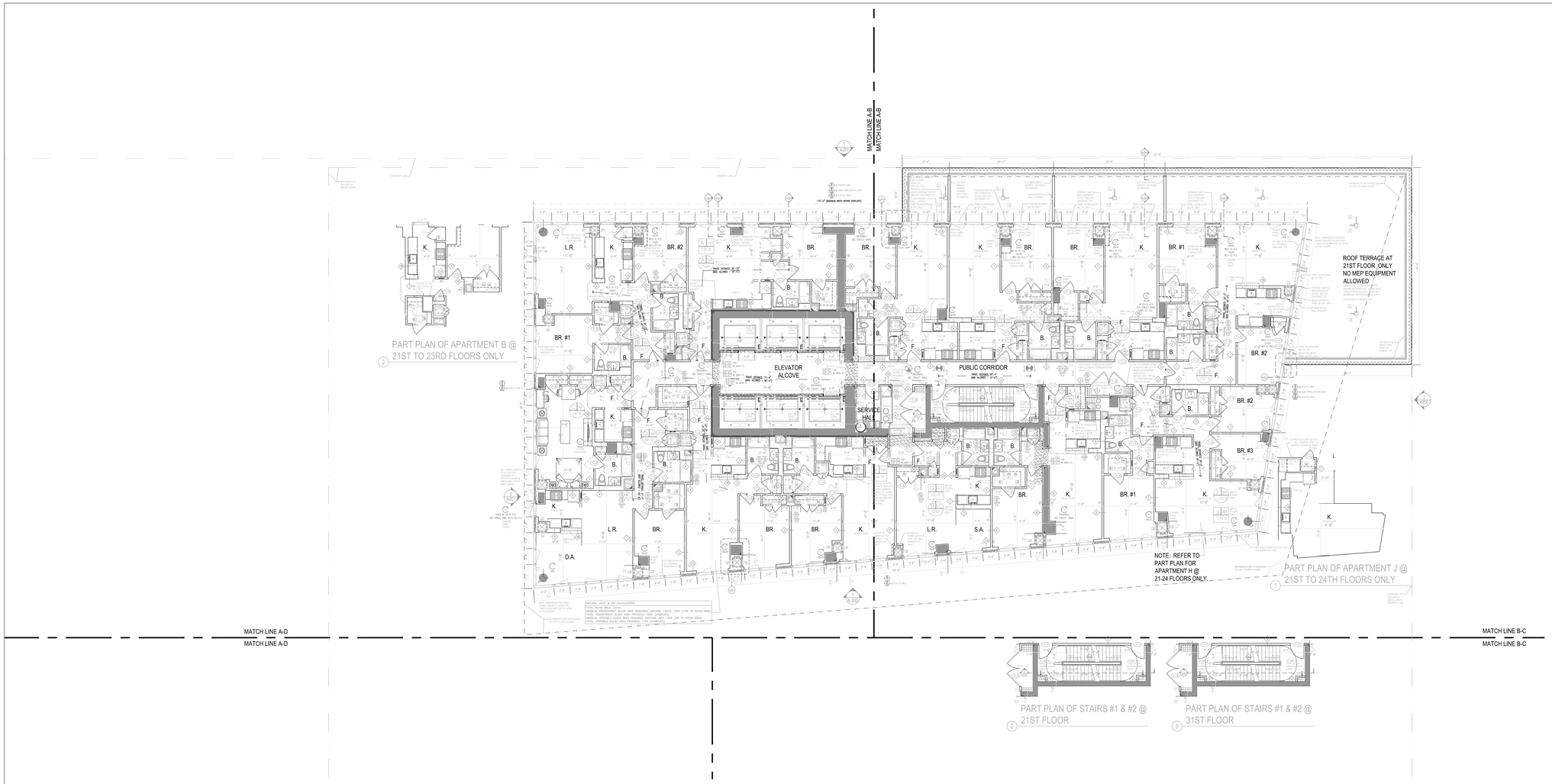
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
32ND TO 43RD FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No: A141.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36



FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN,
SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC
INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T: 212.262.1225
F: 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T: 212.979.8400
F: 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T:212.687.9888
F:646.487.5501

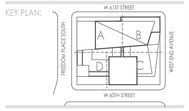
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T:212.532.9600

Rev:	Date:	Revision:
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	50% CD SET
	09/13/2011	50% CD
	07/13/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW:

Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



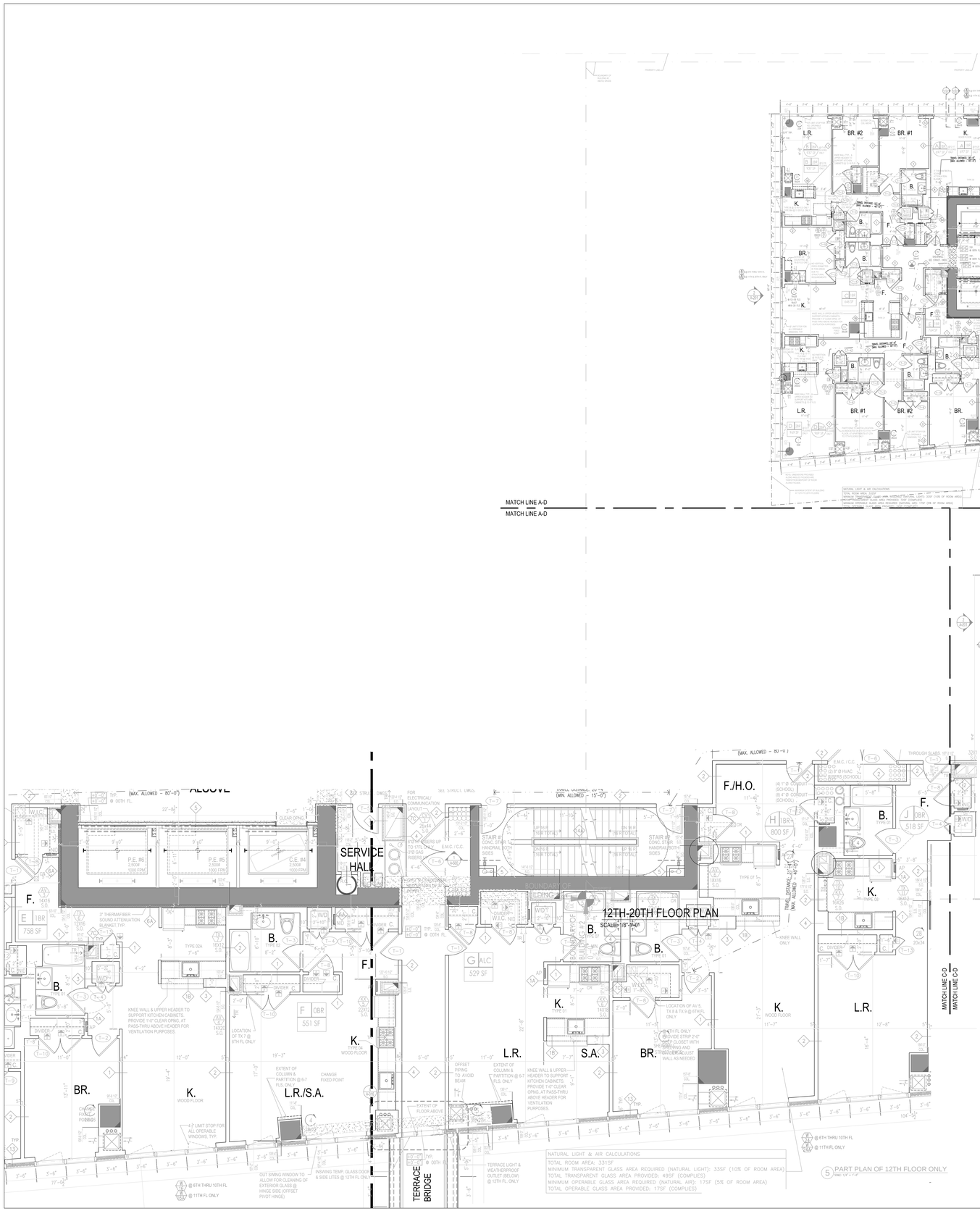
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
21ST TO 31ST FLOOR PLAN

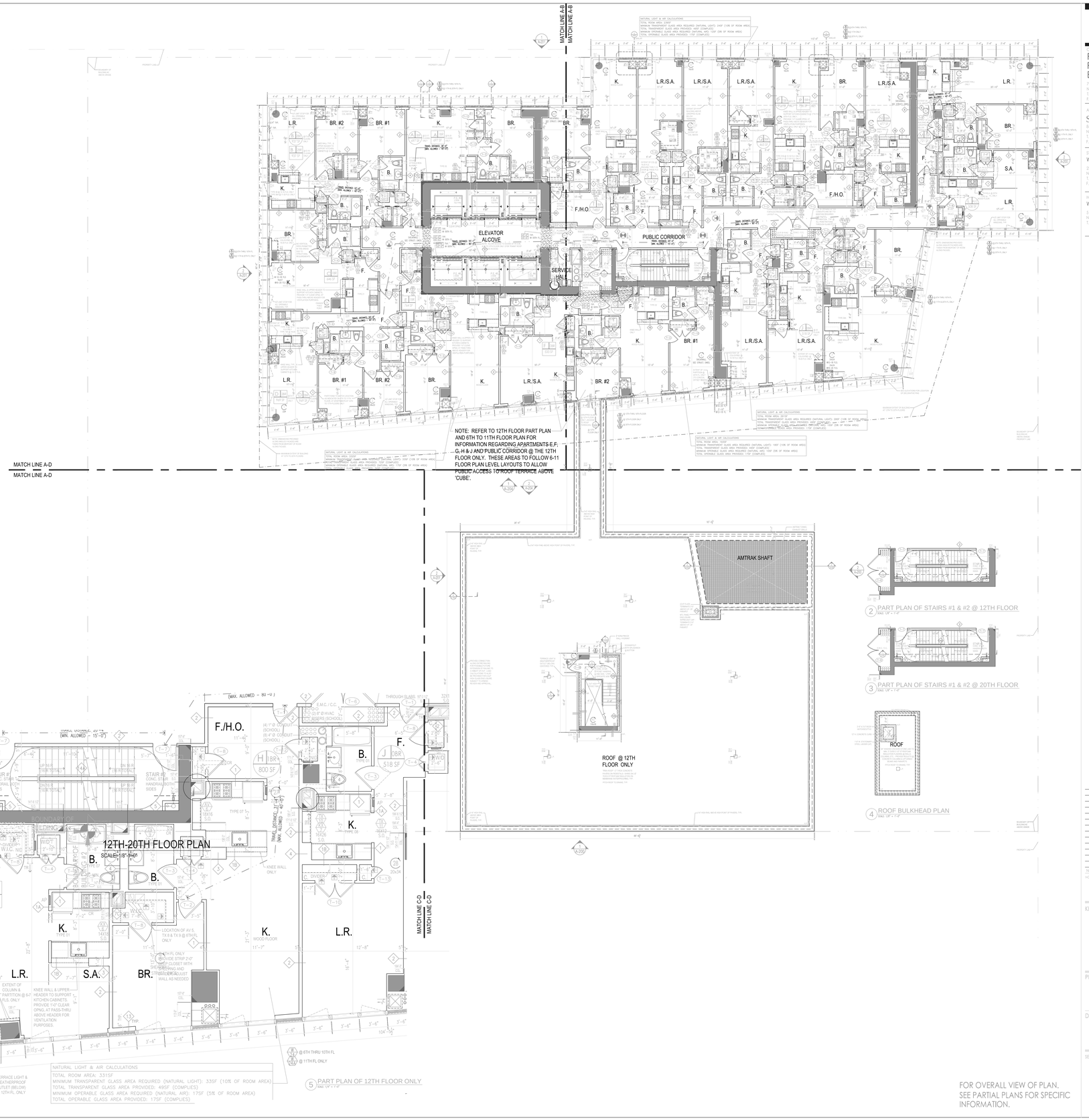
SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: 2011 - 13, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-23
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A138.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36



5 PART PLAN OF 12TH FLOOR ONLY
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 PART PLAN OF STAIRS #1 & #2 @ 12TH FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

3 PART PLAN OF STAIRS #1 & #2 @ 20TH FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

4 ROOF BULKHEAD PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN. SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

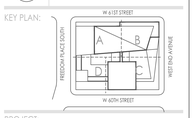
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No.	Date	Revision
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/06/2011	DPR CO SET
	09/15/2011	DPR CO
	07/18/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW

Scale: AS NOTED

KEY PLAN:



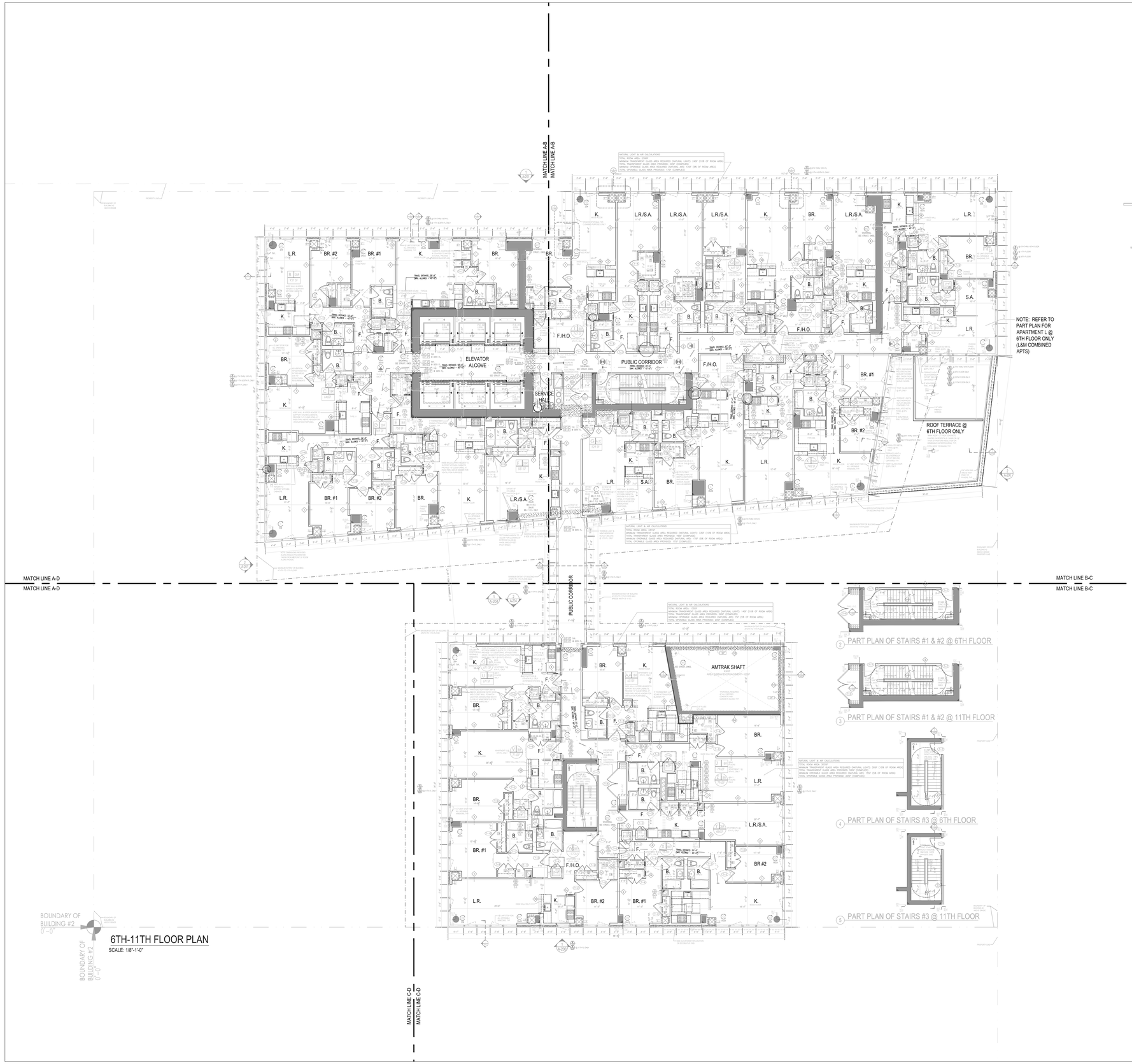
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
12TH TO 20TH FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No:	2011-21
DRAWN BY:	RL
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A134.00
CADD FILE No:	

54 x 36



FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN. SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.7888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO EDGE OF PARTITIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. SEE DRAWING A-001 FOR GENERAL NOTES & ABBREVIATIONS
3. SEE DRAWING A-601 FOR PARTITION SCHEDULE
4. SEE DRAWING A-602 FOR FINISH SCHEDULE
5. SEE DRAWING A-602 FOR DOOR SCHEDULE
6. SEE DRAWINGS A-605 - A-613 FOR WINDOW SCHEDULE INCLUDING WINDOW OPERATIONS
7. SEE DRAWING A-601 AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR SEISMIC REINFORCING
8. RUBBISH CHUTE SHALL BE PREFABRICATED #16 GAUGE ALUMINIZED STEEL 24" INSIDE DIAMETER. SLAB OPENING SHALL BE 2'-0" DIAMETER. CHUTE SHALL HAVE SOUND DEADENING APPLIED TO THE EXTERIOR @ THE FACTORY. CHUTE SHALL BE SUPPORTED AT EACH FLOOR IN A SUBSTANTIAL MANNER ON SOUND VIBRATION PADS AS PER MANUFACTURERS APPROVED TYP. DETAIL. PROVIDE SPRINKLER & SANITIZING UNIT AT RUBBISH CHUTE INTAKE. INTAKE HOPPER DOOR HAS B.S. & A APPROVAL 75-SB SM & M.E.A. APPROVAL 2-SB-E. NOTE: STINK CHUTE & SLAB FILL IN OPENING WITH SEMI-RIGID MINERAL FIBER
9. SEE A-SERIES DRAWINGS FOR FLOOR PLANS AND SECTIONS (ALL PENETRATIONS ARE REQUIRED TO BE FIRESTOPPED USING WALL & FLOOR CONFIGURATIONS AFTER THE INSTALLATION OF DUCTS, PIPING, CONDUIT, ETC. SLAB PENETRATIONS 2" OR GREATER SHALL BE FILLED WITH CONCRETE PATCH
10. SEE REFLECTED CEILING DRAWINGS FOR CEILING HEIGHTS AND DROPPED CEILING LOCATIONS. NOTE: PROVIDE GYP. BD. HUNG CEILING AT ALL PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL DRAWINGS.
11. G.C. TO PROVIDE ACCESS PANELS FOR P.R.V. VALVES IN PIPE CHASES AT EACH APARTMENT LOCATION.
12. PROVIDE MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING AT FLOORS & RETURN UP WALL AT ALL KITCHENS, MASTER BATHROOMS, BATHROOM & POWDER ROOMS @ OFFSET FLOORS AND WHERE OVER THESE AREAS OFFSET
13. ALL COORDINATES AT SHAFT OPENINGS ARE TO EDGE OF SLAB OPENINGS.
14. ALL OPENINGS IN MASONRY WALLS TO RECEIVE LOOSE LINTELS. ALL MASONRY OPENINGS OVER 4'-0" TO HAVE LINTELS HUNG FROM THE STRUCTURE ABOVE.
15. ■ INDICATES APARTMENT PANEL RECESSED IN 9" PARTITION. ■ INDICATES COMMUNICATION PANEL RECESSED IN 9" PARTITION.
16. ALL AREAS TO COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES.
17. CENTER ALL WALK-IN DOORS ALONG ROOM SIDE OF CLOSET WALL, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

EX

18. ◆ SP. INDICATES SPRINKLER HEAD.
19. PROVIDE VERTICAL EXPANSION JOINTS WHERE REQUIRED.
20. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR FOR LOCATIONS OF CONDUITS AND BOXES TO BE SET IN WALL.
21. SEE MECHANICAL PLANS FOR ALL OFFSETS OF DUCTS, PIPES, ETC. PROVIDE DROPPED SOFFITS & HUNG CEILINGS AS NECESSARY.
22. ALL ELEVATOR PANELS TO BE SECURED WITH WHERE REMOVABLE CABINETS WILL BE INSTALLED. (WHERE APPLICABLE)
23. FILL IN SLAB OPENING AFTER ELECTRIC AND COMMUNICATIONS CONDUITS ARE IN PLACE. SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR CONFIGURATION OF SLAB OPENING.
24. LOCATE C.J. @ DYP. 3D. PARTITIONS AND CEILING IN PUBLIC CORRIDORS WHERE THE SPAN IS GREATER THAN 30'-0" TYP. C.J.'S TO ALIGN WITH CLOSEST DOOR WITHIN 30'-0" DISTANCE. MAXIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN C.J.'S IS 30'-0" O.C. (SEE SPECS. FOR FURTHER INFO.)

MEDICINE CABINET

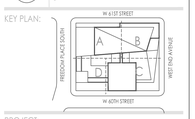
25. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS & M.E.P.'S DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS SLEEVES IN BEAMS AND SLAB. TYP.
26. CONCRETE CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR FOR LOCATIONS OF CONDUIT AND BOXES TO BE SET IN CONCRETE.
27. ↓-0.0' INDICATES HEIGHT TO UNDERSIDE OF CONCRETE BEAM
28. PROVIDE MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING AT FLOORS & RETURN UP WALL AT ALL WASHER/DRYER CLOSETS.
29. PROVIDE FOUR (4) 5" - 0 HOLES IN PAVERS DIRECTLY ABOVE ROOF DRAINS TO HELP IDENTIFY DRAIN LOCATION. TYP.
30. ALL APARTMENT ENTRY, STAIR, MECHANICAL ROOM, STORAGE ROOM, AND AMENITY SPACE DOORS TO BE 1 1/2 HOUR F.R.S.C. DOORS.
31. PROVIDE 1'-0" DEEP HEADER AT CEILING OF KITCHENS IN STUDIOS WHICH SHOW PASS-THROUGHS.
32. SEE MEP DRAWINGS FOR SMOKE DETECTOR AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR LOCATIONS, INCLUDING ALL BACK OF HOUSE AREAS, MECHANICAL ROOMS, ETC.
33. PROVIDE A RESILIENT UNDERLAYMENT (10 MM DODGE REGUPOL QTSCU OR EQUAL AT ALL FLOORS OF NON-STACKING KITCHENS, BATHROOMS, AND POWDER ROOMS.
34. PROVIDE CONTINUOUS WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE AT FLOOR AND TURN UP 9" HIGH AROUND ALL WALLS AT ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS ABOVE GRADE WHERE PLUMBING OR HVAC PIPING ARE LOCATED.
35. PROVIDE CANT STRIP AT ALL LEDGES IN ELEVATOR SHAFTS. TYP.

No.	Date	Revision
	06/30/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/06/2011	50% CD SET
	09/15/2011	50% CD
	03/13/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH - ARROW

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

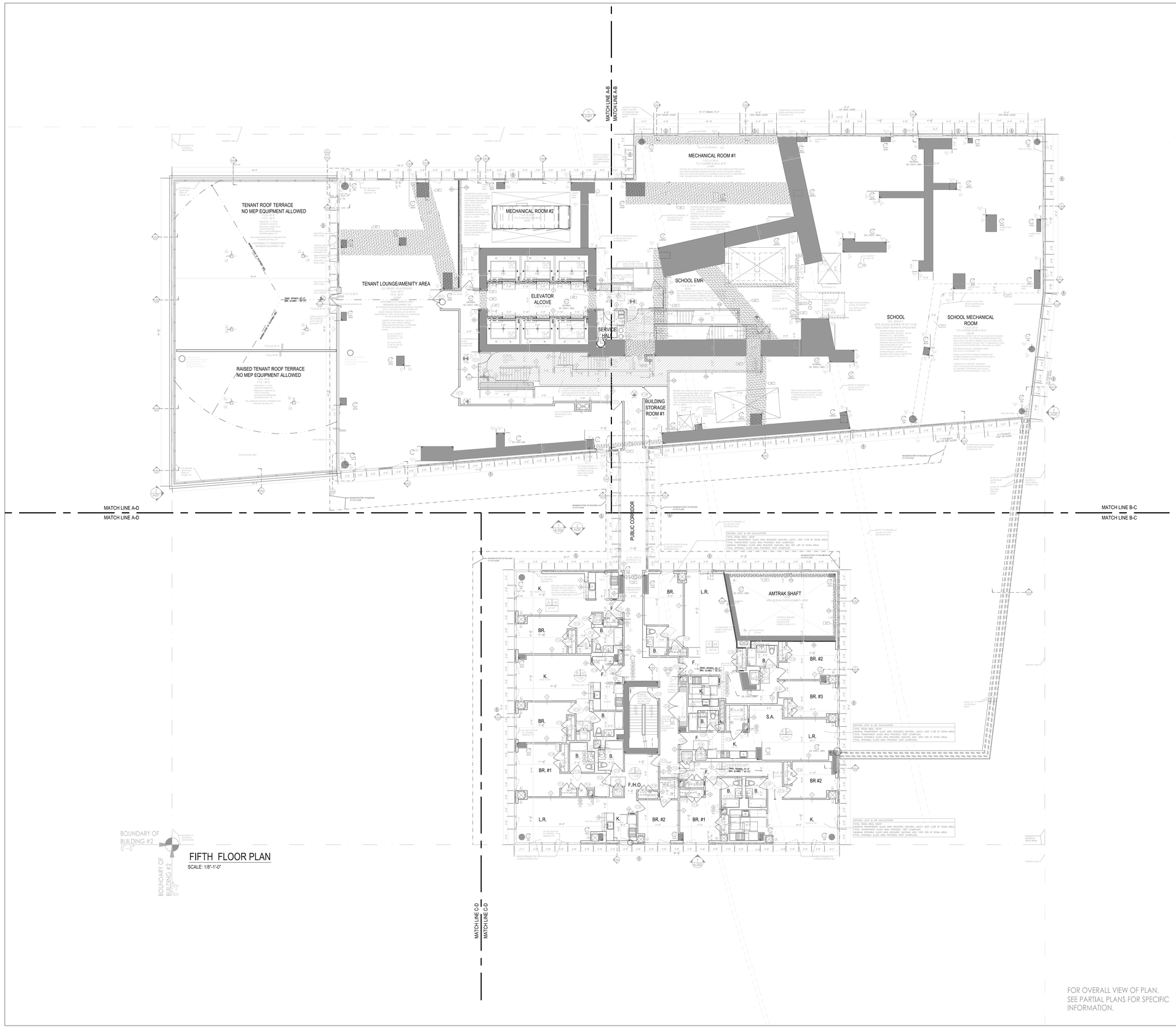
DRAWING TITLE:

6TH TO 11TH FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

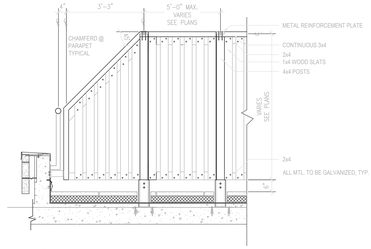
DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A130.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36

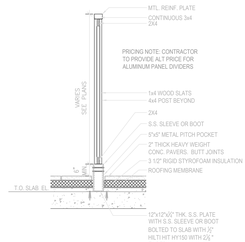


FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

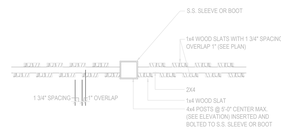
SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"



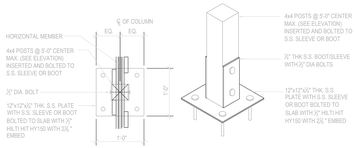
1 TERRACE DIVIDER
1/2" = 1'-0"



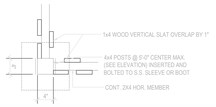
2 SECTION: TERRACE DIVIDER
1/2" = 1'-0"



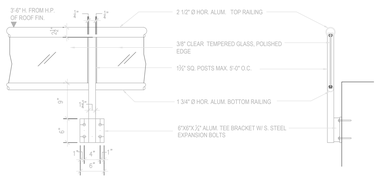
3 PLAN: TERRACE DIVIDER
1" = 1'-0" (PROVIDE ELECTRICAL CONDUIT WHERE REQUIRED)



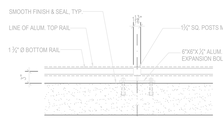
4 PLAN: POST ANCHOR TO SLAB
1" = 1'-0"



4A PLAN: CORNER CONDITION
1" = 1'-0"



5 TYPICAL RAILING ELEVATION & SECTION
1" = 1'-0"



6 TYPICAL RAILING PLAN SECTION
1" = 1'-0"

FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN.
SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC
INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1220
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.7888
F.646.487.5501

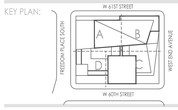
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No.	Date	Revision
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/06/2011	50% CD SET
	09/15/2011	50% CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW:

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

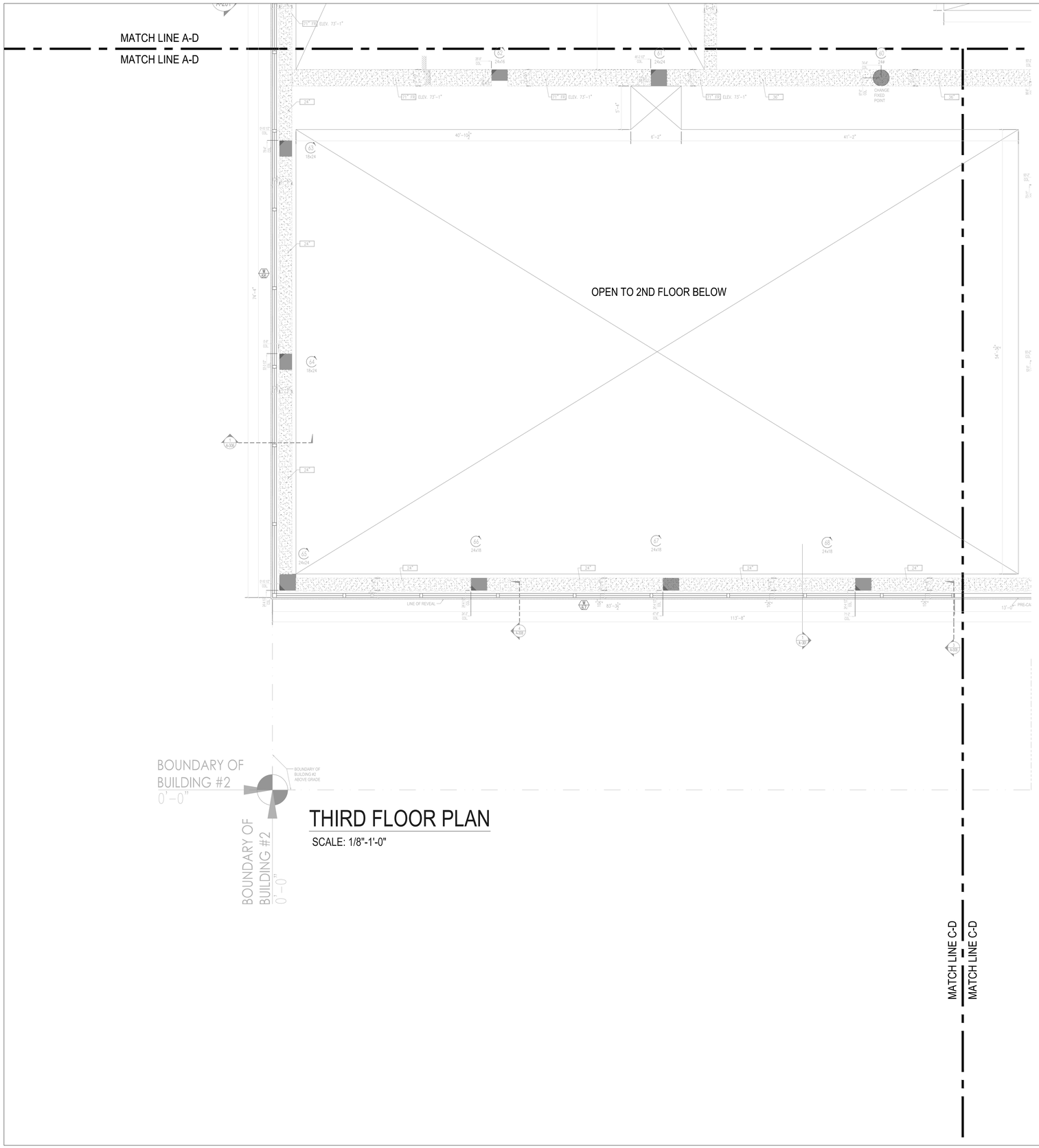
DRAWING TITLE:

5TH FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No:	2011-21
DRAWN BY:	RL
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A126.00
CADD FILE No:	

34 x 36



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1020
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

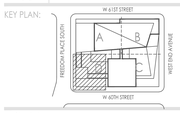
No.	Date	Description
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/28/2011	SITE CD SET
	09/15/2011	DDS CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

No. | Date | Description

NORTH HARDIN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



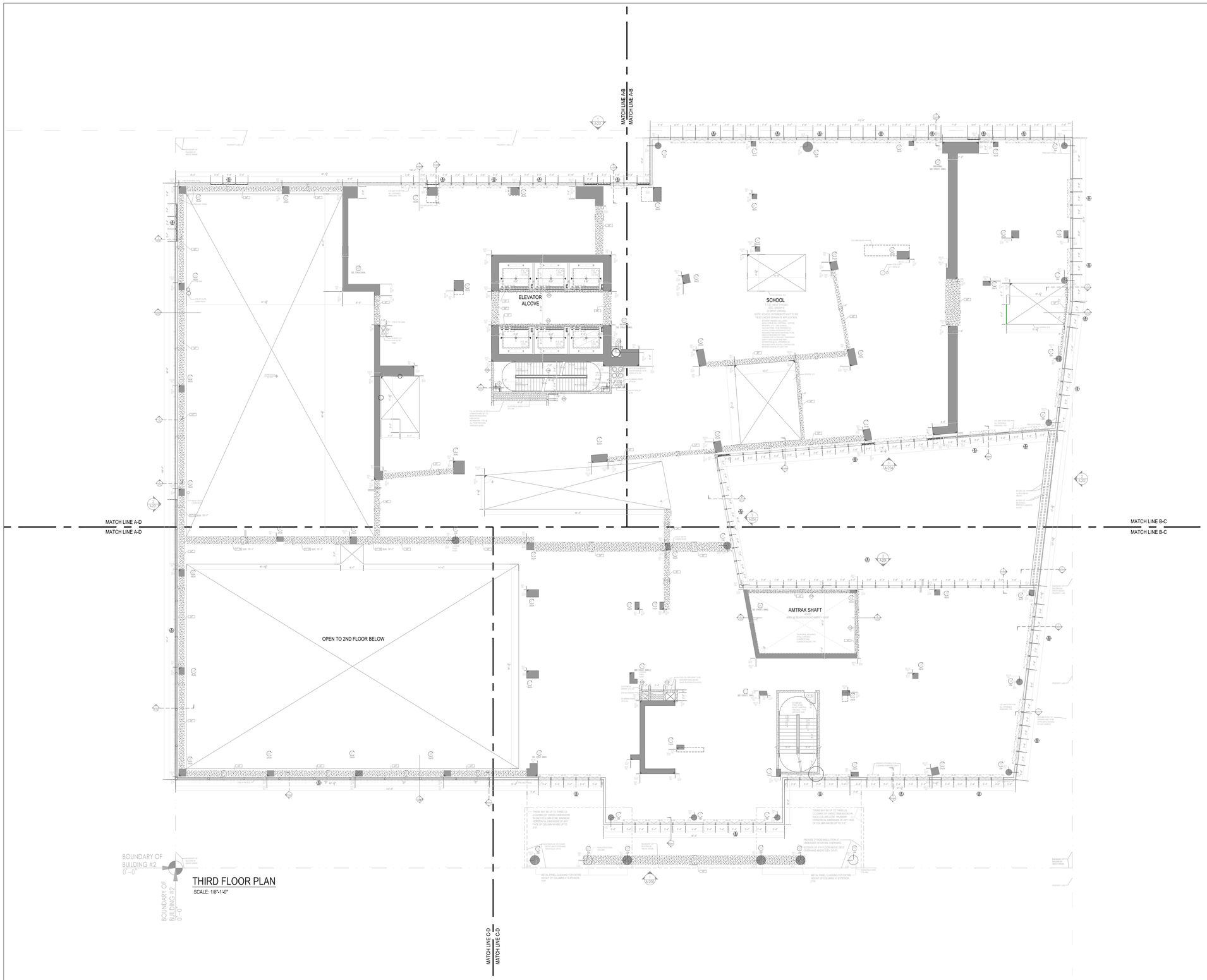
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
PARTIAL PLAN - D
3RD FLOOR

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A120.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"

FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN.
SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.7225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No:	Date:	Revision:
	06/04/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	ISSUE CO SET
	09/15/2011	DOB CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH:

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:

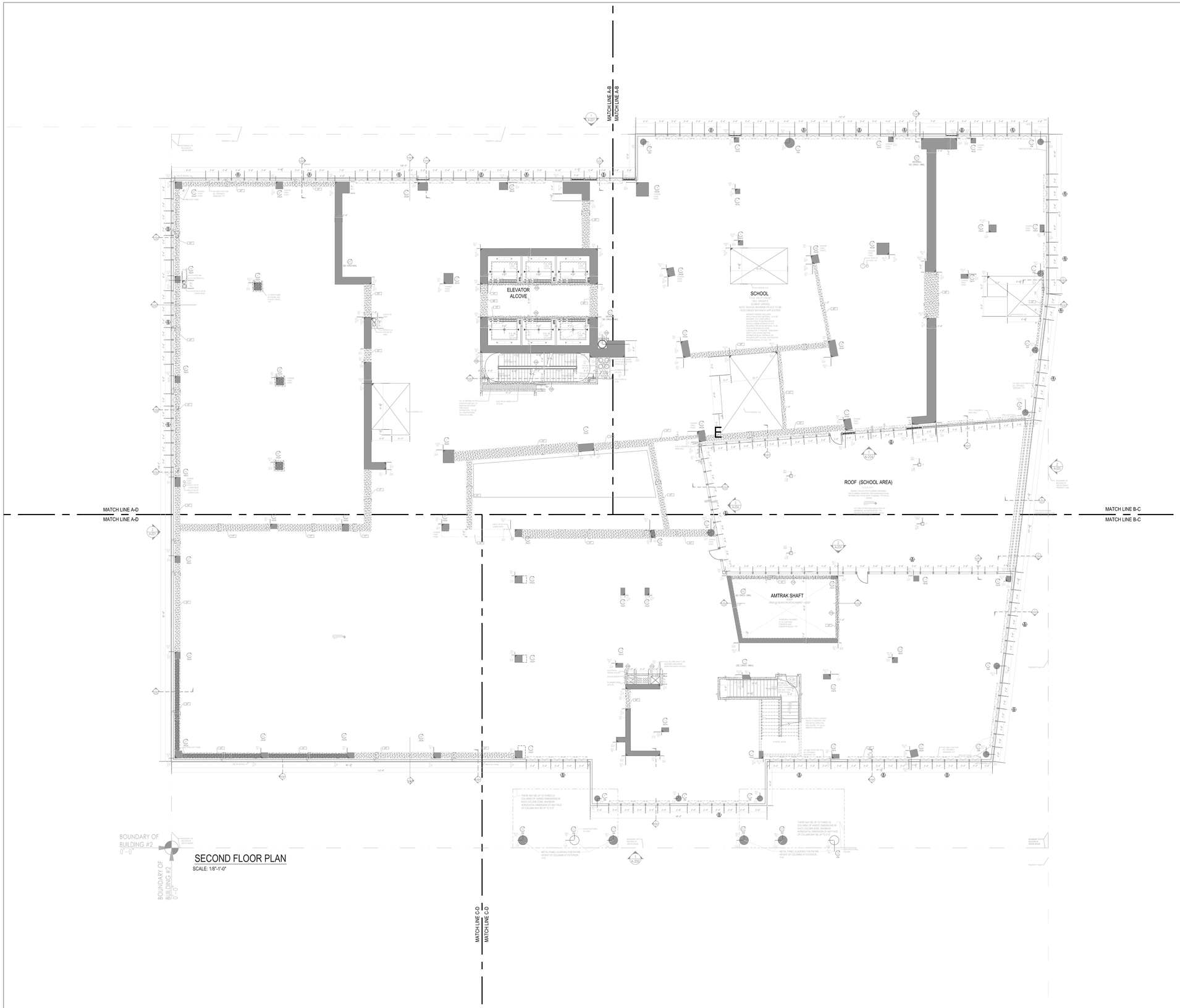
PROJECT:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:
3RD FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-01
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A116.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"

FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN.
SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.7225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

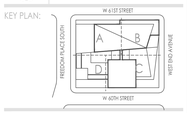
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

DATE	REVISION
06/28/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
10/08/2011	SITE CO SET
09/15/2011	50% CD
07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH VIEWS

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

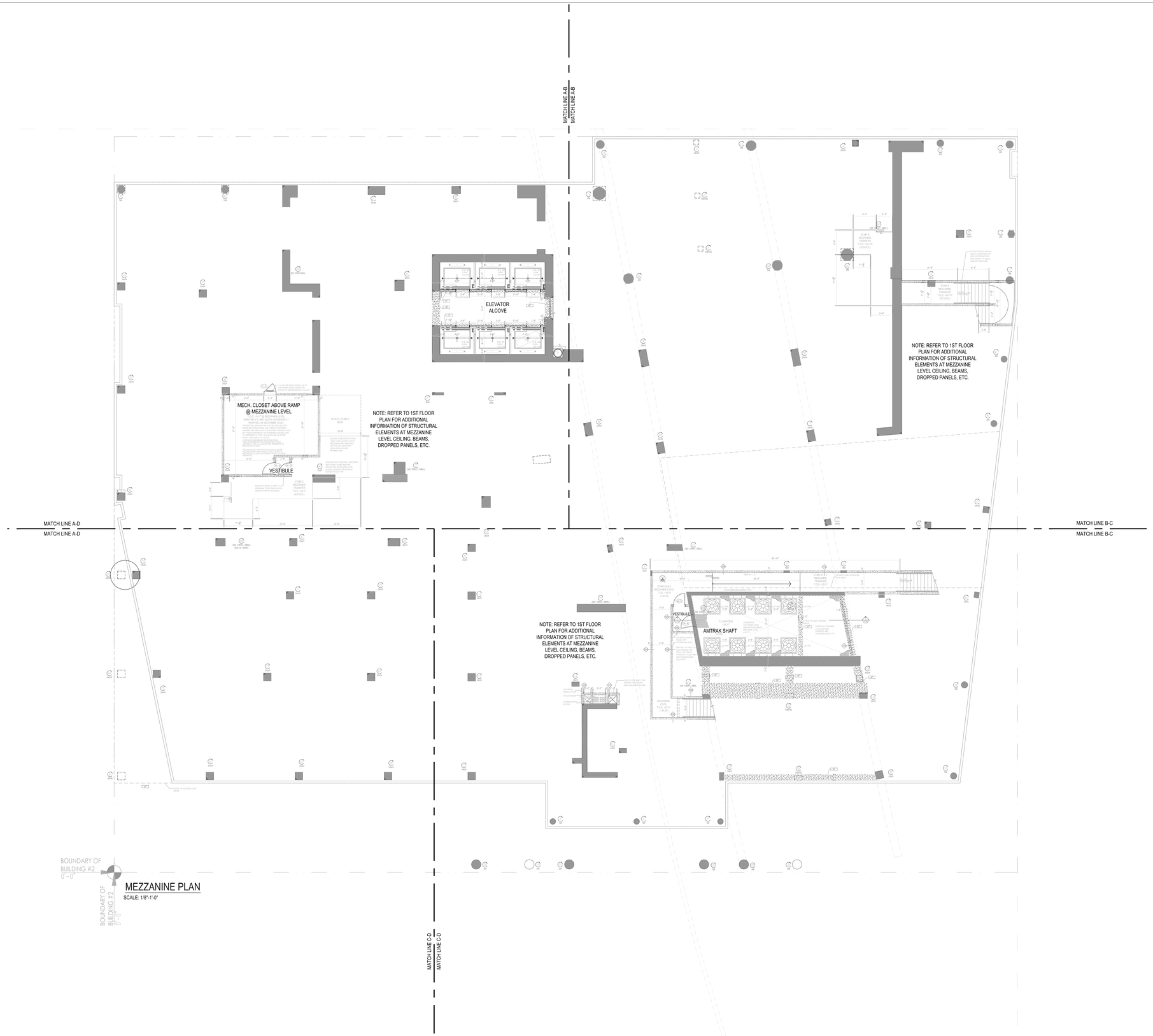
DRAWING TITLE:

2ND FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No: 2011-21
DRAWN BY: RL
CHECKED BY: SB
DRAWING No:
A111.00
CADD FILE No:

54 x 36



MEZZANINE PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC

729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1225
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:

SLCE*Architects*

841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:

WSP CANTOR SEINUK

228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

MECHANICAL ENGINEER:

WSP FLACK+KURTZ

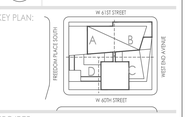
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB	
04/05/2012	PROGRESS SET	
NO.	DATE	Revision

NORTH ARROW

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

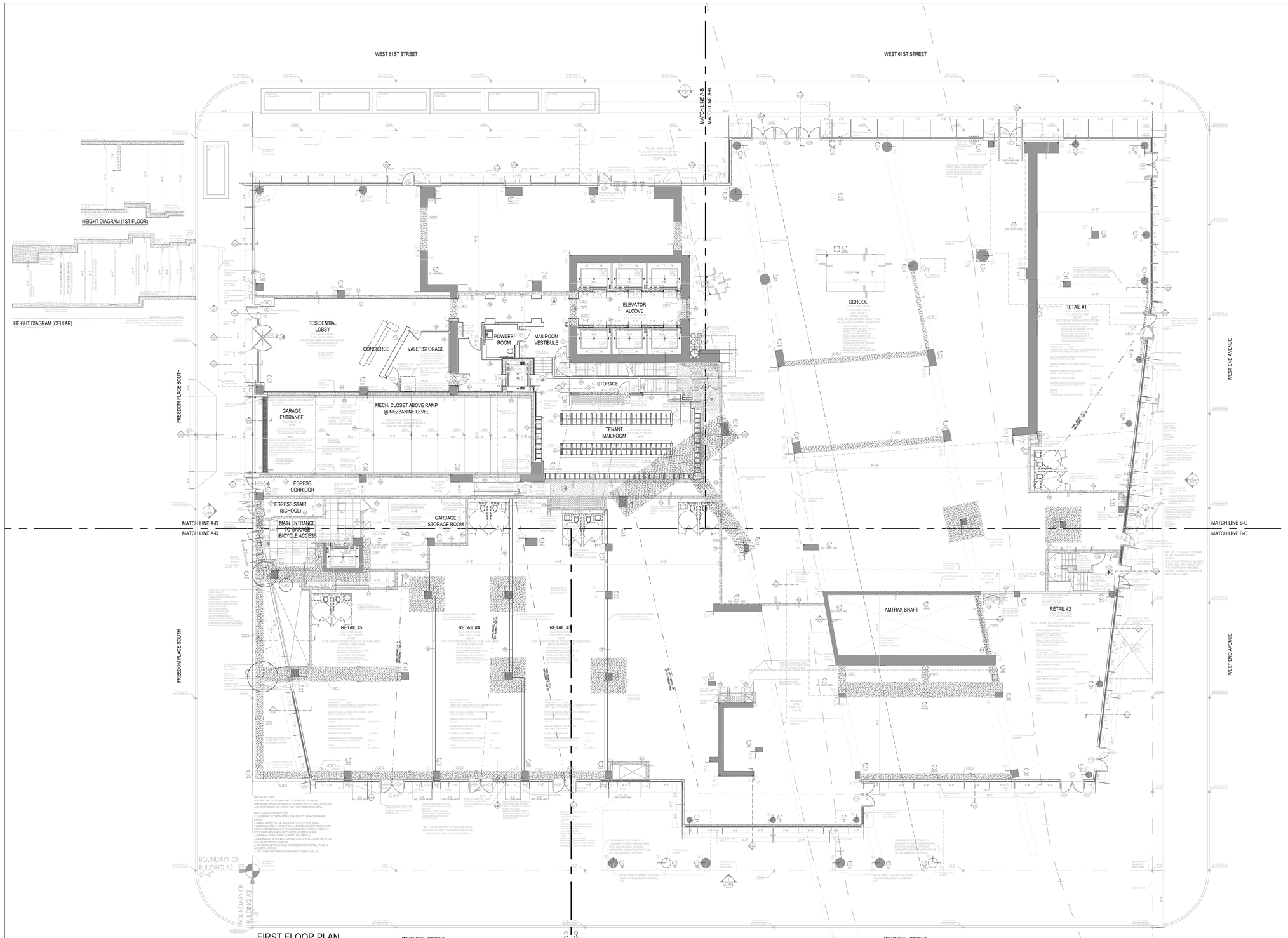
DRAWING TITLE:

FULL PLAN MEZZANINE FLOOR

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No:	2011-21
DRAWN BY:	RL
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A110A.00
CADD FILE No:	

54 x 36



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"-1'-0"

FOR OVERALL VIEW OF PLAN.
SEE PARTIAL PLANS FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING TWO
NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER
PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1220
F. 212.262.1386

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

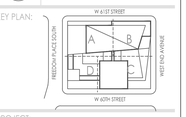
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.332.9400

Date:	Revision:
04/26/2013	ISSUED TO DOB
12/06/2013	197E CO SET
09/15/2017	197E CO
07/13/2021	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER
BUILDING 2

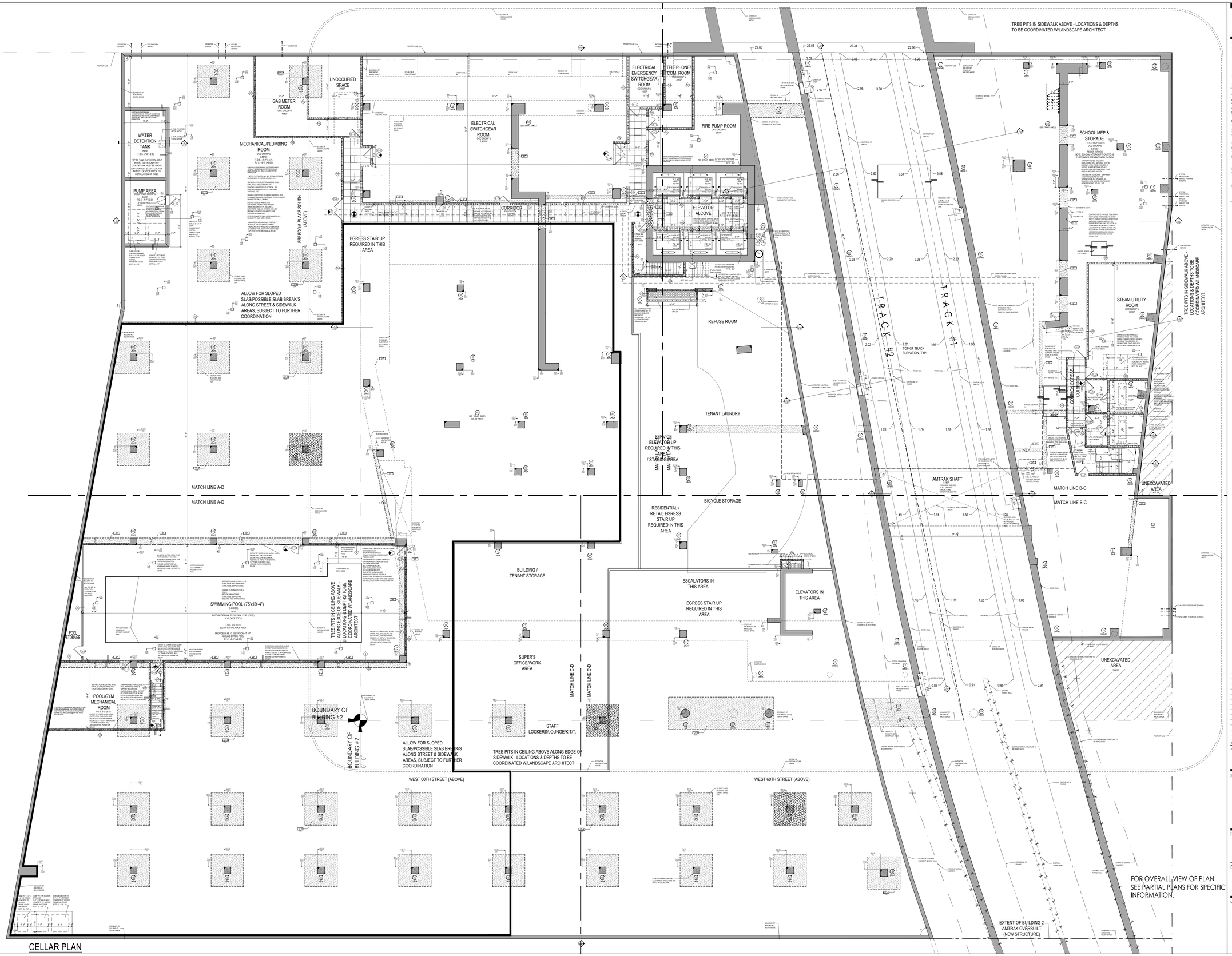
DRAWING TITLE:

1ST FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 13, 2017
PROJECT NO:	2011-21
DRAWN BY:	RL
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A106.00
CADD FILE No:	

54 x 36



CELLAR PLAN

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING TWO

21 WEST END AVENUE NEW YORK, NY

OWNER/DEVELOPER:
RIVERSIDE CENTER PARCEL 2
BIT ASSOCIATES, LLC
729 SEVENTH AVENUE 15FL
NEW YORK, NY 10019
T. 212.262.1220
F. 212.262.1088

ARCHITECT OF RECORD:
SLCE*Architects*
841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10003
T. 212.979.8400
F. 212.979.8387

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
WSP CANTOR SEINUK
228 EAST 45TH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.687.9888
F.646.487.5501

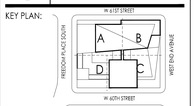
MECHANICAL ENGINEER:
WSP FLACK+KURTZ
512 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10017
T.212.532.9600

No:	Date:	Revision:
	06/26/2012	ISSUED TO DOB
	12/08/2011	BSE CD SET
	09/15/2011	SDE CD
	07/15/2011	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

NORTH ARROW

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

KEY PLAN:



PROJECT:

RIVERSIDE CENTER BUILDING 2

DRAWING TITLE:

CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	SEPT. 15, 2011
PROJECT No:	2011-21
DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	SB
DRAWING No:	A101.00
DOB NO:	121-32-4717

54 x 36

1 A101 Cellar Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 10' - 0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

- AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.
- FUTURE EXPANSION
- FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

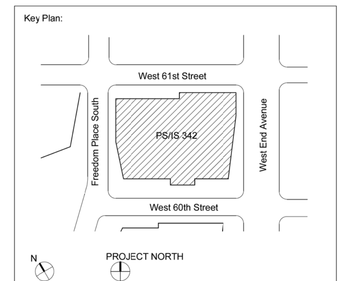
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Discipline Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	L.Rodriguez
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
Cellar Floor Plan

Drawing No.: A101

Sheets in Contract Set: 13 of

Sheets in DOB Set: of

1 A102 1st Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 24 32 Feet

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 26'-9" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.

FUTURE EXPANSION

FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

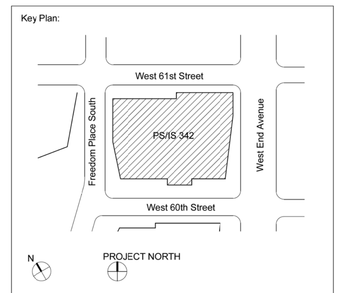
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Discipline Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

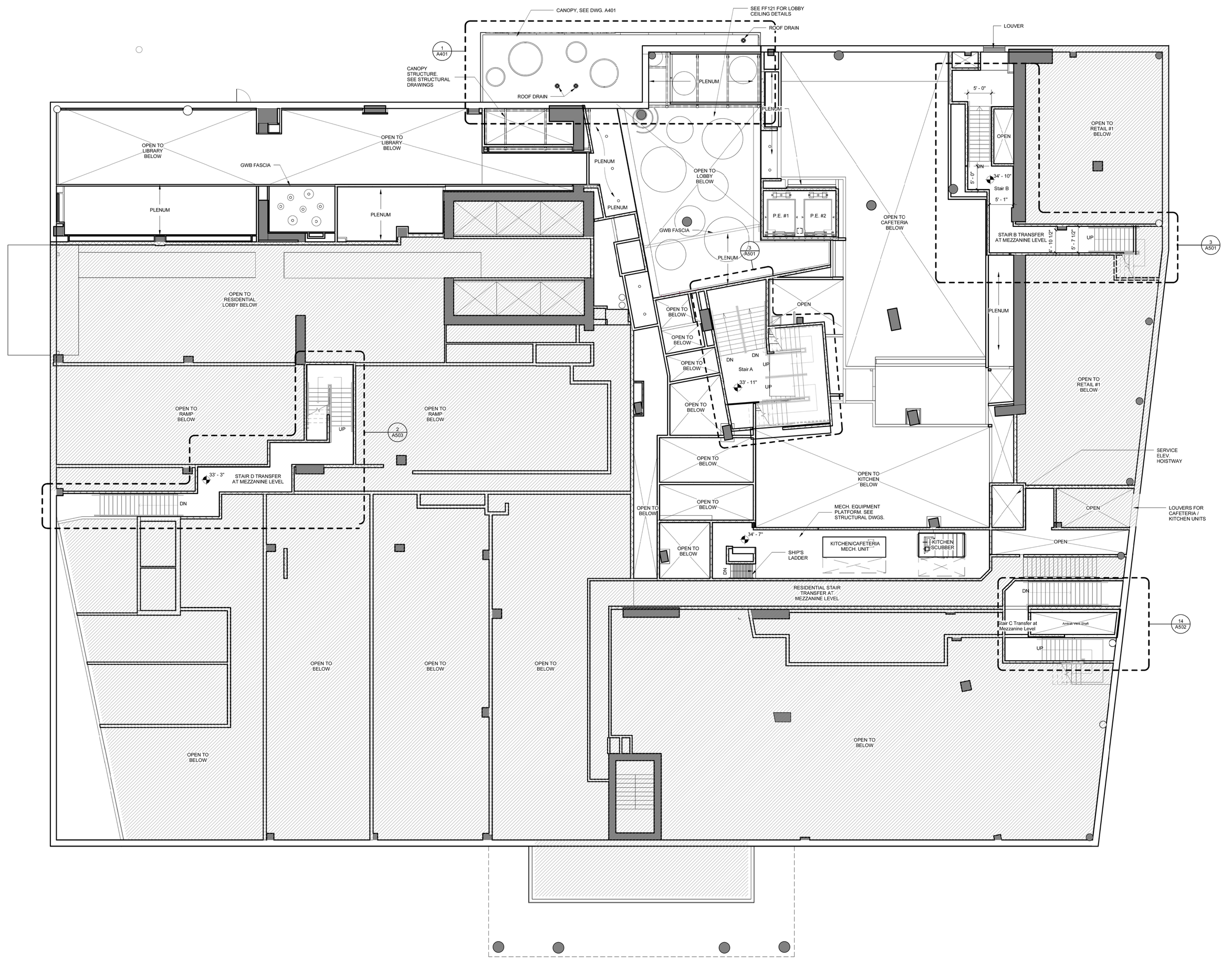
Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
1st Floor Plan

Drawing No.:
A102

Sheets in Contract Set:
14 of

Sheets in DOB Set:
of



1 A103 1st Mezzanine Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 24 32 Feet

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: VARIES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.

FUTURE EXPANSION

FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussy, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

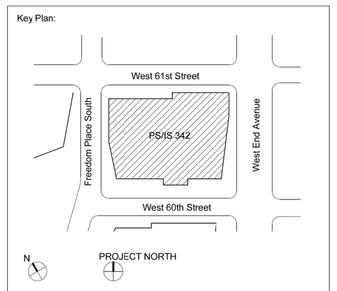
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Disciplne Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

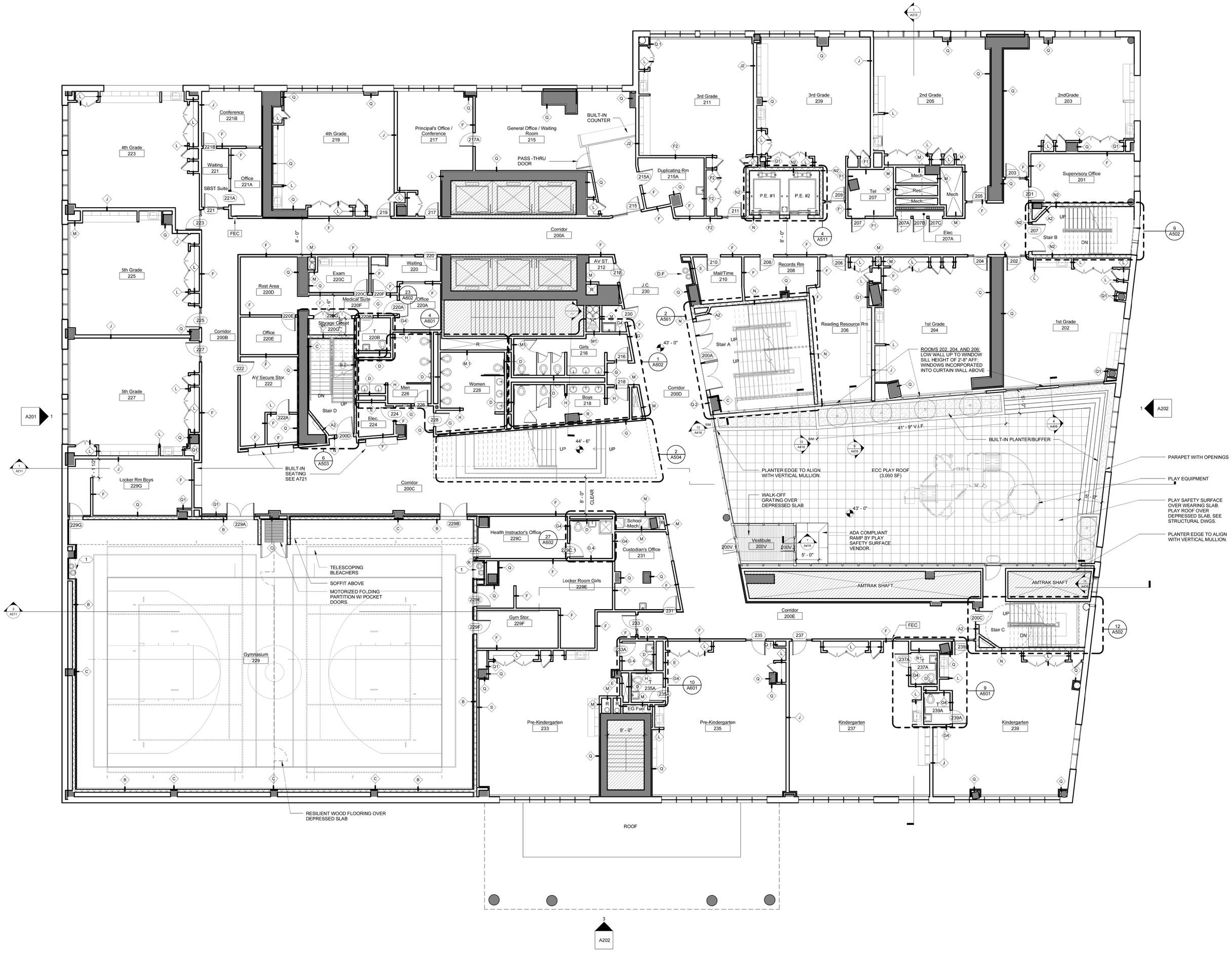
Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
1st Floor Mezzanine Floor Plan

Drawing No.: A103

Sheets in Contract Set: 15 of

Sheets in DOB Set: of



1 A104 2nd Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 24 32 Feet

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 43'- 0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

- AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.
- FUTURE EXPANSION
- FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

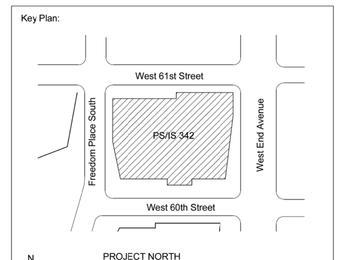
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Discipline Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

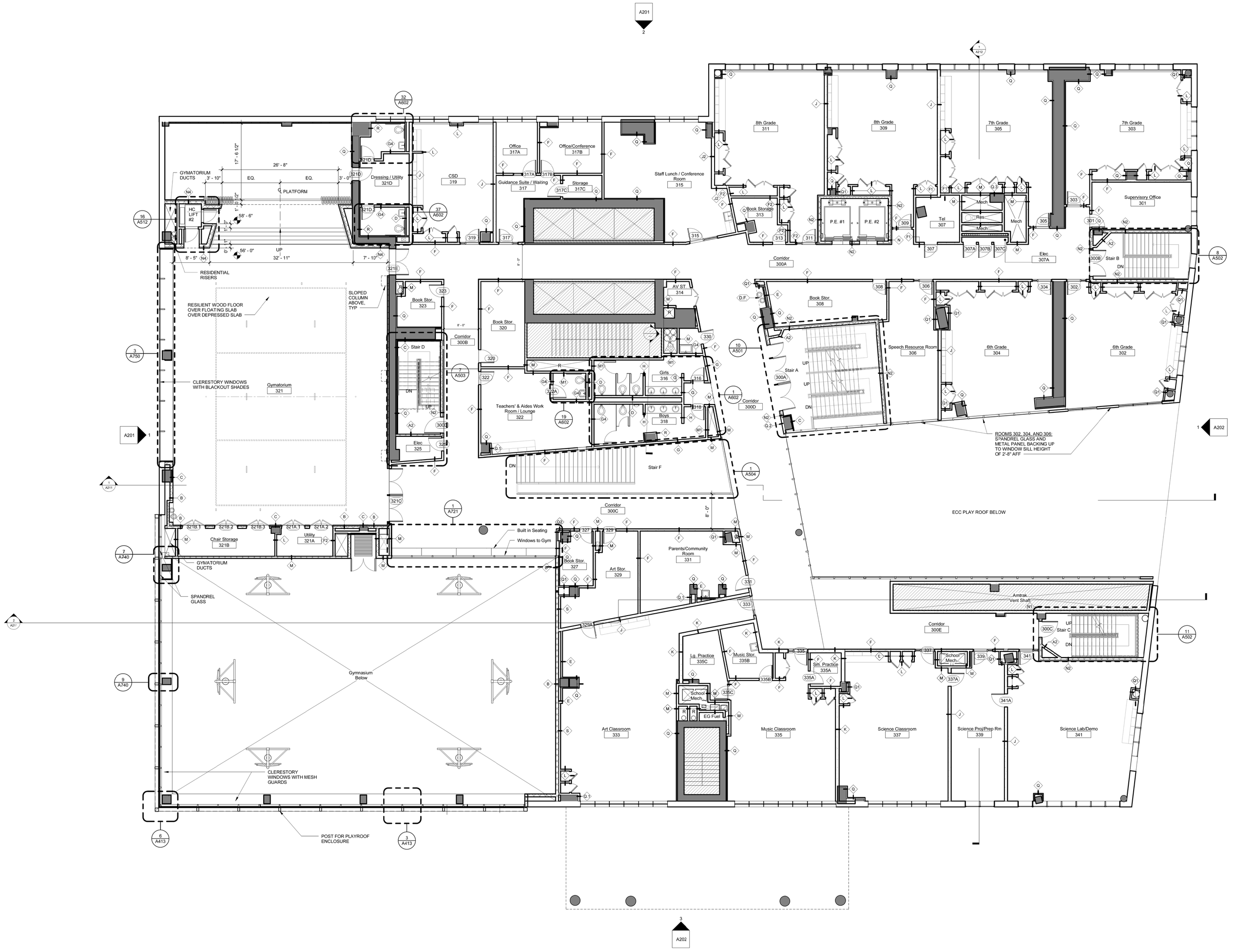
Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
2nd Floor Plan

Drawing No.: A104

Sheets in Contract Set: 16 of

Sheets in DOB Set: of



2 A105 3rd Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 24 32 Feet

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 56' - 0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

- AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.
- FUTURE EXPANSION
- FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elan R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

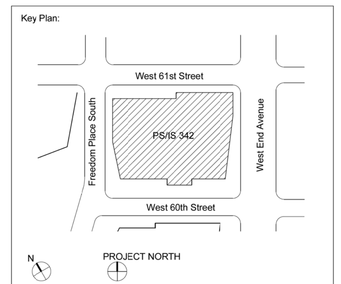
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Discipline Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

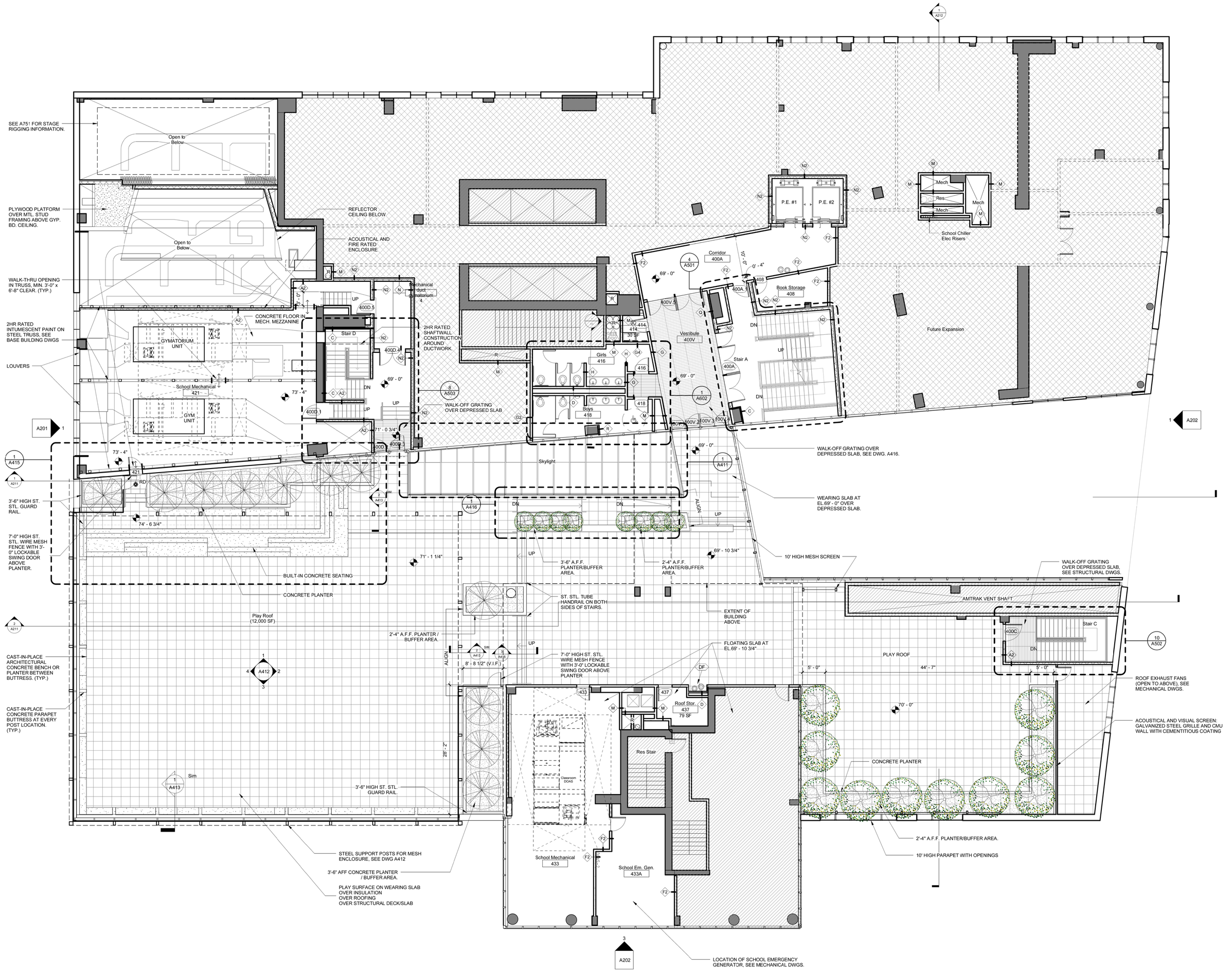
Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
3rd Floor Plan

Drawing No.:
A105

Sheets in Contract Set:
17 of

Sheets in DOB Set:
of



FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 69' - 0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

- AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.
- FUTURE EXPANSION
- FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:

Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Disciplne Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

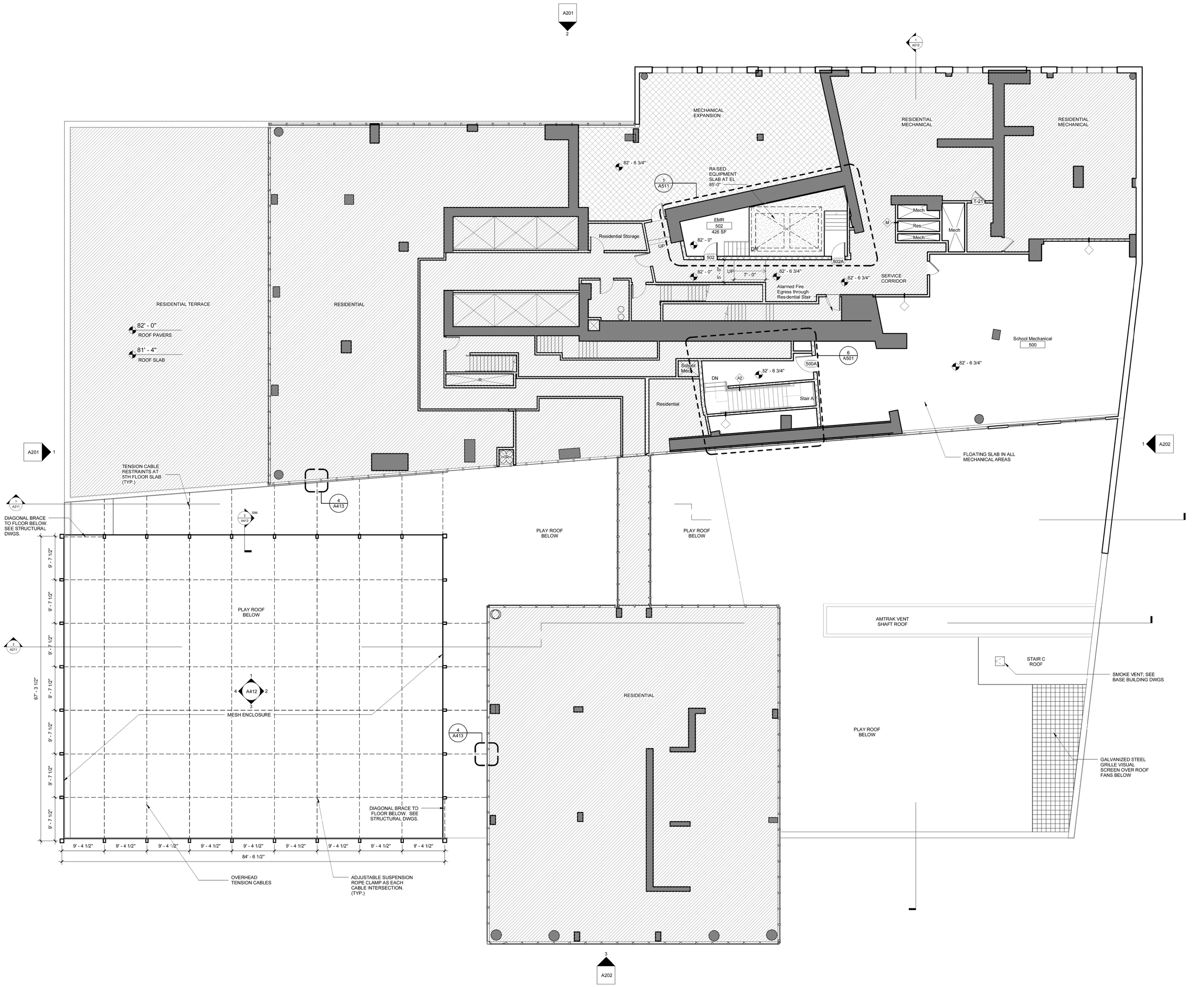
Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
4th Floor Plan

Drawing No.: A106

Sheets in Contract Set: 18 of

Sheets in DOB Set: of



1 / A107 5th Floor Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"

0 8 16 24 32 Feet

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. TOP OF STRUCTURAL SLAB ELEVATION IS: EL 82' - 0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER ALSO TO SLAB OPENINGS AND DEPRESSIONS PLANS.
2. TOP OF FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS VARY WITH FLOOR MATERIALS. REFER TO FLOOR PATTERN PLANS, DOOR SCHEDULE, DOOR DETAILS, AND FLOOR TRANSITION DETAILS.
3. REFER TO FP DRAWINGS FOR FIRE RATINGS AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION.
4. REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR CEILING INFORMATION.
5. REFER TO FF DRAWINGS FOR ENLARGED PLANS, FURNISHINGS, BUILT-INS, AND EQUIPMENT INFORMATION AND LOCATIONS.

LEGEND

- AREA NOT IN SCOPE BUT MAY REQUIRE INCIDENTAL WORK. REFER TO BASE BUILDING DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION IN THESE AREAS.
- FUTURE EXPANSION
- FIRE RESCUE AREA

President & CEO
Lorraine Grillo

Board of Trustees
Chancellor Dennis M. Walcott, Chairman
Curtis A. Harris
Emily A. Youssouf

SCA
NYC School Construction Authority

Architecture & Engineering

E. Bruce Barrett, R.A. LEED A.P., Vice President
Elar R. Abneri, P.E., Director, Design Consultant Management
Stanley Dahir, R.A., Director, Quality Control & Construction Support
Maria A. Gómez, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, A&E In-House Design
George D. Roussey, P.E., LEED A.P., Director, Technical Standards
Stacey Spann-Thorn, Director, Operations Support

Consultants:

Architect
DattnerArchitects
1385 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018

tel 212.247.2660
fax 212.245.7132
www.dattner.com

Structural Engineers
Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
228 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

Mech./ Elec./ Plumbing Engineers
DVL Engineers
375 Main Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
25 Park Place
New York, NY 10007

Acoustical Consultant
Ostergaard Acoustical Associates
200 Executive Drive
West Orange, NJ 07052

Food Service Consultant
Romano Gatland
58 Albany Avenue, Ste. 201
Amityville, NY 11701

Elevator Consultant
VDA, LLC
Seven Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001

Code/DOB Consultant
Design 2147 Ltd.
52 Diamond Street
Brooklyn, NY 11222

Cost Consultant
Toscano Clements Taylor
227 Main Street
Huntington, NY 11743

Specifications Consultant
Robert Schwartz Associates
589 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

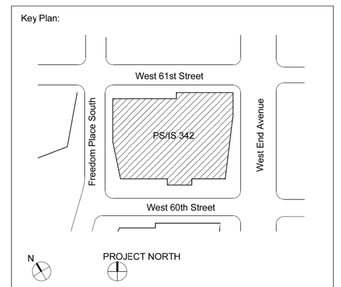
Sustainability & Energy Modeling
Viridian LLC
21 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018

100% Construction Documents
Not For Construction

Note: Drawing may be printed at reduced scale

No.	Date	Revision
	02/24/2012	100% Submission

Key Plan:



Block #: 1171 Lot #: N

SCA Design Manager:	J. Elberfeld
Project Architect/Engineer:	B. Zipprich
Discipline Lead:	E. Epstein
Designer:	D. Heuberger
Drawn by:	Z. Wu
Checked by:	E. Epstein

LLW No.:	Facility Code:	Date:
071174	M342	02/24/2012

Project:
PS/IS 342M
RIVERSIDE CENTER SCHOOL

Address:
West 61st Street and West End Avenue, New York, NY 10023

Drawing Title:
5th Floor Plan

Drawing No.:
A107

Sheets in Contract Set:
19 of

Sheets in DOB Set:
of

APPENDIX 3
PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS
(PROVIDED ON A CD)

APPENDIX 4
PREVIOUS REGULATORY CORRESPONDENCE

Technical Memorandum

21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444

To: Daniel Cole, P.G. – Assistant Director, NYC OER

From: Jason Hayes, P.E., LEED[AP]

Cc: Drew Spitler – Dermot Company
Alan Poeppel, P.E. – Langan
Courtney Mann – Langan

Date: July 5, 2012

Re: **Previous Environmental Reports**
17-29 West End Avenue – Riverside Center, Building 2
Portion of Block 1171, Lot 165
Manhattan, New York
Langan Project No.: 170201301

This technical memorandum serves to provide the New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) with a summary of available environmental reports pertaining to the property located at 17-29 West End Avenue (northeast portion of Tax Block 1171, Lot 165) in New York, New York (the "Site"). The Site comprises one building (Building 2) in a larger 5-building development, referred to as Riverside Center and the associated public access easements. Site Location and Site Layout Maps are attached as Figure 1 and 2, respectively. Per City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) No. 09DCP020M, Block 1171, Lot 165 has a Restrictive Declaration that requires coordination with OER to satisfy environmental requirements.

Environmental quality review for this project included an October 1992 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Since the issuance of the 1992 FEIS, a large portion of the project has been completed; however, the southernmost portion, consisting of the FEIS sites identified as Parcels L, M, and N, has not been redeveloped.

A Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) was completed in 2010 after the project sponsor proposed modifications to the project. The modifications included development of FEIS Parcels L, M, and N as one integrated site (Riverside Center) made up of 5 buildings. Building 2 (subject of this memorandum) would be located on the northeast portion of the SEIS-defined project site (refer to Figure 2).

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide OER the opportunity to review the environmental data prior to a meeting to discuss our path to remediate the Site concurrent with development. The remainder of this memorandum provides background information and summarizes the procedures and findings of previous environmental investigations. Electronic

copies of available environmental reports are provided as an attachment.

Background

The Site is bounded by West 61st Street to the north, West 60th Street to the south, West End Avenue to the east and an asphalt-paved parking area, United States Postal Service trailer storage area and a construction staging area to the west. The Site has a footprint area of about ±2.5 acres, with a frontage of about 300 feet (ft) along West End Avenue and about 300 ft along the projection of West 61st Street. The site includes the property that would be the extensions of West 60th Street and Freedom Place South.

The Site is currently improved with an asphalt-paved parking lot and a temporary construction-support compound consisting of eight office trailers and associated parking and supply storage. Passenger railroad tracks (Amtrak easement) running north-south are located on the eastern portion of the Site. The Site was historically occupied by a railroad freight yard, former warehouses and gasoline filling stations. The service stations and underlying soil were apparently removed when the Amtrak easement and embankment was constructed.

Based on previous investigations, the estimated depth to groundwater is 15 feet below grade surface (bgs). Based on our experience at nearby sites and previous site investigations, the subsurface conditions consist of fill underlain by soft organic silt/clay, underlain by sand and bedrock. Bedrock slopes downward from west to east and is anticipated to be about 30 to 50 ft below grade.

Per the SEIS, the Building 2 development consists of ±1.39 acres that will share a common foundation with the other four buildings. The common foundation will consist primarily of a health club, swimming pool, storage rooms and ventilated parking garage areas. Building 2 is anticipated to be 43 stories high plus mechanical levels. Building use is anticipated to include retail, a school and residential. In addition, ±1.09-acres of public access easements related to the extensions of West 60th Street and Freedom Place South abuts Building 2.

Previous Environmental Reports

Available previous environmental reports for the Site are summarized below. Electronic copies of the reports are included as an attachment to this memorandum.

July 2005 Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, West Side Site – Parcel N, 1-33 West End Avenue, New York, New York –, prepared by Langan

This report pertains to all of Parcel N; therefore, only a portion of the report pertains to the Building 2 Site. The Phase I assessment included a site inspection, review of historical information, completion of a federal, state and local database search, and interviews with local and state agencies in order to assess current and past site conditions. Recognized environmental conditions (RECs) identified by the Phase I included:

- The potential presence of an underground storage tank (UST) on the Building 2 Site. New York City Department of Buildings (NYCDOB) records indicated a possible 550-gallon, #2 Fuel Oil UST located near a former warehouse north of the former West 60th Street extension.
- The Amtrak building (Located south of the Building 2 Site) was considered a potential source of petroleum-product impact.

The report also identified the following non-ASTM subsurface environmental risks for the Building 2 Site:

- Potential for serpentinite bedrock with naturally-occurring asbestos.
- Potential for methane in Site soil vapor.

The Phase II assessment included a geophysical survey, installation of five soil borings and one monitoring well and collection of soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analysis. The results of the geophysical survey and soil and groundwater sampling did not reveal evidence of USTs or spills on the Site. Semivolatile organic compounds and metals were identified in soil and groundwater and attributed to urban fill conditions at the Site.

December 2008 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, West Side Site – Parcel N, 1-33 West End Avenue, New York, New York, prepared by Langan

This report pertains to all of Parcel N; therefore, only a portion of the report pertains to the Building 2 Site. The Phase I included a visual inspection of the Site, review of environmental databases and historic information, and contact with federal, state and local official agencies. The Phase I identified the following REC:

- Hundreds of hydraulically driven car lifts and twelve reservoirs and pumps were observed on-site. Regular hydraulic line failures associated with these lifts, which result in the release of several gallons of hydraulic fluid, were documented based on discussions with the site operator. Each incident was reportedly addressed immediately; however, given the amount of equipment and the frequency of equipment

failures reported, there is a potential that subsurface soils below the asphalt pavement could be impacted by hydraulic oil.

The Phase I also identified the following environmental risks:

- The Site contains historic urban fill of unknown origin and environmental quality.
- The Site was previously occupied by residential structures, a stable, livestock houses, yards and marketing stores, railroad operations and service stations between 1897 and 1996. Impacts to Site media may have resulted from historic use.
- Properties surrounding the Site have the potential to impact Site media. Specific surrounding property risks listed by the Phase I ESA included hydraulic car lifts and dielectric fluids.

June 2009 Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation – Riverside Center, prepared by AKRF, Inc.
A Phase II investigation was conducted in June 2009 to supplement existing data and assess subsurface conditions on Parcels L, M and N. The Phase II investigation involved the advancement of 13 soil borings with the collection of 26 soil samples and seven groundwater samples. Of these 13 borings, 2 (SB-1/GW-1 and SB-5/GW-5) are located on the Building 2 Site. Two soil samples were collected from each boring; one shallow and one deep. A groundwater sample was also collected from an existing well (MW-N) on the Building 2 Site. The origin of MW-N was reported as unknown. Sample analysis included VOCs, SVOCs, metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and pesticides. The investigation findings are results for Building 2 are as follows:

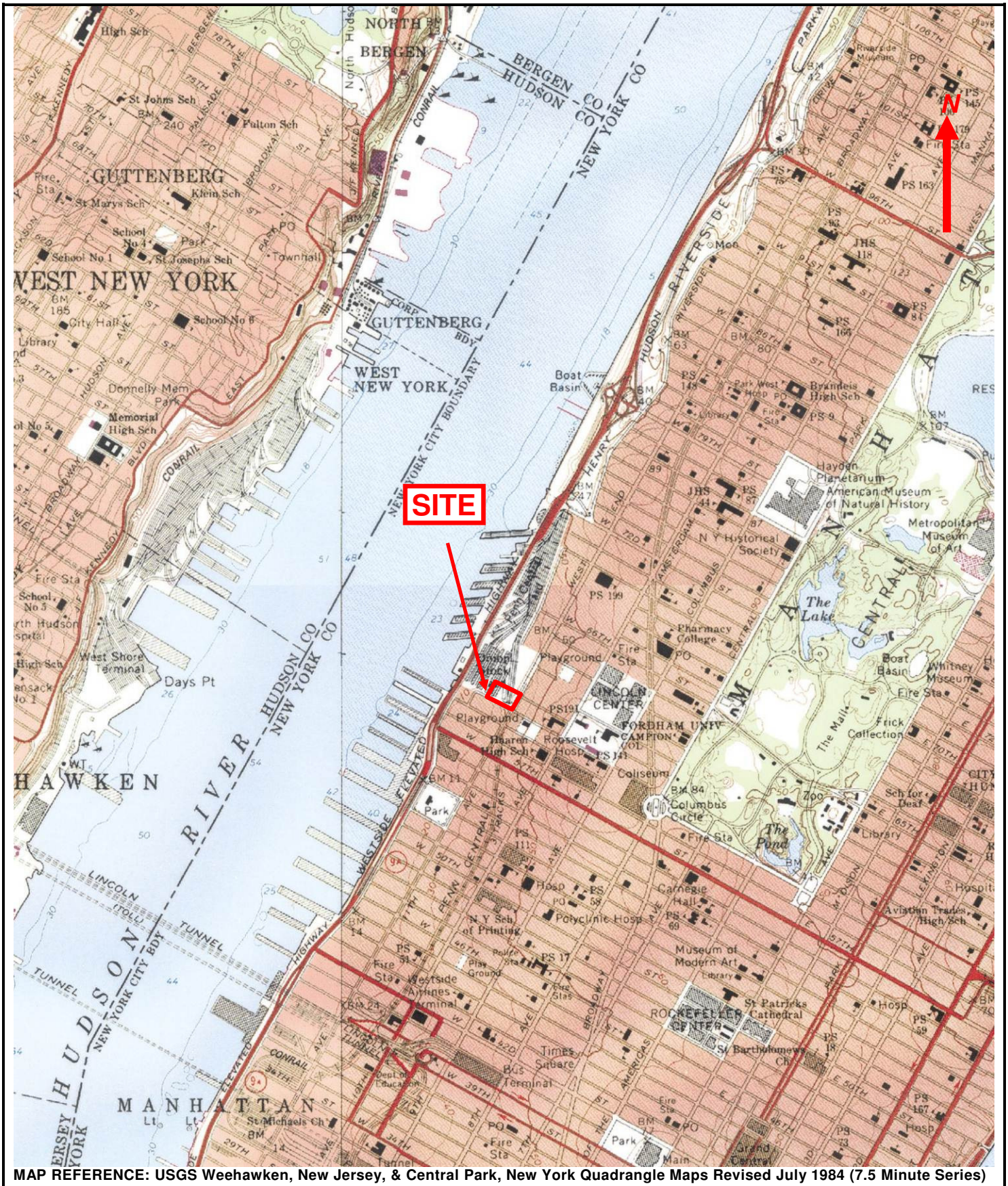
- Uncontrolled fill, including brick, asphalt, slag, wood, coal, ash, concrete, sand, gravel, silt and miscellaneous building materials, was observed from surface grade to 4 to 28 feet bgs. The fill is underlain by organic silty clay and the bedrock. Groundwater was encountered at depths of approximately 7 to 23 feet bgs. Groundwater flow was estimated to be in a westerly direction toward the Hudson River. Flow may be affected by dewatering for the Amtrak tracks.
- No odor, staining, or elevated instrument readings were observed. Instrument readings were collected for methane with a landfill gas monitor and VOCs with a photoionization detector.
- Soil Laboratory Results – Results were compared to 6 NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

  - Both SB-5 samples had a VOC (acetone) exceedance (common laboratory contaminant).
  - Shallow SB-5 sample had SVOC exceedance.
  - Samples had metals exceedances, with the exception of the shallow SB-1 sample.
  - No PCB or pesticide exceedances.
- Groundwater Laboratory Results – Metals and SVOCs were present in groundwater samples GW-1, GW-5 and MW-N in exceedance of TOGS 1.1.1, AWQS for Class water standards. The exceedances are attributed to suspended soil particles in the samples. Acetone exceeded the AWQS standard in a sample from GW-1 in the northeastern corner of the Site; however this is likely due to laboratory contamination or an off-site source.

Meeting Request

We request a meeting with OER to discuss investigation that has been completed at the Site and our plan to satisfy environmental requirements required by the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Restrictive Declaration. If you have any questions, please contact our office.

Attachments:
Figure 1 – Site Location Map
Figure 2 – Site Layout Map
Previous Environmental Reports



MAP REFERENCE: USGS Weehawken, New Jersey, & Central Park, New York Quadrangle Maps Revised July 1984 (7.5 Minute Series)

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

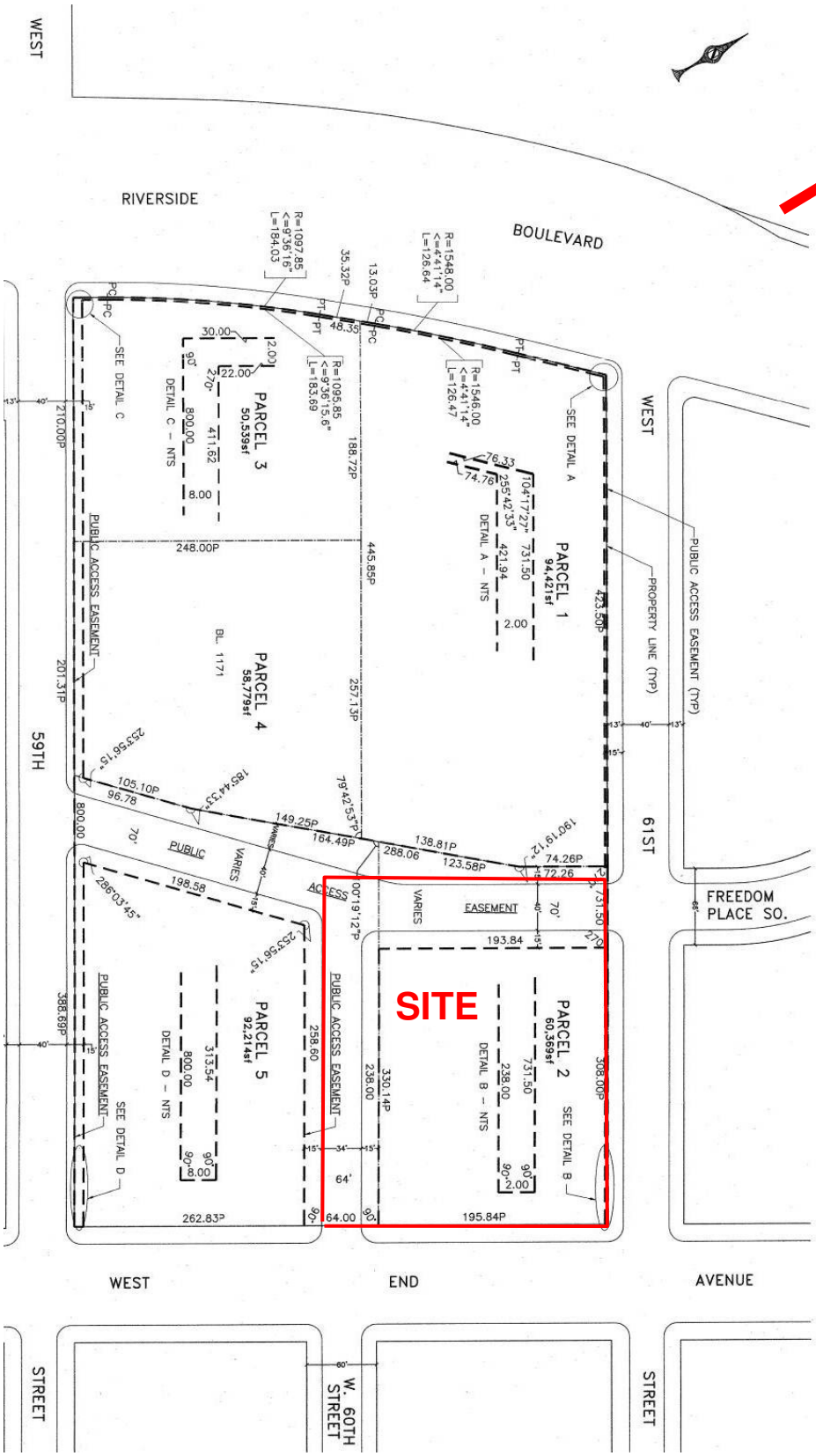
ELMWOOD PK, NJ	NEW YORK, NY	PHILADELPHIA, PA	DOYLESTOWN, PA	NEW HAVEN, CT	MIAMI, FL
(201) 794-6900	(212) 964-7888	(215) 864-0640	(215) 348-7101	(203) 562-5771	(305) 362-1166

Project

PROPOSED PARCEL 2
17-29 WEST END AVENUE
SITE LOCATION MAP

NEW YORK **NEW YORK**

JOB NO.	DATE	SCALE	FIGURE NO.
170201301	06/19/2012	1" = 2000'	1



MAP REFERENCE: ULURP Submission, Public Access Easement and Parcelization, Dwg. No. Z-154, dated 10-27-2010

LANGAN
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ELMWOOD PK, NJ	NEW YORK, NY	PHILADELPHIA, PA	DOYLESTOWN , PA	NEW HAVEN, CT	MIAMI, FL
(201) 794-6900	(212) 964-7888	(215) 864-0640	(215) 348-7101	(203) 562-5771	(305) 362-1166

Project

PROPOSED PARCEL 2
17-29 WEST END AVENUE
PROPOSED TAX MAP

NEW YORK **NEW YORK**

JOB NO.	DATE	SCALE	FIGURE NO.
170201301	06/19/2012	N.T.S.	2

PREVIOUS REPORTS INCLUDED WITH THE TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM ARE PROVIDED ON A CD

APPENDIX 5
SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

APPENDIX 5

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

This Sustainability Statement documents sustainable activities and green remediation efforts planned under this remedial action.

Reuse of Clean, Recyclable Materials: Reuse of clean, locally-derived recyclable materials reduces consumption of non-renewable virgin resources and can provide energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of clean, non-virgin materials (reported by type of material) reused under this plan will be quantified and reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR).

Reduce Consumption of Virgin and Non-Renewable Resources: Reduced consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources lowers the overall environmental impact of the project on the region by conserving these resources.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of virgin and non-renewable resources, the use of which will be avoided under this plan, will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Reduced Energy Consumption and Promotion of Greater Energy Efficiency: Reduced energy consumption lowers greenhouse gas emissions, improves local air quality, lessens in-city power generation requirements, can lower traffic congestion, and provides substantial cost savings.

Best efforts will be made to quantify energy efficiencies achieved during the remediation and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Where energy savings cannot be easily quantified, a gross indicator of the amount of energy saved or the means by which energy savings was achieved will be reported.

Conversion to Clean Fuels: Use of clean fuel improves NYC's air quality by reducing harmful emissions.

An estimate of the volume of clean fuels used during remedial activities will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

Recontamination Control: Recontamination after cleanup and redevelopment is completed undermines the value of work performed, may result in a property that is less protective of public health or the environment, and may necessitate additional cleanup work later or impede future redevelopment. Recontamination can arise from future releases that occur within the property or by influx of contamination from off-Site.

An estimate of the area of the Site that utilizes recontamination controls under this plan will be reported in the RAR in square feet.

Storm-water Retention: Storm-water retention improves water quality by lowering the rate of combined storm-water and sewer discharges to NYC's sewage treatment plants during periods of precipitation, and reduces the volume of untreated influent to local surface waters.

An estimate of the enhanced storm-water retention capability of the redevelopment project will be included in the RAR.

Linkage with Green Building: Green buildings provide a multitude of benefits to the city across a broad range of areas, such as reduction of energy consumption, conservation of resources, and reduction in toxic materials use.

The number of Green Buildings that are associated with this brownfield redevelopment property will be reported in the RAR. The total square footage of green building space created as a function of this brownfield redevelopment will be quantified for residential, commercial and industrial/manufacturing uses.

Paperless Brownfield Cleanup Program: Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC c/o The Dermot Company, Inc. (Riverside) is participating in OER's Paperless Brownfield Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission of electronic

documents will replace submission of hard copies for the review of project documents, communications and milestone reports.

Low-Energy Project Management Program: Riverside is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as videoconferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

Trees and Plantings: Trees and other plantings provide habitat and add to NYC's environmental quality in a wide variety of ways. Native plant species and native habitat provide optimal support to local fauna, promote local biodiversity, and require less maintenance.

An estimate of the land area that will be vegetated, including the number of trees planted or preserved, will be reported in square feet in the RAR.

APPENDIX 6
SAMPLE NON-HAZARDOUS SOIL DISPOSAL MANIFEST

APPROVAL NUMBER: _____ MANIFEST NUMBER: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY)

Non-Hazardous Material Manifest

GENERATOR'S NAME & MAILING ADDRESS:

_____

_____

_____

GENERATOR'S SITE ADDRESS:

_____

_____

_____

GENERATOR'S PHONE: (_____) _____

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL:

Non DOT Regulated - RCRA Non Hazardous

_____ Quantity_____ Gallons _____Tons

I hereby certify that the above described material is not a hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR Part 261 nor is it contaminated by PCB as described by 40 CFR Part 761. It is properly classified and packaged for transportation in accordance with applicable regulations.

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

TRANSPORTER

Company: _____ Loading Time IN: _____ OUT: _____

Address: _____ Lic. #: _____ Decal #: _____

_____ DE SW Haulers Permit # SW _____

I hereby certify that the above named material was picked up at the site listed above

Driver Signature: _____ Print Name: _____ Date: _____

DESTINATION Time IN: _____ OUT: _____

I hereby certify that the above named material was delivered without incident to: _____

Address: _____

Driver Signature: _____ Print Name: _____ Date: _____

I hereby certify that the above named material has been accepted at: _____

Authorized Signature: _____ Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Gross Weight: _____ Comments: _____

Tare Weight: _____ _____

Net Weight in Tons: _____ _____

APPENDIX 7
VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGN DIAGRAM

071300_10000447_01_SD_19989
11/09/06 PTC

GRACE
Construction Products

1. Product Name

Preprufe® 300R and 160R Waterproofing Systems

2. Manufacturer

Grace Construction Products
62 Whittemore Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02140
(866) 333-3SBM (3726)
Fax: (617) 498-4311
www.graceconstruction.com

3. Product Description

BASIC USE

Preprufe® 300R and Preprufe 160R membranes are used in blind side waterproofing applications where positive side waterproofing is desired but the positive side of the structure is not accessible once the concrete is poured.

Preprufe 300R Membrane is used primarily in under slab and below-grade split slab applications. Preprufe 300R Membrane is applied over properly prepared earth, stone or concrete. Concrete is cast against the adhesive side of the membrane. Preprufe 300R Membrane incorporates an exceptionally tough HDPE film and is designed to allow foot traffic directly on the membrane during construction.

Preprufe 160R Membrane is used in vertical applications. It is applied to properly prepared soil retention systems and concrete is cast against the membrane.

COMPOSITION & MATERIALS

Preprufe 300R and Preprufe 160R membranes are multilayered composite sheets consisting of an exceptionally tough HDPE film, a specially formulated synthetic pressure sensitive adhesive and a protective coating.

ACCESSORY COMPONENTS

- Preprufe Tape
- Preprufe Tieback Cover
- Bituthene® Liquid Membrane
- Preprufe CJ Tape

4. Technical Data

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

ASTM International

- ASTM C836 Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course
- ASTM D412 Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Rubbers and Thermoplastic Elastomers-Tension
- ASTM D570 Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
- ASTM D882 Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting
- ASTM D903 Standard Test Method for Peel or Stripping Strength of Adhesive Bonds
- ASTM D1876 Standard Test Method for Peel Resistance of Adhesives (T-Peel Test)
- ASTM D1970 Standard Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection
- ASTM D3767 Standard Practice for Rubber-Measurement of Dimensions
- ASTM D5385 Standard Test Method for Hydrostatic Pressure Resistance of Waterproofing Membranes
- ASTM E96 Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
- ASTM E154 Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth Under Concrete Slabs, on Walls, or as Ground Cover

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

For detailed information on the physical properties of Preprufe 300R and Preprufe 160R Membranes, see Table 1.

5. Installation

Apply membranes when ambient temperatures are 25 degrees F (-4 degrees C) or above. Substrates must be smooth and sound with no gaps or voids in excess of 1/2" (13 mm).

FORMING SYSTEMS

It is very important to specify a forming system that is compatible with the Preprufe system. One-sided wall forming systems are clearly the best choice since there are no form ties used in this system. Therefore, there are no penetrations to the waterproofing layer. Other compatible systems include gang forms with load gathering form ties. These systems minimize the number of penetrations.

Hand set forming systems or, more specifically, use of form ties with ultimate load capabilities of less than 10,000 lb (44,500 N) per tie are not recommended. These systems have many form ties that penetrate the waterproofing.

Formwork

On vertical applications, use one-sided wall forming systems to minimize punctures in the membrane after the membrane is installed. Review Technical Letter "Forming Systems for use with Preprufe 160R Membrane."

APPLICATION

Vertical Applications

Apply the membrane with the thick white HDPE film side facing the prepared substrate and the protective coating side facing the concrete to be poured. The membrane may be installed in any convenient length vertically. For lengths of membrane greater than 8' (2.4 m), mechanically fasten the membrane at 2' (0.6 m) intervals centered in the self-adhesive selvedge prior to making the side lap, using small head nails or staples.

Using the lap line as a guide, apply subsequent sheets overlapping the in-place sheet 3" (75 mm) along the self-adhesive selvedge of the membrane. Avoid overlapping membrane beyond the guideline to prevent fishmouths. Should they occur, apply Preprufe Tape centered over the fishmouth, roll firmly to form a tight seal and remove release liner.

It is important that all nail heads be covered with the overlapping sheets of membrane. Side laps must be immediately rolled firmly to ensure a tight seal. A metal seam roller is recommended. To maximize adhesion in colder temperatures or in damp conditions, apply gentle heat to the lap area using a hot air gun (see Technical Letters). Overlap the ends of the membrane a minimum of 3" (75 mm). Remove and discard the release liner from both sheets. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the end lap and edges of membrane not sealed by selvedge. Roll firmly to form a tight seal. Remove release liner from tape and discard.

For additional protection, Hydroduct® Tape may be applied between the sheets in the end lap area prior to application of the Preprufe Tape. Secure the top termination of the membrane with a termination bar and fasteners.

If the top termination is to be covered by the concrete pour, a strip of Preprufe CJ Tape must be placed over the termination bar and fasteners. Place the termination bar 2" (50 mm)

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

Reed | FIRST SOURCE Construction Data

below the top edge of the membrane. If the membrane will tie into subsequent sheets of Preprufe, Bituthene Membrane or other waterproofing, leave an additional 12" (300 mm) length of Preprufe 160R membrane. Protect this length from damage and do not remove the release liner. This length of clean membrane will be used to complete the appropriate waterproofing details after the concrete or lift is poured.

Horizontal Applications

Roll out the membrane with the thick white HDPE film side facing the prepared substrate and the protective coating side facing the concrete to be poured. Remove the clear release liner at the time of installation. Using the lap line as a guide, align and roll out subsequent sheets overlapping the in-place sheet 3" (75 mm) along the self-adhesive selvedge of the membrane. Side laps must be immediately rolled firmly to ensure a tight seal. A heavy metal seam roller is recommended.

Avoid overlapping membrane beyond the guideline to prevent fishmouths. Should this occur, apply Preprufe Tape centered over the fishmouth, roll firmly to form a tight seal and remove release liner. To maximize adhesion in cooler temperatures or in damp conditions, apply gentle heat to the lap area using a hot air gun (see Technical Letters section of website). The membrane may be installed in any convenient length. Overlap the ends of the membrane 3" (75 mm) and remove and discard the release liner from both sheets. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the end lap and edges of membrane not sealed by selvedge. Roll firmly to form a tight seal. Remove release liner from tape and discard.

For additional protection, Hydroduct Tape may be applied between the sheets in the end lap area prior to application of the Preprufe Tape.

Internal & External Corners

Install the Preprufe Membrane according to standard application instructions detailed for vertical and horizontal applications above. Internal and external corners should be formed as shown in the Detail Drawings returning the membrane a minimum of 4" (100 mm).

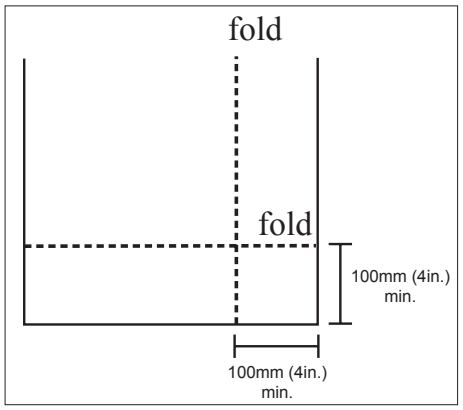


Figure 1

Internal Corners

Fold the membrane as indicated in Figure 1. Crease the fold with nominal hand pressure to ensure a close fit to the substrate profile and avoid hollows. With the white coating facing toward the concrete, ensure that the apex of the corner is covered and sealed with Preprufe Tape. Remove release liner and roll firmly.

External Corners

Fold the membrane as indicated in Figure 1. Crease the fold with nominal hand pressure to

TABLE 1 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PREPRUFE 160R AND PREPRUFE 300R MEMBRANES

	Typical values	
Property & test method	Preprufe 160R Membrane	Preprufe 300R Membrane
Color	White	White
Thickness, ASTM D3767, Method A	0.032" (0.8 mm) nominal	0.046" (1.2 mm) nominal
Low temperature flexibility, ASTM D1970	Unaffected at -10°F (-23°C)	Unaffected at -10°F (-23°C)
Resistance to hydrostatic head, minimum, ASTM D5385, Modified [1]	231' (70 m)	231' (70 m)
Elongation, minimum, ASTM D412, Modified [2]	300%	300%
Tensile strength, film, minimum, ASTM D882	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)
Crack cycling, at -10°F (-23°C), 100 cycles, ASTM C836	Unaffected	Unaffected
Puncture resistance, minimum, ASTM E154	100 lb (445 N)	221 lb (990 N)
Peel adhesion to concrete, minimum, ASTM D903, Modified [3]	5.0 lb/in width (880 N/m)	5.0 lb/in width (880 N/m)
Lap peel adhesion, ASTM D1876, Modified [4]	2.5 lb/in width (440 N/m)	2.5 lb/in width (440 N/m)
Permeance to water vapor transmission, maximum, ASTM D96, Method B	0.01 perms (0.6 ng/(Pa × s × m^2))	0.01 perms (0.6 ng/(Pa × s × m^2))
Water absorption, maximum, ASTM D570	0.5%	0.5%

[1] Hydrostatic head tests of Preprufe Membranes are performed by casting concrete against the membrane with a lap. Before the concrete cures, a 0.125" (3 mm) spacer is inserted perpendicular to the membrane to create a gap. The cured block is placed in a chamber where water is introduced to the membrane surface up to the head indicated.

[2] Elongation of membrane is run at a rate of 2" (51 mm) per minute.

[3] Concrete is cast against the protective coating surface of the membrane and allowed to properly dry (7 days minimum). Peel adhesion of membrane to concrete is measured at a rate of 2" (51 mm) per minute at room temperature.

[4] The test is conducted 15 minutes after the lap is formed (per Grace published recommendations) and run at a rate of 2" (51 mm) per minute at 25°F (-4°C).

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

Reed | FIRST SOURCE Construction Data

ensure a close fit to the substrate profile and avoid hollows. Cut the Preprufe membrane in order to wrap around corner. With the white coating facing toward the concrete, ensure that the apex of the corner is covered and sealed with Preprufe Tape. Remove release liner and roll firmly.

Round Penetrations

For Service Pipes, Lighting Conduit, Piles, etc. - Follow these steps to seal around penetrations:

1. All penetrations must be firmly secured and stable. Grout around all penetrations that are not stable. Clean loose dust or dirt from the penetration surface using a clean, dry cloth or brush. Remove rust, if applicable, with a wire brush and wipe clean.
2. Cut the field membrane tight to the penetration and remove release liner. If membrane is not within 1/2" (12 mm) of penetration and not more than 2" (50 mm) from penetration, apply Preprufe Tape to cover the gap. Roll firmly into place and remove release liner. If the membrane is greater than 2" (51 mm) from penetration, install more Preprufe Membrane to cover the gap, repeating these instructions until Preprufe Membrane/Tape is within 1/2" (12 mm).
3. Mix and apply Bituthene Liquid Membrane around the penetration. Liquid Membrane should be placed to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet between the Preprufe Membrane/Tape and the base of the penetration.
4. Cut a patch of Preprufe Membrane that is a minimum of 12" (300 mm) larger than the diameter or width of the penetration so that the patch extends 6" (150 mm) beyond the penetration in all directions. Remove the release liner and center the patch over penetration and trace/draw the penetration profile onto the patch. Using sheers or a utility knife, make relief cuts through the membrane. Triangles formed by making a relief cut are not to exceed 2" (50 mm) in height when placed over penetration. In other words, penetration diameters greater than 4" (100 mm) need to be trimmed. Remove and discard release liner.
5. Slide the patch over penetration and press into the partially cured Liquid Membrane. Ensure that the patch is pressed firmly into the Liquid Membrane and is positioned directly onto the Preprufe Field Membrane/Tape below. Using a trowel, smooth out any Liquid Membrane that has flowed out of the relief cut.
6. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the edges of the patch and roll firmly to form a tight seal. Remove release liner from tape and discard.
7. Wrap the penetration with Preprufe Tape, positioning the tape at the base of the patch. Remove enough release liner to overlap Tape onto itself and roll/press firmly into place. Remove remaining release liner and discard.

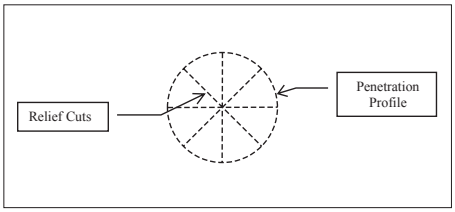


Figure 2

Straight Edge Penetrations

For square piles, steel columns, walers, rakers, etc. - Follow these steps to seal around

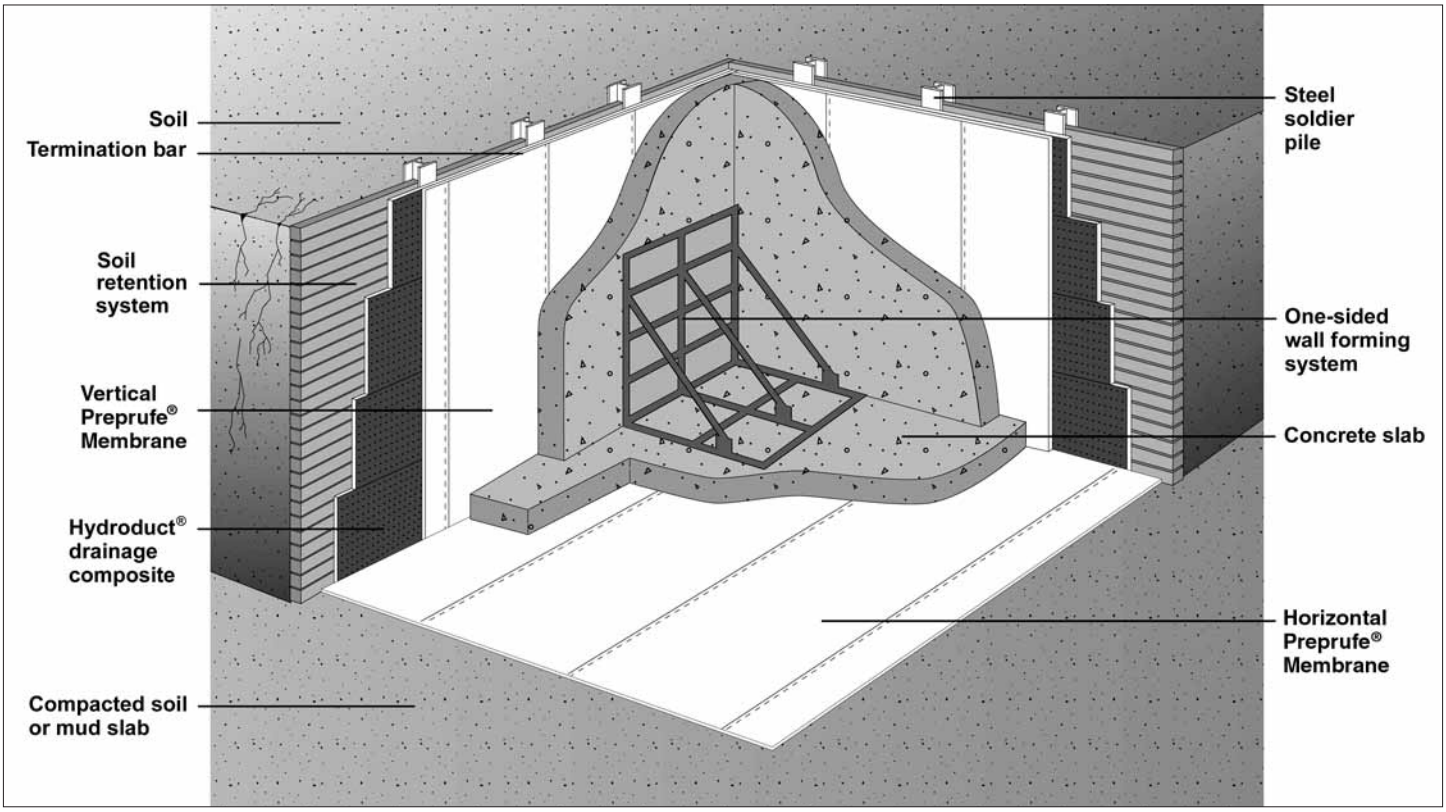


Figure 3 Preprufe® Waterproofing Systems

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

Reed | FIRST SOURCE Construction Data

penetrations:

1. All penetrations must be firmly secured and stable. Grout around all penetrations that are not stable. Clean loose dust or dirt from the penetration surface using a clean, dry cloth or brush. Remove rust, if applicable, with a wire brush and wipe clean.
2. Cut the field membrane tight to the penetration and remove release liner. If membrane is not within 1/2" (12 mm) of penetration and not more than 2" (51 mm) from penetration, apply Preprufe Tape to cover the gap. Roll firmly into place and remove release liner. If the membrane is greater than 2" (51 mm) from penetration, install more Preprufe Membrane to cover the gap repeating these instructions until Preprufe Membrane/Tape is within 1/2" (12 mm).
3. Mix and apply Bituthene Liquid Membrane around the penetration. Liquid Membrane should be placed to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet between the Preprufe Membrane/Tape and the base of the penetration. Apply a 90 mil (2.2 mm) continuous coating overlapping a minimum of 3" (75 mm) onto the surface of the Preprufe Membrane and the penetration.
4. Install a minimum 12" (300 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane centered over the Preprufe Membrane and the penetration intersection.
5. Install Preprufe Tape to cover the strip of Bituthene Membrane by overlapping a minimum of 1" (25.4 mm) until a minimum of 2" (51 mm) overlap onto the Preprufe Membrane is achieved.
6. Terminate the top edge of the strip of Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape along the penetration with a bead of Bituthene Liquid Membrane.

Wall Penetrations

For Rebar, All-Thread, Metal Dowels, etc. - Follow these steps to seal around penetrations:

1. Clean loose dust or dirt from the penetration and the surrounding substrate surface using a clean, dry cloth or brush. Remove rust, if applicable, with a wire brush and wipe clean.
2. Mix and apply Bituthene Liquid Membrane around the penetration. Liquid Membrane should be placed to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet between the substrate and the base of the penetration.
3. Cut the field membrane tight to the penetration and remove release liner. If membrane is not within 1/2" (12 mm) of penetration and not more than 2" (51 mm) from penetration, apply Preprufe Tape to cover the gap. Roll firmly into place and remove release. If the membrane is greater than 2" (51 mm) from penetration, install more Preprufe Membrane to cover the gap repeating these instructions until Preprufe Membrane/Tape is within 1/2" (12 mm).
4. Position the field membrane snug to the penetration so that it is a maximum of 1/2" (12 mm) from the base of the penetration and press firmly into the partially cured Liquid Membrane.
5. Apply Liquid Membrane to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet between the Preprufe Membrane and the base of the penetration. Extend a 90 mil (2.2 mm) continuous coating of Liquid Membrane overlapping a minimum of 3" (75 mm) onto the surface of the Preprufe Membrane and 6" (150 mm) onto the penetration.
6. Wrap the penetration with Preprufe Tape, positioning the tape at the base of the penetration. Remove enough release liner to overlap tape onto itself and roll/press firmly into place. Remove remaining release liner and discard.

Tiebacks

The Preprufe Tieback Cover is a specially designed, two-part cover used to maintain waterproofing integrity at soil retention tieback heads. The Preprufe Tieback Cover consists of a rigid ABS plastic base and prefabricated Preprufe membrane cover.

1. Install Preprufe Membrane within 2" of tieback as per standard installation instructions.
2. Center the base over tieback head and secure base to soil retention system using appropriate fasteners. Fasteners should have a low profile head.
3. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the edge of the base flange and roll firmly to form a tight seal. Remove release liner and discard.
4. Position the membrane cover over the base taking care to ensure the cover flange sits flat onto the Preprufe Membrane.
5. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the edge of the cover flange and roll firmly to form a tight seal. Remove release liner and discard.

Note: All Preprufe Tape should overlap onto surfaces of tape, membrane, base, cover, etc., a minimum of 50 mm (2").

Columns

There are 2 common methods to create a waterproof seal under columns.

- Column Option 1 - Preprufe Membrane is placed over the column footing and directly under the column. Tie-in penetrations such as rebar and threaded rod that penetrate the membrane should be sealed with Bituthene Liquid Membrane. Cut the membrane tight to the penetration. If membrane is not within 1/2" (12 mm) of penetration, apply Preprufe Tape to cover the gap. Mix and apply Bituthene Liquid Membrane around the penetration. Bituthene Liquid Membrane should be placed to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet around the penetration at the point of penetration. Bituthene Liquid Membrane should be applied as a 90 mil (2.2 mm) continuous coating overlapping a minimum of 3" (75 mm) onto the surface of the Preprufe membrane.
- Column Option 2 - Preprufe Membrane is placed below the column footing before it is poured. The membrane is installed following the vertical and horizontal application instructions described earlier in this section. When placing the membrane, it is important to leave sufficient length of Preprufe 300R beyond the footing to allow for tie-in to the Preprufe Membrane that will be laid to waterproof the general slab area. The release liner must not be removed from this extra length, and it should be protected from damage until the tie-in details are completed.

Grade Beam Pile Caps

The preferred methods to waterproof pile caps are to either "tank" or "cover" the pile cap.

- Pile Cap Option 1 (Tanking Option) - Install Preprufe Membrane over the prepared substrate as instructed in horizontal applications above. Preprufe Membrane is placed in the area formed for the pile cap before the concrete is poured. When placing the membrane, it is important to leave sufficient length of Preprufe beyond the pile cap area to allow for tie-in to the Preprufe Membrane that will be laid to waterproof the general slab area. Cut membrane tight to each pile and complete detail around each pile as instructed earlier in this section for a Penetration Detail.
- Pile Cap Option 2 (Covering Option) - For mud slabs, clean loose dust or dirt from the

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

Reed | FIRST SOURCE Construction Data

pile cap and mud slab surface using a clean, dry cloth or brush. Apply a continuous 90 mil (2.2 mm) coating of Bituthene Liquid Membrane or Procor over the top of the pile cap. Place a 1" (25.4 mm) bead of Liquid Membrane or Procor around all penetrations at the point of penetration through the pile cap. Prime along the edge of the mud slab a minimum of 6" (150 mm) from the edge of pile cap with a Bituthene Primer and allow to dry. Align a 9" (225 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane centered over the edge of the pile cap. Remove release liner and roll firmly onto the Liquid Membrane and primed mud slab. Install Preprufe Membrane over the prepared substrate and terminate it 2" (51 mm) onto the pile cap. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the Preprufe Membrane termination. Remove the release liner and roll firmly. Seal Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape edge with a termination bead of Liquid Membrane.

Pile Cap Option 2 for Compacted Earth

Apply a continuous 90 mil (2.2 mm) coating of Bituthene Liquid Membrane or Procor over the top of the pile cap. Place a 1" (25.4 mm) bead of Liquid Membrane or Procor around all penetrations at the point of penetration through the pile cap. Remove compacted earth away from the sides of pile cap. Clean loose dust or dirt from the pile cap surface using a clean, dry cloth or brush.

Prime the sides of the pile cap a minimum of 6" (150 mm) from the top of pile cap with a Bituthene Primer and allow to dry. Align a 9" (225 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane centered over the outside edge (outside corner) of the pile cap. Remove release liner and roll firmly onto the Liquid Membrane and primed sides of pile cap. Align a 12" (300 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane centered over the outside edge (outside corner) of the pile cap. Remove half of release liner by scoring release liner along the center of the strip.

Roll firmly onto the sides of pile cap with the 9" (225 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane and the remaining primed pile cap. Leave the other half of the 12" (300 mm) strip with the release liner still intact in order to receive the Preprufe Membrane. Replace earth/fill and compact per standard back-filling instructions being careful not to damage the Bituthene strip including the non-bonded portion. Invert the Bituthene strip, and remove the remaining release liner to expose the adhesive portion of the Bituthene.

Install Preprufe Membrane over the prepared substrate and terminate it 2" (51 mm) onto the pile cap. Roll firmly onto the inverted Bituthene strip. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the Preprufe Membrane termination. Remove the release liner and roll firmly. Seal Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape edge with a termination bead of Liquid Membrane.

Pile Cap Option 2 for Non-Continuous Covering

If the Structural Engineer or the design does not allow for the waterproofing to "cover" the pile cap, there must be a minimum 6" (150 mm) continuous shoulder along the perimeter of the pile cap to allow for a proper termination. Apply a continuous 90 mil (2.2 mm) coating of Bituthene Liquid Membrane or Procor onto the top of the pile cap along the outside edge.

Apply a 6" (150 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane onto the Bituthene Liquid Membrane or Procor along the edge of the pile cap. Install Preprufe Membrane over the prepared substrate and terminate it 2" (51 mm) onto the pile cap. Apply Preprufe Tape centered over the Preprufe Membrane termination. Remove the release liner and roll firmly. Seal Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape edge with a termination bead of Liquid Membrane.

Construction Joints

Install the Preprufe membrane according to standard horizontal and vertical application instructions detailed above. Preprufe CJ Tape should be applied to the surface of the Preprufe membrane and centered along the line of all concrete joints. Remove release liner and roll firmly.

Tie-Ins

Preprufe 160R to Preprufe 300R Sub Slab Waterproofing - Install Preprufe 300R Membrane over the prepared substrate as detailed in horizontal and vertical applications above. Continue onto the vertical surface of the prepared soil retention system a minimum of 18" (450 mm) above the finished elevation of the structural floor slab.

Secure the top of the membrane to temporarily hold it in place on the vertical substrate. Care should be taken to prevent damage to this exposed membrane from concrete back-splash as well as slag from rebar welding in wall forms. The exposed membrane on the vertical surface can be protected with protection board, plywood or other materials.

Following the vertical application instructions detailed above, install Preprufe 160R Membrane over the prepared vertical soil retention system. Unfasten the vertical length of the Preprufe 300R Membrane and tuck the Preprufe 160R behind the 18" (450 mm) length of Preprufe 300R, ensuring a minimum 3" (75 mm) lap. Complete the detail by installing Preprufe Tape centered over the lap being careful to seal any holes from fasteners. Roll firmly and remove the release liner.

Preprufe 300R to Post-Applied Wall Waterproofing - There are 2 options available to tie Preprufe 300R Membrane into wall waterproofing. In Option 1, the Preprufe 300R Membrane is installed under the concrete slab and the footing. Option 2 is intended for applications where the Preprufe 300R Membrane and wall waterproofing are connected through the wall and footing junction.

- Option 1 - Install Preprufe 300R Membrane over the prepared horizontal substrate and extend it up the vertical surface of the slab formwork. Terminate the membrane 6" (150 mm) above the top elevation of the structural floor slab or wall footing. Once the slab or footing is poured and cured for 7 days, remove the forms and trim the excess membrane above the slab (see Technical Letters). Install the wall membrane according to standard application procedures of the post-applied waterproofing manufacturer. Ensure that the wall membrane overlaps onto the surface of the Preprufe 300R by a minimum of 6" (150 mm).
- Option 2 - Prior to the pouring of the wall, apply a 90 mil (2.2 mm) coating of Bituthene Liquid Membrane on top of the footing area using standard application procedures. Extend the Bituthene Liquid Membrane 3" (75 mm) beyond the proposed wall width in each direction. Install the wall membrane according to standard application procedures of the post-applied waterproofing manufacturer. Ensure that the wall membrane overlaps onto the surface of the Preprufe 300R by a minimum of 6" (150 mm). On the inside of the wall, install a minimum 9" (225 mm) strip of Bituthene sheet membrane over the Bituthene Liquid Membrane that extends beyond the footing area. Install Bituthene Membrane by removing the release liner and firmly rolling the product in place. Install Preprufe 300R Membrane over the prepared substrate and terminate it at the center of the Bituthene sheet membrane strip. Apply Preprufe CJ Tape centered over the Preprufe

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

Reed | FIRST SOURCE Construction Data

300R Membrane termination. Remove the release liner and roll firmly.

Preprufe 160R to Plaza Deck Waterproofing - Install Preprufe 160R over the prepared vertical surface following the standard vertical application instructions above. Terminate the Preprufe 160R Membrane 6" (150 mm) above the proposed height of the finished wall. Once the wall is poured and properly cured, remove temporary forming and trim the excess Preprufe 160R remaining above the wall. Install the plaza deck waterproofing according to the manufacturer's standard installation procedures. Ensure that the plaza deck waterproofing overlaps the 160R membrane a minimum of 9" (225 mm) and terminate it onto the Preprufe 160R using a bead of Bituthene Liquid Membrane.

Preprufe 160R to Post-Applied Wall Waterproofing - Install Preprufe 160R over the prepared vertical surface following the standard vertical application instructions above. Extend the Preprufe 160R Membrane 12" (300 mm) beyond the end of the blind-side wall. As the foundation wall formwork is installed, fold the 12" (300 mm) piece of Preprufe 160R Membrane to form a sharp corner. Secure it to the inside face of the exterior form panel. Once the wall is poured and cured for seven days, remove the formwork and install the post-applied waterproofing according to the manufacturer's standard installation procedures.

Preprufe 300R Membrane Wall Termination

- Option 1 (Liquid Membrane Detail) - Install Preprufe 300R Membrane over a mud slab as detailed in horizontal applications above. For compacted earth, contact a local Grace representative. Install Preprufe 300R Membrane tight to all vertical and horizontal intersections. At the termination of the membrane, place a 1" (25.4 mm) fillet of Bituthene liquid membrane and trowel a 90 mil (2.2 mm) coating a minimum of 3" (75 mm) onto vertical and horizontal surfaces. Remove the release liner and install a minimum 12" (300 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane centered over the horizontal termination. Install Preprufe Tape to cover the strip of Bituthene Membrane by overlapping a minimum of 1" (25.4 mm) until a minimum of 2" (51 mm) overlap onto the Preprufe Membrane is achieved. Terminate the top edge of the strip of Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape along the wall with a bead of Bituthene Liquid Membrane.
- Option 2 (Sheet Membrane Detail) - Install Preprufe 300R Membrane over the prepared substrate as detailed in horizontal applications above. Install Preprufe 300R Membrane tight to all vertical and horizontal intersections. Install a minimum 6" (150 mm) strip of Bituthene Membrane on the vertical surface along the joint. Mix and apply Bituthene Liquid Membrane to form a minimum 1" (25.4 mm) continuous fillet between the Preprufe Membrane and the wall. Install Preprufe CJ Tape 6" (150 mm) from the edge of the wall onto the Preprufe Membrane and terminate 2" (51 mm) onto the strip of Bituthene Membrane. Install Preprufe CJ Tape onto the strip of Bituthene Membrane and overlap onto the previous Preprufe CJ Tape a minimum of 2" (51 mm). Terminate the top edge of the strip of Bituthene Membrane and Preprufe Tape along the wall with a bead of Bituthene Liquid Membrane.

Membrane Repair

Inspect the membrane for damage before placement of reinforcing steel, formwork and concrete. Repair small punctures 1/2" (12 mm), or less, and slices by applying Preprufe Tape centered over the damaged area and roll firmly. Remove the release liner from the tape. Repair holes and large punctures by applying a patch of Preprufe membrane, which extends 6" (150 mm) beyond the damaged area. Seal all edges of the patch with Preprufe Tape, remove the release liner from the tape and roll firmly.

CONCRETE PLACEMENT

Lightly soiled membrane should be cleaned with air blower and heavily soiled membrane should be cleaned with a power-washer. Cast concrete within 56 days (42 days in hot climates) of application of the membrane. Concrete must be placed carefully to avoid damage to the membrane. Never use a sharp object to consolidate concrete.

REMOVAL OF FORMWORK

Preprufe Membranes can be applied to removable formwork, such as slab perimeters, elevator and lift pits, etc. Once the concrete is poured, the formwork must remain in place until the concrete has gained sufficient compressive strength to develop the surface bond. Preprufe Membranes are not recommended for conventional twin-sided wall forming systems.

A minimum concrete compressive strength of 1500 psi (10 N/mm^2) is recommended prior to stripping formwork supporting Preprufe Membranes. Premature stripping may result in displacement of the membrane and/or spalling of the concrete.

As a guide, to reach the minimum compressive strength stated above, a structural concrete mix with an ultimate strength of 6000 psi (40 N/mm^2) will typically require a cure time of approximately 6 days at an average ambient temperature of 25 degrees F (-4 degrees C) or 2 days at 70 degrees F (21 degrees C).

6. Availability & Cost

AVAILABILITY

A network of distributors carries Preprufe and Bituthene products for prompt delivery to project sites.

COST

For specific information, contact a local distributor or a Grace Construction Products representative.

7. Warranty

A 5 year material warranty for Preprufe and Bituthene membrane products is available from the manufacturer upon request.

8. Maintenance

Preprufe 300R and Preprufe 160R membranes will not require maintenance when installed in accordance with Grace's recommendations.

9. Technical Services

Support is provided by full-time, technically trained Grace field sales representatives and technical service personnel, backed by a central research and development staff.

10. Filing Systems

- Reed First Source
- Additional product information is available from the manufacturer.

W. R. Grace & Co. -Conn. hopes the information here will be helpful. It is based upon data and knowledge considered to be true and accurate and is offered for the users' consideration, investigation and verification, but we do not warrant the results to be obtained. Please read all statements, recommendations and suggestions in conjunction with our conditions of sale, which apply to all goods supplied by us. No statement, recommendation or suggestion is intended for any use which would infringe any patent or copyright. W. R. Grace & Co. -Conn., 62 Whittemore Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140. In Canada, W. R. Grace & Co. Canada, Ltd., 294 Clements Road, West, Ajax, Ontario, Canada L1S 3C6.

Preprufe, Bituthene and Hydroduct are registered trademarks of W .R. Grace & Co. -Conn. Copyright 2005 W. R. Grace & Co. -Conn.

This product may be covered by patents or patents pending.

PF-118C Printed in U.S.A. 11/06 AFS/LI/3M

SPEC-DATA® and MANU-SPEC® are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Inc. The ten part SPEC-DATA format conforms to the editorial style of The Construction Specifications Institute and is used with their permission. The manufacturer is responsible for technical accuracy. ©2007 Reed Construction Data. All Rights Reserved.

GRACE

PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R

Pre-applied waterproofing membranes that bond integrally to poured concrete for use below slabs or behind basement walls on confined sites

Description

Preprufe® 300R & 160R membranes are unique composite sheets comprising a thick HDPE film, an aggressive pressure sensitive adhesive and a weather resistant protective coating.

Unlike conventional non-adhering membranes, which are vulnerable to water ingress tracking between the unbonded membrane and structure, the unique Preprufe bond to concrete prevents ingress or migration of water around the structure.

The Preprufe R System includes:

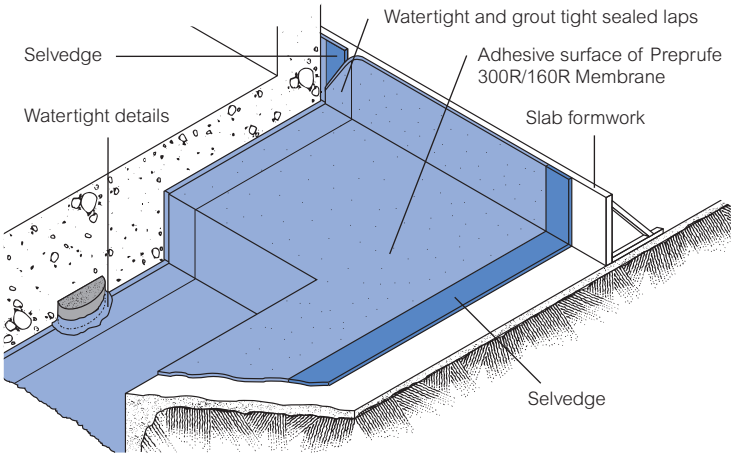
- **Preprufe 300R**—heavy-duty grade for use below slabs and on rafts (i.e. mud slabs). Designed to accept the placing of heavy reinforcement using conventional concrete spacers.
- **Preprufe 160R**—thinner grade for blindside, zero property line applications against soil retention systems.
- **Preprufe Tape LT**—for covering cut edges, roll ends, penetrations and detailing (temperatures between 25°F (-4°C) and 86°F (+30°C)).
- **Preprufe Tape HC**—as above for use in Hot Climates (minimum 50°F (10°C)).
- **Bituthene® Liquid Membrane**—for sealing around penetrations, etc.
- **Adcor™ ES**—waterstop for joints in concrete walls and floors
- **Preprufe Tieback Covers**—preformed cover for soil retention wall tieback heads
- **Preprufe Preformed Corners**—preformed inside and outside corners

Preprufe 300R & 160R membranes are applied either horizontally to smooth prepared concrete, carton forms or well rolled and compacted earth or crushed stone substrate; or vertically to permanent formwork or adjoining structures. Concrete is then cast directly against the adhesive side of the membranes. The specially developed Preprufe adhesive layers work together to form a continuous and integral seal to the structure.

Preprufe can be returned up the inside face of slab formwork but is not recommended for conventional twin-sided formwork on walls, etc. Use Bituthene self-adhesive membrane or Procor® fluid applied membrane to walls after removal of formwork for a fully bonded system to all structural surfaces.

Advantages

- **Forms a unique continuous adhesive bond to concrete poured against it**—prevents water migration and makes it unaffected by ground settlement beneath slabs
- **Fully-adhered watertight laps** and detailing
- **Provides a barrier to water, moisture and gas**—physically isolates the structure from the surrounding ground
- **BBA Certified** for basement Grades 2, 3, & 4 to BS 8102:1990
- **Zero permeance** to moisture
- **Solar reflective**—reduced temperature gain
- **Simple and quick to install**—requiring no priming or fillets
- **Can be applied to permanent formwork**—allows maximum use of confined sites
- **Self protecting**—can be trafficked immediately after application and ready for immediate placing of reinforcement
- **Unaffected by wet conditions**—cannot activate prematurely
- **Inherently waterproof, non-reactive system:**
  - not reliant on confining pressures or hydration
  - unaffected by freeze/thaw, wet/dry cycling
- **Chemical resistant**—effective in most types of soils and waters, protects structure from salt or sulphate attack



Drawings are for illustration purposes only.
Please refer to graceconstruction.com for specific application details.

BBA BRITISH BOARD OF AGREMENT CERTIFICATE No. 97/3325

Installation

The most current application instructions, detail drawings and technical letters can be viewed at graceconstruction.com. For other technical information contact your local Grace representative.

Preprufe 300R & 160R membranes are supplied in rolls 4 ft (1.2 m) wide, with a selvedge on one side to provide self-adhered laps for continuity between rolls. The rolls of Preprufe Membrane and Preprufe Tape are interwound with a disposable plastic release liner which must be removed before placing reinforcement and concrete.

Substrate Preparation

All surfaces—It is essential to create a sound and solid substrate to eliminate movement during the concrete pour. Substrates must be regular and smooth with no gaps or voids greater than 0.5 in. (12 mm). Grout around all penetrations such as utility conduits, etc. for stability (see Figure 1).

Horizontal—The substrate must be free of loose aggregate and sharp protrusions. Avoid curved or rounded substrates. When installing over earth or crushed stone, ensure substrate is well compacted to avoid displacement of substrate due to traffic or concrete pour. The surface does not need to be dry, but standing water must be removed.

Vertical—Use concrete, plywood, insulation or other approved facing to sheet piling to provide support to the membrane. Board systems such as timber lagging must be close butted to provide support and not more than 0.5 in. (12 mm) out of alignment.

Membrane Installation

Preprufe can be applied at temperatures of 25°F (-4°C) or above. When installing Preprufe in cold or marginal weather conditions 55°F (<13°C) the use of Preprufe Tape LT is recommended at all laps and detailing. Preprufe Tape LT should be applied to clean, dry surfaces and the release liner must be removed immediately after application. Alternatively, Preprufe Low Temperature (LT) is available for low temperature condition applications. Refer to Preprufe LT data sheet for more information.

Horizontal substrates—Place the membrane HDPE film side to the substrate with the clear plastic release liner facing towards the concrete pour. End laps should be staggered to avoid a build up of layers. Leave plastic release liner in position until overlap procedure is completed (see Figure 2).

Accurately position succeeding sheets to overlap the previous sheet 3 in. (75 mm) along the marked selvedge. Ensure the underside of the succeeding sheet is clean, dry and free from contamination before attempting to overlap. Peel back the plastic release liner from between the overlaps as the two layers are bonded together. Ensure a continuous bond is achieved without creases and roll firmly with a heavy roller. Completely remove the plastic liner to expose the protective coating. Any initial tack will quickly disappear.

Refer to Grace Tech Letter 15 for information on suitable rebar chairs for Preprufe.

Vertical substrates—Mechanically fasten the membrane vertically using fasteners appropriate to the substrate with the the clear plastic release liner facing towards the concrete pour. The membrane may be installed in any convenient length. Fastening can be made through the selvedge using a small and low profile head fastener so that the membrane lays flat and allows firmly rolled overlaps. Immediately remove the plastic release liner.

Ensure the underside of the succeeding sheet is clean, dry and free from contamination before attempting to overlap. Roll firmly to ensure a watertight seal.

Roll ends and cut edges—Overlap all roll ends and cut edges by a minimum 3 in. (75 mm) and ensure the area is clean and free from contamination, wiping with a damp cloth if necessary. Allow to dry and apply Preprufe Tape LT (or HC in hot climates) centered over the lap edges and roll firmly (see Figure 3). Immediately remove printed plastic release liner from the tape.

Details

Refer to Preprufe Field Application Manual, Section V Application Instructions or visit graceconstruction.com. This manual gives comprehensive guidance and standard details.

Membrane Repair

Inspect the membrane before installation of reinforcement steel, formwork and final placement of concrete. The membrane can be easily cleaned by power washing if required. Repair damage by wiping the area with a damp cloth to ensure the area is clean and free from dust, and allow to dry. Repair small punctures (0.5 in. (12 mm) or less) and slices by applying Preprufe Tape centered over the damaged area and roll firmly. Remove the release liner from the tape. Repair holes and large punctures by applying a patch of Preprufe membrane, which extends 6 in. (150 mm) beyond the damaged area. Seal all edges of the patch with Preprufe Tape, remove the release liner from the tape and roll firmly. Any areas of damaged adhesive should be covered with Preprufe Tape. Remove printed plastic release liner from tape. Where exposed selvedge has lost adhesion or laps have not been sealed, ensure the area is clean and dry and cover with fresh Preprufe Tape, rolling firmly. Alternatively, use a hot air gun or similar to activate adhesive and firmly roll lap to achieve continuity.

Pouring of Concrete

Ensure the plastic release liner is removed from all areas of Preprufe membrane and tape.

It is recommended that concrete be poured within 56 days (42 days in hot climates) of application of the membrane. Following proper ACI guidelines, concrete must be placed carefully and consolidated properly to avoid damage to the membrane. Never use a sharp object to consolidate the concrete.

Removal of Formwork

Preprufe membranes can be applied to removable formwork, such as slab perimeters, elevator and lift pits, etc. Once the concrete is poured the formwork must remain in place until the concrete has gained sufficient compressive strength to develop the surface bond. Preprufe membranes are not recommended for conventional twin-sided wall forming systems.

A minimum concrete compressive strength of 1500 psi (10 N/mm^2) is recommended prior to stripping formwork supporting Preprufe membranes. Premature stripping may result in displacement of the membrane and/or spalling of the concrete.

Refer to Grace Tech Letter 17 for information on removal of formwork for Preprufe.

Figure 1

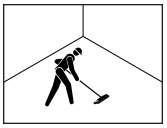


Figure 2

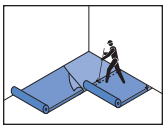
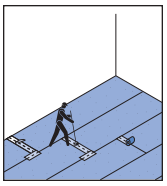
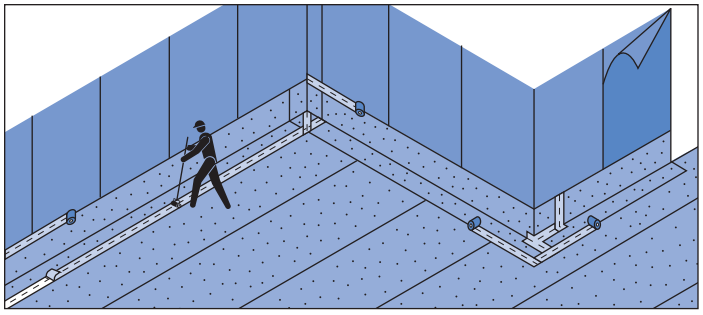


Figure 3

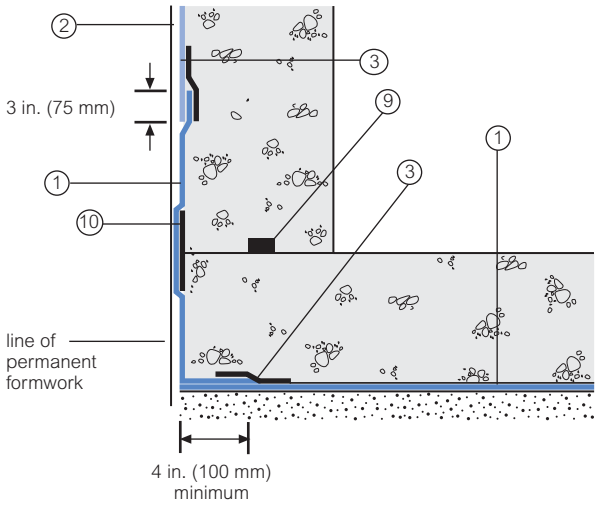




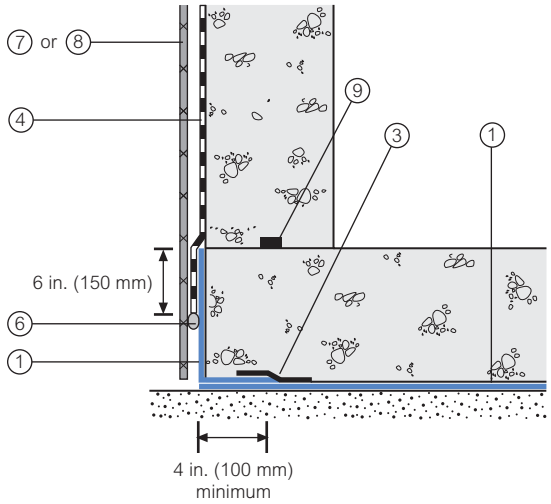
Detail Drawings

Details shown are typical illustrations and not working details. For a list of the most current details, visit us at graceconstruction.com. For technical assistance with detailing and problem solving please call toll free at 866-333-3SBM (3726).

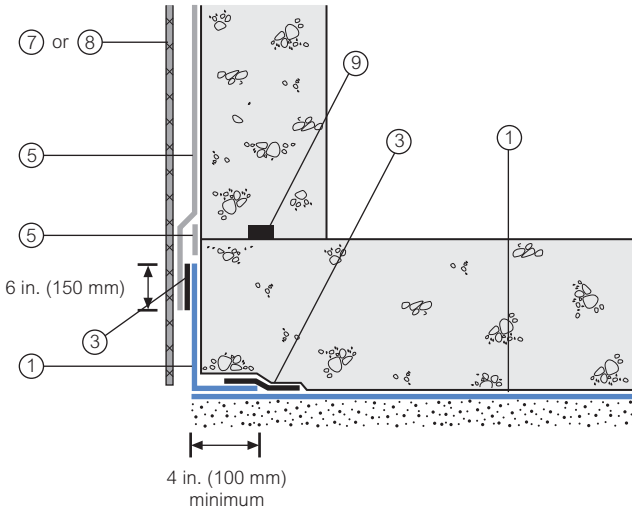
Wall base detail against permanent shutter



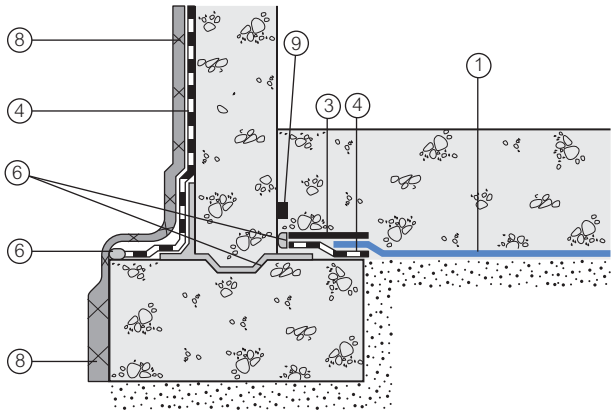
Bituthene wall base detail (Option 1)



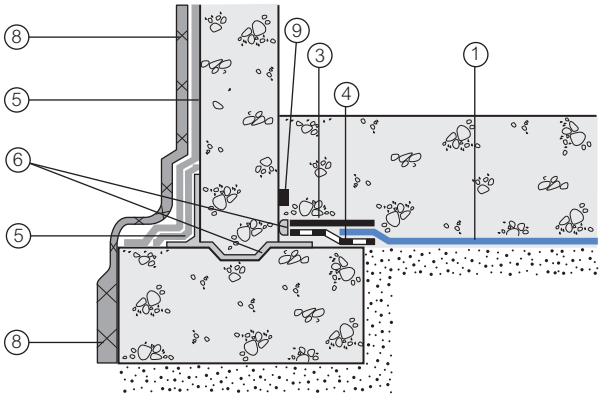
Procor wall base detail (Option 1)



Bituthene wall base detail (Option 2)



Procor wall base detail (Option 2)



1 **Preprufe 300R**
2 **Preprufe 160R**
3 **Preprufe Tape**
4 **Bituthene**
5 **Procor**
6 **Bituthene Liquid Membrane**
7 **Protection**
8 **Hydroduct®**
9 **Adcor ES**
10 **Preprufe CJ Tape**

Supply

Dimensions (Nominal)	Preprufe 300R Membrane	Preprufe 160R Membrane	Preprufe Tape (LT or HC*)
Thickness	0.046 in. (1.2 mm)	0.032 in. (0.8 mm)	
Roll size	4 ft x 98 ft (1.2 m x 30 m)	4 ft x 115 ft (1.2 m x 35 m)	4 in. x 49 ft (100 mm x 15 m)
Roll area	392 ft^2 (36 m^2)	460 ft^2 (42 m^2)	
Roll weight	108 lbs (50 kg)	92 lbs (42 kg)	4.3 lbs (2 kg)
Minimum side/end laps	3 in. (75 mm)	3 in. (75 mm)	3 in. (75 mm)
* LT denotes Low Temperature (between 25°F (-4°C) and 86°F (+30°C)) HC denotes Hot Climate (50°F (>+10°C))			
Ancillary Products			
Bituthene Liquid Membrane—1.5 US gal (5.7 liter) or 4 US gal (15.1 liter)			

Physical Properties

Property	Typical Value 300R	Typical Value 160R	Test Method
Color	white	white	
Thickness	0.046 in. (1.2 mm)	0.032 in. (0.8 mm)	ASTM D3767
Lateral Water Migration Resistance	Pass at 231 ft (71 m) of hydrostatic head pressure	Pass at 231 ft (71 m) of hydrostatic head pressure	ASTM D5385, modified[1]
Low temperature flexibility	Unaffected at -20°F (-29°C)	Unaffected at -20°F (-29°C)	ASTM D1970
Resistance to hydrostatic head	231 ft (71 m)	231 ft (71 m)	ASTM D5385, modified[2]
Elongation	660%	580%	ASTM D412, modified[3]
Tensile strength	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)	ASTM D412
Crack cycling at -9.4°F (-23°C), 100 cycles	Unaffected, Pass	Unaffected, Pass	ASTM C836
Puncture resistance	221 lbs (990 N)	100 lbs (445 N)	ASTM E154
Peel adhesion to concrete	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	ASTM D903, modified[4]
Lap peel adhesion	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	ASTM D1876, modified[5]
Permeance to water vapor transmission	0.01 perms (0.6 ng/(Pa x s x m^2))	0.01 perms (0.6 ng/(Pa x s x m^2))	ASTM E96, method B
Water absorption	0.5%	0.5%	ASTM D570

Footnotes:

1. Lateral water migration resistance is tested by casting concrete against membrane with a hole and subjecting the membrane to hydrostatic head pressure with water. The test measures the resistance of lateral water migration between the concrete and the membrane.
2. Hydrostatic head tests of Preprufe Membranes are performed by casting concrete against the membrane with a lap. Before the concrete cures, a 0.125 in. (3 mm) spacer is inserted perpendicular to the membrane to create a gap. The cured block is placed in a chamber where water is introduced to the membrane surface up to the head indicated.
3. Elongation of membrane is run at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute.
4. Concrete is cast against the protective coating surface of the membrane and allowed to properly dry (7 days minimum). Peel adhesion of membrane to concrete is measured at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute at room temperature.
5. The test is conducted 15 minutes after the lap is formed (per Grace published recommendations) and run at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute.

Specification Clauses

Preprufe 300R or 160R shall be applied with its adhesive face presented to receive fresh concrete to which it will integrally bond. Only Grace Construction Products approved membranes shall be bonded to Preprufe 300R/160R. All Preprufe 300R/160R system materials shall be supplied by Grace Construction Products, and applied strictly in accordance with their instructions. Specimen performance and formatted clauses are also available.

NOTE: Use Preprufe Tape to tie-in Procor with Preprufe.

Health and Safety

Refer to relevant Material Safety data sheet. Complete rolls should be handled by a minimum of two persons.

www.graceconstruction.com

For technical assistance call toll free at 866-333-3SBM (3726)

Adcor is a trademark and Preprufe, Bituthene and Hydroduct are registered trademarks of W. R. Grace & Co.–Conn.
Procor is a U.S. registered trademark of W. R. Grace & Co.–Conn., and is used in Canada under license from PROCOR LIMITED.

We hope the information here will be helpful. It is based on data and knowledge considered to be true and accurate and is offered for the users' consideration, investigation and verification, but we do not warrant the results to be obtained. Please read all statements, recommendations or suggestions in conjunction with our conditions of sale, which apply to all goods supplied by us. No statement, recommendation or suggestion is intended for any use which would infringe any patent or copyright. W. R. Grace & Co.–Conn., 62 Whittemore Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140.
In Canada, Grace Canada, Inc., 294 Clements Road, West, Ajax, Ontario, Canada L1S 3C6.

This product may be covered by patents or patents pending. Copyright 2011. W. R. Grace & Co.–Conn.
PF-111G Printed in U.S.A. 6/11 FA/PDF

GRACE

APPENDIX 8
CONSTRUCTION HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR
REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN
RIVERSIDE CENTER – PARCEL 2
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
OER No. 13RHAZ013M / CEQR No. 09DCP020M

Prepared For:

Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC
c/o The Dermot Complany, Inc.
729 Seventh Avenue, 15thFloor, New York, New York

Prepared By:

Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc., P.C.
21 Penn Plaza, 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor
New York, New York 10001

Joel B. Landes, P.E.
Senior Associate

August 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1.0 SUMMARY **1**

SECTION 2.0 INTRODUCTION **7**

2.1 Pupose and Policy **7**

2.2 Site Description **7**

2.3 Scope of Work **8**

2.4 Langan Project Team Organization **8**

SECTION 3 RISK ANALYSIS **11**

3.1 Chemical Hazards **11**

3.2 Radiation Hazards **11**

3.3 Biological Hazards **11**

3.3.1 Animals 11

3.3.2 Insects 14

3.4 Physical Hazards **14**

3.4.1 Explosion 14

3.4.2 Heat Stress 14

3.4.3 Cold-Related Illness 19

3.4.4 Noise 20

3.4.5 Hand and Power Tools 20

3.4.6 Slips, Trips and Fall Hazards 20

3.4.7 Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards) 20

3.5 Task Hazard Analysis **20**

3.5.1 Soil Excavation and Soil Sampling 20

SECTION 4 PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND MONITORING **21**

4.1 OSHA Training **21**

4.2 Site-Specific Training **21**

4.3 Monitoring Requirements **22**

4.4 Summary of Action levels and Restrictions **22**

4.4.1 Level D and Modified Level D 22

4.4.2 Level C 23

4.4.3 Level B (Retreat) 23

4.4.4 OSHA Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment 23

SECTION 5 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION 25

5.1 Site Work Zones 25
5.1.1 Hot Zone 25
5.1.2 Warm Zone 25
5.1.3 Cold Zone 25

5.2 Decontamination 25
5.2.1 Decontamination of Personnel 26
5.2.2 Decontamination of Field Equipment 26
5.2.3 Vehicle Cleaning Area/Stabilized Construction Entrances 26

5.3 Remedial Activity-Derived Waste 26

SECTION 6 ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY PLAN 27

6.1 Accident Prevention 27
6.1.1 Site-Specific Training 27
6.1.2 Vehicles and Heavy Equipment 27

6.2 Spill Control Plan 28

6.3 Contingency Plan 28
6.3.1 Emergency Procedures 28
6.3.2 Chemical Exposure 28
6.3.3 Personal Injury 29
6.3.4 Evacuation Procedures 29
6.3.5 Procedures Implemented in the Event of a Major Fire, Explosion, or Emergency 29

6.4 Odor, Vapor and Dust Monitoring and Response 30
6.4.1 Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) 30
6.4.2 Vapor Emission Response Plan 31
6.4.3 Major Vapor Emission 32
6.4.4 Major Vapor Emission Response Plan 32

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 EMERGENCY CONTACTS…….…….5

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF ACTION LEVELS AND RESTRICTIONS……..….6

TABLE 3 ON-SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES……..……9

TABLE 4 RELEVANT PROPERTIES OF VOLATILES (PETROLEUM [GASOLINE, DIESEL, ETC.]), METALS AND SEMIVOLATILES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED AT THE SITE……..….12

TABLE 5 SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR FIT AND ACCLIMATED WORKERS……..….15

TABLE 6 HEAT INDEX…….…16

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 MAP/ROUTE TO HOSPITAL……..….3

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A AIR MONITORING EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE

ATTACHMENT B FORMS FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY RELATED ACTIVITIES

ATTACHMENT C MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

ATTACHMENT D STANDARD SAFE WORK PRACTICES

SECTION 1.0 SUMMARY

Emergency Contacts

Emergency contacts are listed on Table 1.

Emergency Procedures

Emergency procedures are described in Section 6. The route to the hospital is provided as Figure 1.

Site-Specific Hazards and Training

Site-specific hazards are described in Section 3.

The Field Safety Officer (FSO) will be responsible for providing site-specific training to all personnel that work at the site. This training will cover the following topics:

- Names of personnel responsible for site safety and health.
- Hazards potentially present at the site.
- Proper use of personal protective equipment.
- Work practices by which the employee can minimize risk from hazards.
- Acute effects of compounds at the site.
- Decontamination procedures.

Personnel will be required to sign and date the Site-Specific Training Form provided in Attachment B prior to working on-site.

General Health and Safety Requirements

Personnel will be required to sign and date the Construction Health and Safety Plan and Work Plan Acceptance Form provided in Attachment B prior to working on-site.

Personnel Protective Equipment

Level D protection will be worn for initial entry on-site and for all activities except as noted in Section 4. Level D protection will consist of:

- Standard work clothes
- Steel-toe safety boots

- Safety glasses or goggles must be worn when splash hazard is present
- Hard hat

Modified Level D protection may be required under conditions where potential contact of the skin or clothes with significant contamination occurs. Modified Level D is the same as Level D but includes Tyvek coveralls and disposable polyethylene overboots.

Level C protection, unless otherwise specified in Section 4, will consist of Level D equipment and the following additional equipment:

- Full-face or half-mask air-purifying respirator (APR)
- Combination dust/organic vapor cartridges
- Tyvek coveralls if particulate hazard present
- PE-Coated Tyvek coverall if liquid contamination present
- PVC or nitrile inner and nitrile outer gloves
- 5-minute escape SCBA

Level B protection, unless otherwise specified in Section 4, will consist of Level D equipment and the following additional equipment:

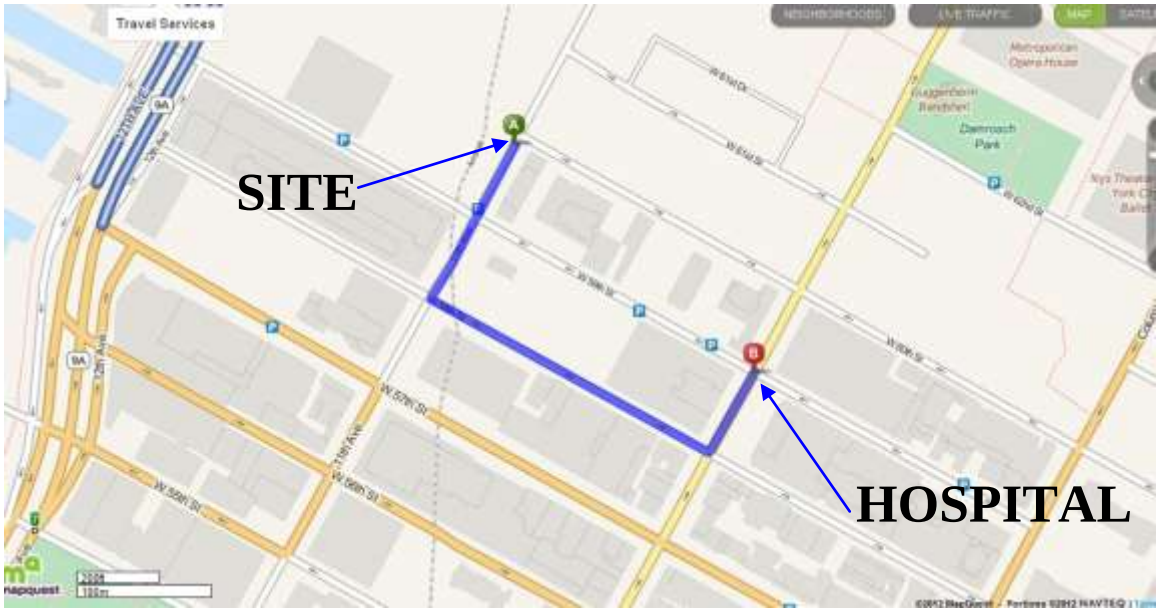
- Hard hat
- Positive Pressure SCBA or positive pressure air line and respirator with escape SCBA
- PE-Coated Tyvek coverall
- Nitrile outer and PVC or nitrile inner gloves
- Nitrile boot covers

Air Monitoring

A summary of the action levels and restrictions is presented on Table 2.

FIGURE 1-HOSPITAL ROUTE PLAN (St. Luke's - Roosevelt Hospital)

Site Location:	**17-29 West End Avenue**
	New York, NY 10023
Hospital Location:	**1000 10th Avenue**
	New York, NY 10019-1147
	Information Line (212) 523-4000
	Emergency Room (212) 523-6800



Route to Hospital

From 17-29 West End Avenue, New York, New York to St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital, located at 1000 10th Avenue, New York, New York.

1. Start out going SOUTHWEST on WEST END AVENUE toward WEST 59th ST (0.04 miles).
2. WEST END AVE becomes 11th AVE (0.05 miles).
3. Turn LEFT onto WEST 58th ST (0.2 miles).
4. Take the first LEFT onto 10th AVE (0.05 miles).
5. End at 1000 10th AVENUE, New York, NY

Total Est. Time: 1 minutes Total Est. Distance: 0.31 miles

TABLE 1

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In the event of any situation or unplanned occurrence requiring assistance, the appropriate contact(s) should be made from the list below. For emergency situations, contact should first be made with the Field Team Leader (or designee) and the Site Safety Officer, who will notify emergency personnel who will then contact the appropriate response teams. This emergency contacts list must be in an easily accessible location at the site.

Emergency Contacts	**Phone Number**
Fire Department:	911
Police:	911
New York City-Long Island One Call Center: (3 day notice required for utility mark-outs)	(800) 272-4480
Poison Control Center:	(800) 222-1222
Pollution Toxic Chemical Oil Spills:	(800) 424-8802
Medical Emergency	
Ambulance Service:	911
Hospital Name:	St. Luke's – Roosevelt Hospital
Hospital Telephone Number:	(212) 523-4000
Hospital Address:	1000 10th Avenue New York, NY 10019-1147
Route to Hospital:	See Page 3 and 4
Travel Time From Site:	1 minutes

Langan Contacts

Principal/Associate:	Joel Landes, P.E.	(212) 479-5404
Program Manager:	Ryan Manderbach,CHMM	(212) 479-5582
Health & Safety Officer:	Tony Moffa	(215) 756-2523
Field Safety Officer	Karen Merrill	(212) 479-5562
Field Team Leader	Elodie Bourbon (cell)	(917) 573-0418
Quality Assurance Officer	Jason Hayes, P.E.	(212) 479-5427

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF ACTION LEVELS AND RESTRICTIONS

Conditions for Level D:

All areas

- PID readings < 25 ppm and benzene < 1 ppm
- No visible fugitive dust emissions from site activities

Conditions for Level C:

All areas

- Where PID readings > 25 ppm (sustained for 15 minutes in the breathing zone) to 200 ppm and benzene < 5ppm, and/or
- Any visible fugitive dust emissions from site activities that disturb contaminated soil.

Conditions for Level B (or retreat):

All areas

- Where PID readings > 500 ppm or benzene > 25 ppm,
- Visible fugitive dust emissions from site activities cloud the surrounding air.

SECTION 2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PUPOSE AND POLICY

The purpose of this construction health and safety plan (CHASP) is to establish personnel protection standards and mandatory safety practices and procedures for potential encounters with non-hazardous soil or groundwater during construction at the Site. This plan assigns responsibilities, establishes standard operating procedures, and provides for contingencies that may arise while operations are being conducted during construction.

The provisions of the plan are mandatory for all on-site personnel. Supplemental CHASP plans shall be developed and used by contractors and subcontractors that shall conform to this plan at a minimum. All personnel who engage in project activities must be familiar with this plan, comply with its requirements, and sign the Plan Acceptance Form (Attachment B), page number B-5, prior to working on the site. The Plan Acceptance Form must be submitted to the Langan Health and Safety Officer (HSO). In addition to this plan, all work shall be performed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is located at 17-29 West End Avenue in the Lincoln Square section of Manhattan, New York. The Site is identified as the northeastern portion of Block 1171 and Lot 165 on the New York City Tax Map. The Site has an area of 84,000 square feet (sq ft) and is bounded by a projection of West 61st Street to the north, a commercial parking lot followed by West 59th Street to the south, West End Avenue to the east, and commercial parking lot followed by Joe DiMaggio Highway to the west. The Site is currently used for asphalt-paved commercial parking lot and contains one car lift and a former warehouse footprint (concrete platform). Two passenger railroad cars (Amtrak easement) transect the eastern portion of the Site in an approximately north to south orientation. The western embankment of the track easement is overgrown with invasive vegetation including weeds and trees. The entrance to the parking area is located along the West 60th Street projection and is accessed via West End Avenue.

Redevelopment at the Site consists of one building (Building 2) in the northeast portion of the larger 5-building mixed-use development, referred to as Riverside Center property. Building 2 is anticipated to be a 43-story building with retail, educational (school) and residential usage, plus parking and mechanical areas with a 60,000-square foot cellar space consisting primarily of health club, swimming pool, storage rooms and ventilated parking areas. Included in the project are construction of two private streets; the continuation of West 60th Street to the south and Freedom Place to the west. The anticipated building footprint will be 38,041 sq ft with a gross square footage of 762,671 sq ft, of which 14 percent will be educational space from the cellar (partial) to the 5th Floor, 2 percent will be commercial space on the 1st Floor, and 84 percent will be residential space that includes 616 apartment units on floors 5 through 43.

2.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the Site includes, but may not be limited to the following:

Proposed Excavation

Excavation will be performed for the new building across the proposed basement area to el 6; approximately 8 to 15 feet below grade surface (bgs). Deeper excavation will be completed in select areas for foundation components, with the deepest excavation extending to el -6 to accommodate elevator pits. The basement excavation area will cover an approximately 84,000 square foot area and is expected to result in removal of approximately 45,000 tons of soil. Any source of groundwater impact, if encountered will be removed. Contaminated soil at the Site will be excavated and handled in accordance with the RAWP. Soil was identified at the Site to be impacted with metals, consistent with historic urban fill. Based on proposed development plans and groundwater level across the site, limited localized dewatering is expected during excavation for the elevator pit. However, should site-wide dewatering be required, it shall be completed in accordance with a NYCDEP permit. Necessary shoring/sheeting may be required to stabilize the sidewalls of the excavation and other structures, utilities, etc. adjacent to the work area. This shall be done accordance with applicable federal, state and New York City regulations and standards.

2.4 LANGAN PROJECT TEAM ORGANIZATION

Table 3 describes the responsibilities of Langan personnel associated with this project. The names of principal personnel associated with this project are:

Principal/Associate:	Joel Landes, P.E.	(212) 479-5404
Program Manager:	Ryan Manderbach,CHMM	(212) 479-5582
Health & Safety Officer:	Tony Moffa	(215) 756-2523
Field Safety Officer	Karen Merrill	(212) 479-5562
Field Team Leader	Elodie Bourbon (cell)	(917) 573-0418
Quality Assurance Officer	Jason Hayes, P.E.	(212) 479-5427

All Langan personnel have been appropriately trained in first aid and hazardous waste safety procedures, including the operating and fitting of personal protective equipment, and are experienced with the field operations planned for this site.

TABLE 3
ON-SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PROJECT MANAGER - Assumes control over site activities. Reports to upper-level management. Has authority to direct response operations.

Responsibilities:

- Prepares and organizes the background review of the situation, the Work Plan, the Site Health and Safety Plan, and the field team.
- Obtains permission for site access and coordinates activities with appropriate officials.
- Ensures that the Work Plan is executed and on schedule.
- Briefs the field team on their specific assignments.
- Coordinates with the site Health and Safety Officer (HSO) to ensure that health and safety requirements are met.
- Prepares the final report and support files on the response activities.
- Serves as the liaison with public officials.

FIELD SAFETY OFFICER (FSO) - Advises the HSO and Project Manager on all aspects of health and safety on site. Stops work if any operation threatens worker or public health or safety.

Responsibilities:

- Ensures that all necessary Health and Safety Equipment is available on-site. Ensures that all equipment is functional.
- Periodically inspects protective clothing and equipment.
- Ensures that protective clothing and equipment are properly stored and maintained.
- Controls entry and exit at the Access Control Points.
- Coordinates health and safety program activities with the Project HSO.
- Confirms each team member's suitability for work based on a physician's recommendation.
- Monitors the work parties for signs of stress, such as cold exposure, heat stress, and fatigue.
- Implements the Site Health and Safety Plan.
- Conducts periodic inspections to determine if the Site Health and Safety Plan is being followed.
- Enforces the "buddy" system.

TABLE 3 - CONTINUED
ON-SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Field Safety Officer Responsibilities (continued)

- Knows emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- Notifies, when necessary, local public emergency officials.
- Coordinates emergency medical care.
- Sets up decontamination lines and the decontamination solutions appropriate for the type of chemical contamination on the site.
- Controls the decontamination of all equipment, personnel, and samples from the contaminated areas.
- Assures proper disposal of contaminated clothing and materials.
- Ensures that all required equipment is available.
- Advises medical personnel of potential exposures and consequences.
- Notifies emergency response personnel by telephone or radio in the event of an emergency.

FIELD TEAM LEADER - Advises the Project Manager on all aspects of health and safety on site. Stops work if any operation threatens worker or public health or safety. Is directly responsible for the field team and the safety of site operations.

Responsibilities:

- Manages field operations.
- Executes the Work Plan and schedule.
- Enforces safety procedures.
- Coordinates with the Site Safety Officer in determining protection level.
- Enforces site control.
- Documents field activities and sample collection.
- Serves as a liaison with public officials.

WORK TEAM – Operators, laborers, samplers. The work party must consist of at least two people.

Responsibilities:

- Safely completes the on-site tasks required to fulfill the Work Plan.
- Complies with Site Safety Plan.
- Notifies Site Safety Officer or supervisor of suspected unsafe condition

SECTION 3 RISK ANALYSIS

3.1 CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Known or suspected contaminants at the Site include VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and pesticides. Other compounds that may be encountered are site equipment fuels (gasoline, diesel, etc.) that contain volatile components. Relevant properties of these compounds are outlined in Table 4.

Dust will be monitored with a real-time DusTRAK aerosol monitor and a PID will be used to monitor for volatile compounds.

In addition to the compounds detected onsite, some solvents used in decontamination of equipment are potentially hazardous to human health if they are not used properly. Material Safety Data Sheets for detected soil contaminants as well as decontamination solvents that will be used on site are included in Attachment C.

3.2 RADIATION HAZARDS

No radiation hazards are known or expected at the site.

3.3 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

3.3.1 Animals

During site operations, animals such as dogs, pigeons, sea gulls, mice, and rats may be encountered. Workers will use discretion and avoid all contact with animals. Bites and scratches from dogs can be painful and if the animal is rabid, the potential for contracting rabies exists. Contact with rat and mice droppings may lead to contracting hantavirus. Inhalation of dried pigeon droppings may lead to psittacosis; crytococcosis and histoplasmosis are also diseases associated with exposure to dried bird droppings but these are less likely to occur in this occupational setting.

TABLE 4
RELEVANT PROPERTIES OF VOLATILES (PETROLEUM [GASOLINE, DIESEL, ETC.]), METALS AND SEMIVOLATILES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED AT THE SITE

Compound (Synonym)	OSHA PEL[1] (ppm)	IDLH (ppm)	LEL (%)	Odor Threshold[2] (ppm)	Odor Character	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Physical State	Detectable w/ 10.6 eV lamp PID (I.P. eV)
Mercury(Hg)	0.01	1.22	NA	NA	NA	0.0012	Noncombustible	NA
Arsenic	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	Solid	NA
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Liquid	NA
Lead (Pb)	0.05	100	NA	NA	NA	0 (approx)	Noncombustible	NA
Nickel	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Chrysene	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Combustible	NA
Cadmium	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Zinc	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	NA	Solid	NA
Copper	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Solid	NA

TABLE 4
RELEVANT PROPERTIES OF VOLATILES (PETROLEUM [GASOLINE, DIESEL, ETC.]), METALS AND SEMIVOLATILES KNOWN OR SUSPECTED AT THE SITE

Compound (Synonym)	OSHA PEL[1] (ppm)	IDLH (ppm)	LEL (%)	Odor Threshold[2] (ppm)	Odor Character	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Physical State	Detectable w/ 10.6 eV lamp PID (I.P. eV)
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Solid	NA
Benzo(a)anthracene	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	0 (approx)	Combustible	NA
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	Combustible	NA
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA	NA	Odorless	0 (approx)	Combustible	NA
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Solid	NA
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Solid	NA

(1) 29 CFR 1910, June 30, 1993 (8-hour Time weighted average unless otherwise specified.)
(2) ACGIH 1989 Highest reported value of acceptable odor threshold range.
(3) Sponge catalyst may ignite spontaneously in the air.
(4) Powder may ignite spontaneously in the air, and can continue burning under water.
[IDLH] Immediately dangerous to life or health
[CA] Suspect carcinogen - Minimize all possible exposures

3.3.2 Insects

Insects, including bees, wasps, hornets, mosquitoes, and spiders, may be present at this site. Some individuals may have a severe allergic reaction to an insect bite or sting that can result in a life threatening condition. In addition, mosquito bites may lead to St. Louis encephalitis or West Nile encephalitis. Personnel that have been bitten or stung by an insect at the Site should notify the HSO or FSO of such immediately. The following is a list of preventive measures:

- Wear proper protective clothing (work boots, socks and light colored pants).

- Field personnel who may have insect allergies (e.g., bee sting) should provide this information to the HSO or FSO prior to commencing work, and will have allergy medication on Site.

The HSO or FSO will instruct the project personnel in the recognition and procedures for encountering potentially hazardous insects at the Site.

3.4 PHYSICAL HAZARDS

3.4.1 Explosion

No explosion hazards are expected for the scope of work at this site.

3.4.2 Heat Stress

The use of Level C protective equipment, or greater, may create heat stress. Monitoring of personnel wearing personal protective clothing should commence when the ambient temperature is 72°F or above. Table 5 presents the suggested frequency for such monitoring. Monitoring frequency should increase as ambient temperature increases or as slow recovery rates are observed. Refer to the Table 6 below to assist in assessing when the risk for heat related illness is likely. To use this table, the ambient temperature and relative humidity must be obtained (a regional weather report should suffice). Heat stress monitoring should be performed by the Field Safety Officer, who shall be able to recognize symptoms related to heat stress.

Table 5
Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring
For Fit and Acclimated Workers[a]

Adjusted Temperature[b]	Normal Work Ensemble[c]	Impermeable Ensemble
90°F or above (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 min. of work	After each 15 min. of work
87.5°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 min. of work	After each 30 min. of work
82.5°-87.5°F (28.1°-30.8°C)	After each 90 min. of work	After each 60 min. of work
77.5°-82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 min. of work	After each 90 min. of work
72.5°-77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 min. of work	After each 120 min. of work

a For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour.

b Calculate the adjusted air temperature (ta adj) by using this equation: ta adj °F = ta °F + (13 x % sunshine). Measure air temperature (ta) with a standard mercury-in-glass thermometer, with the bulb shielded from radiant heat. Estimate percent sunshine by judging what percent time the sun is not covered by clouds that are thick enough to produce a shadow. (100 percent sunshine = no cloud cover and a sharp, distinct shadow; 0 percent sunshine = no shadows.)

c A normal work ensemble consists of cotton coveralls or other cotton clothing with long sleeves and pants.

Table 6 - HEAT INDEX

ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE (Fahrenheit)

RELATIVE HUMIDITY	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
	APPARENT TEMPERATURE*										
0%	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107
10%	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116
20%	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	**130**
30%	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	**135**	**148**
40%	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	**137**	**151**	
50%	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	**135**	**150**		
60%	70	76	82	90	100	114	**132**	**149**			
70%	70	77	85	93	106	124	**144**				
80%	71	78	86	97	113	**136**					
90%	71	79	88	102	122						
100%	72	80	91	108							

*Combined Index of Heat and Humidity...what it "feels like" to the body
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

How to use Heat Index:
1. Across top locate Environmental Temperature
2. Down left side locate Relative Humidity
3. Follow across and down to find Apparent Temperature
4. Determine Heat Stress Risk on chart at right

Note: Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values

Apparent Temperature	Heat Stress Risk with Physical Activity and/or Prolonged Exposure
90-105	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Possible
105-130	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Likely, Heat Stroke Possible

To monitor the workers, be familiar with the following heat-related disorders and their symptoms:

- **Prickly Heat** (Heat rash)
  - Painful, itchy red rash. Occurs during sweating, on skin covered by clothing.
- **Heat Cramps**
  - Painful spasm of arm, leg or abdominal muscles, during or after work.
- **Heat Exhaustion**
  - Headache, nausea, dizziness. Cool, clammy, moist skin. Heavy sweating. Weak, fast pulse. Shallow respiration, normal temperature.
- **Heat Fatigue**
  - Weariness, irritability, loss of skill for fine or precision work. Decreased ability to concentrate. No loss of temperature control.
- **Heat Syncope** (Heat Collapse)
  - Fainting while standing in a hot environment.
- **Heat Stroke**
  - Headache, nausea, weakness, hot dry skin, fever, rapid strong pulse, rapid deep respirations, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma. **This is a life threatening condition.**

  Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when they are showing signs or symptoms of heat-related illness.

To monitor the worker, measure:

- Heart rate. Count the radial pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period.
  - If the heart rate exceeds 100 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period, shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same.
  - If the heart rate still exceeds 100 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their heart rate is below 100 beats per minute.
- Oral temperature. Use a clinical thermometer (3 minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking).

- If oral temperature exceeds 99.6^{o}F (37.6^{o}C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their oral temperature is below 99.6^{o}F.
- If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6^{o}F (37.6^{o}C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following cycle by one-third.
- Do <u>not</u> permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when oral temperature exceeds 100.6^{o}F (38.1^{o}C).

Prevention of Heat Stress - Proper training and preventative measures will aid in averting loss of worker productivity and serious illness. Heat stress prevention is particularly important because once a person suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat related illness. To avoid heat stress the following steps should be taken:

- Adjust work schedules.
- Mandate work slowdowns as needed.
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.
- Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.
- Maintain worker's body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, id., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every eight ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:
    - Maintain water temperature 50° to 60°F (10° to 16.6^{o}C).
    - Provide small disposal cups that hold about four ounces (0.1 liter).
    - Have workers drink 16 ounces (0.5 liters) of fluid (preferably water or dilute drinks) before beginning work.
    - Urge workers to drink a cup or two every 15 to 20 minutes, or at each monitoring break. A total of 1 to 1.6 gallons (4 to 6 liters) of fluid per day are recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain body weight.
    - Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat related illness.

3.4.3 Cold-Related Illness

If work on this project begins in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Local cold exposure is generally called frostbite.

Hypothermia - Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the patient core temperature below 96°F. The body temperature is normally maintained by a combination of central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral (skin and muscle) activity. Interference with any of these mechanisms can result in hypothermia, even in the absence of what normally is considered a "cold" ambient temperature. Symptoms of hypothermia include: shivering, apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and unconsciousness.

Frostbite - Frostbite is both a general and medical term given to areas of local cold injury. Unlike systemic hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless the ambient temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20°F. Symptoms of frostbite are: a sudden blanching or whitening of the skin; the skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch; tissues are cold, pale, and solid.

Prevention of Cold-Related Illness - To prevent cold-related illness:

- Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia
- Identify and limit known risk factors:
- Assure the availability of enclosed, heated environment on or adjacent to the site.
- Assure the availability of dry changes of clothing.
- Assure the availability of warm drinks.
- Start (oral) temperature recording at the job site:
    - At the FSO or Field Team Leader's discretion when suspicion is based on changes in a worker's performance or mental status.
    - At a worker's request.
    - As a screening measure, two times per shift, under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 20°F, or wind-chill less than 30°F with precipitation).
    - As a screening measure whenever any one worker on the site develops hypothermia.

Any person developing moderate hypothermia (a core temperature of 92°F) cannot return to work for 48 hours.

3.4.4 Noise

Work activities during the proposed construction activities may be conducted at locations with high noise levels from the operation of equipment. Hearing protection will be used as necessary.

3.4.5 Hand and Power Tools

In order to complete the various tasks for the project, personnel will utilize hand and power tools. The use of hand and power tools can present a variety of hazards, including physical harm from being struck by flying objects, being cut or struck by the tool, fire, and electrocution. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs) are required for all portable tools.

3.4.6 Slips, Trips and Fall Hazards

Care should be exercised when walking at the site, especially when carrying equipment. The presence of surface debris, uneven surfaces, pits, facility equipment, and soil piles contribute to tripping hazards and fall hazards. To the extent possible, all hazards should be identified and marked on the Site, with hazards communicated to all workers in the area.

3.4.7 Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards)

The possibility of encountering underground utilities poses fire, explosion, and electrocution hazards. All excavation work will be preceded by review of available utility drawings and by notification of the subsurface work to the N.Y. One Call Center. Potential adverse effects of electrical hazards include burns and electrocution, which could result in death.

3.5 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

3.5.1 Soil Excavation and Soil Sampling

Excavation and soil sampling activities are inherently dangerous. Special attention should be given to establishing the location of any underground utilities prior to excavating.

Chemical exposure may occur as these activities progress across the site, where workers may be exposed to contaminants in the excavated soils, encountered groundwater, or products used on-site including gasoline, diesel, and motor oil. Also, sampling of both in-situ and stockpiled soils presents similar potential exposure hazard. Activities will be conducted initially in Level D but may be upgraded to Modified Level D. Although not anticipated, there will be a Level C and B contingency should pockets of contaminants be brought to the surface and breathing zone air becomes contaminated.

If evidence of historic or unknown contamination is encountered during remediation activities or other contaminated materials, such as oily materials, high PID readings, etc., the FSO will make a determination of the appropriate level of personnel protection.

SECTION 4 PERSONNEL PROTECTION AND MONITORING

4.1 OSHA TRAINING

All on-site personnel who will be actively involved in construction activities that involve potentially encountering hazardous waste must have completed hazardous waste operations-related training, as required by OSHA Regulations 29 CFR 1910.120. Personnel who completed this training more than 12 months prior to the start of the project must have completed an 8-hour refresher course within the past 12 months. Documentation of OSHA training for project personnel must be provided to Langan prior to starting work.

4.2 SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING

The Site Safety Officer will be responsible for developing a site-specific occupational hazard training program and providing training to all personnel that are to work at the site. This training will be conducted prior to starting field work and will consist of the following topics:

- Names of personnel responsible for site safety and health.
- Hazards potentially present at the site.
- Proper use of personal protective equipment.
- Requirements of this CHASP.
- Work practices by which the employee can minimize risk from hazards. This may include a specific review of heavy equipment safety, safety during inclement weather, changes in common escape rendezvous point, site security measures, or other site-specific issues that need to be addressed before work begins.
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site.
- Acute effects of compounds present at the site.
- Decontamination procedures.

Upon completion of site-specific training, workers will sign the Site-Specific-Training Form provided in Attachment B. A copy of the completed Site-Specific Training Form will be included in the project files for future reference.

4.3 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Based on the existing site data, it is not expected that significant levels of organic vapors will be encountered during the site work. However, worker air monitoring and community air monitoring (as described in Section 6.4) will be conducted at the start of field work.

Fugitive dust generation that could affect site workers, site occupants, or the public will be monitored with real time field instrumentation.

VOCs will be monitored with a PID (MiniRAE 2000 or equivalent) in accordance with the CHASP with an action level of 25 ppm in the absence of benzene. If the action level is exceeded and adequate ventilation cannot be provided, work will cease and the potential affected portion of the work area will be evacuated until adequate mechanical ventilation can be set up to control the hazard. Level C respiratory protection may be donned in accordance with the CHASP if untrained personnel are not present and the action level is exceeded.

A PID will be used to monitor for organic vapors in the breathing zone and to screen soil samples. Air monitoring results will be recorded in the field book during investigation activities and made available for review.

4.4 SUMMARY OF ACTION LEVELS AND RESTRICTIONS

A PID, equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp shall be used to screen for total VOCs. All readings pertain to sustained readings for 15 minutes in the worker breathing zone. The following conditions shall apply to each level of protection.

Conditions for Level D:

All areas where PID readings < 25 ppm and Benzene < 1 ppm

Conditions for Level C:

- All areas where PID readings > 25 ppm or Benzene > 1 ppm (sustained for 15 minutes in the breathing zone) to 200 ppm

Conditions for Level B (or retreat):

All areas where PID readings > 500 ppm or Benzene > 20 ppm

4.4.1 Level D and Modified Level D

Level D protection will be worn for initial entry on-site and initially for all activities. Level D protection will consist of:

- Standard work clothes
- Steel-toe safety boots

- Safety glasses (goggles must be worn when splash hazard is present)
- Nitrile gloves must be worn during all activities requiring contact with grossly-contaminated soils.
- Hard hat (must be worn during all site activities)

Modified Level D is the same as Level D but includes Tyvek coveralls and disposable polyethylene overboots to contact with the skin or clothes if significant contamination is present in subsurface materials.

4.4.2 Level C

The level of personal protection will be upgraded to Level C if the concentration of volatile organic compounds which can be detected with a photoionization detector (PID) in the breathing zone equals or exceeds the specified action limits and the contaminants of concern have characteristic warning properties appropriate for air purifying respirators (e.g. taste, odor). Level C protection will consist of the following equipment:

- Full-face or half-mask air-purifying respirator (APR) or powered air purifier (PAPR), depending on presence and abundance of airborne toxic constituents of concern
- Combination HEPA filter/organic vapor cartridges
- Tyvek coveralls must be worn if particulate hazard present
- PE-coated Tyvek coveralls if liquid contamination present
- Steel-toe safety boots
- Nitrile outer gloves must be worn during all activities requiring contact with saturated soil.
- Hard hat (must be worn during all site activities)

Cartridges will be disposed at the end of each day's use.

4.4.3 Level B (Retreat)

If the concentration of volatile organics which can be detected with a PID equals or exceeds the specified action levels, all field personnel associated with the project will immediately retreat to a location up-wind of the source of contamination. At this point the Site Safety Officer must consult with the Langan HSO to discuss appropriate actions.

4.4.4 OSHA Requirements for Personal Protective Equipment

All personal protective equipment used during the course of this field investigation must meet the following OSHA standards:

Type of Protection	Regulation	Source
Eye and Face	29 CFR 1910.133 29 CFR 1926.102	ANSI Z87.1-1968
Respiratory	29 CFR 1910.134 29 CFR 1926.103	ANSI Z88.1-1980
Head	29 CFR 1910.135 29 CFR 1926.100	ANSI Z89.1-1969
Foot	29 CFR 1910.136 29 CFR 1926.96	ANSI Z41.1-1967

ANSI = American National Standards Institute

Both the respirator and cartridges specified for use in Level C protection must be fit-tested prior to use in accordance with OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.1025; 29 CFR 1910.134).

Based on performance criteria of air purifying respirators, they cannot be worn under the following conditions:

- Oxygen deficiency;
- Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) concentrations;
- High relative humidity; and
- If contaminant levels exceed designated use concentrations.

SECTION 5 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION

5.1 SITE WORK ZONES

To reduce the spread of hazardous materials by workers from potentially contaminated areas to the clean areas, work zones will be delineated at the site, as required. The flow of personnel between the zones should be controlled. The establishment of the work zones will help ensure that personnel are properly protected against the hazards present where they are working, and ensure that work activities and contamination are confined to the appropriate areas. The work zones described below may be modified in the field depending on field conditions.

5.1.1 Hot Zone

Hot zones will be established within a 25 foot radius around construction activities involving hazardous materials, where applicable and feasible. All personnel within the hot zone must don the appropriate levels of personal protection as set forth by the FSO. It is not anticipated that Level C or higher will be required for this site.

All personnel within the hot zone will be required to use the specified level of protection. No food, drink, or smoking will be allowed in the hot or warm zones.

5.1.2 Warm Zone

If PID action levels are exceeded or obvious indications of contamination (by sight or odor) are encountered, a warm zone will be established and utilized during the field activities. This zone will be established between the hot zone and the cold zone (discussed below), and will include the personnel and equipment necessary for decontamination of equipment and personnel exiting the hot zone. Personnel and equipment in the hot zone must pass through this zone before entering the cold zone. This zone should always be located upwind of the hot zone.

5.1.3 Cold Zone

The cold zone will include the remaining areas of the job site. Break areas and support facilities (include equipment storage and maintenance areas) will be located in this zone. No equipment or personnel will be permitted to enter the cold zone from the hot zone without passing through the decontamination station in the warm zone (if necessitated). Eating, smoking, and drinking will be allowed only in this area.

5.2 DECONTAMINATION

Any water used in decontamination procedures will be placed in containers, temporarily stored on-site, and properly characterized and disposed.

5.2.1 Decontamination of Personnel

Decontamination of personnel will be necessary for all Site workers in contact with contaminated material. All Site workers shall pass through a cleaning procedure when exiting the active work areas in the contaminated material; including washing their hands and removing any loose material from their clothing and boots. This will be accomplished in the designated Site Worker Cleaning Area to be located adjacent to active work areas in the contaminated material. A field wash station for Site Workers, equipment, and PPE shall be set up and maintained by the Contractor. This will include a gross wash and rinse for boots worn in contaminated material areas and, as necessary, equipment and facilities for Site Workers to wash their hands, arms, neck, and face after exiting areas of contaminated material.

5.2.2 Decontamination of Field Equipment

Decontamination of field equipment will be necessary for all equipment in contact with contaminated material. Decontamination activities shall be performed in the Vehicle Cleaning Area. Equipment to be decontaminated includes, but is not limited to, excavators and pumping equipment, and shall be cleaned prior to 1)crossing into areas of the Site where no contaminated material is present; 2) handling non-contaminated material/topsoil; and 3) leaving the Site.

5.2.3 Vehicle Cleaning Area/Stabilized Construction Entrances

One or more temporary vehicle cleaning areas will be constructed to clean disposal trucks and disposal trucks and other vehicles and equipment prior to leaving the Site. This area will reduce the amount of contaminated material that disposal trucks and other vehicles spread onto the public roadway. The vehicle cleaning area will be constructed of gravel and will be of sufficient size to prevent vehicles from spreading contaminated material into the public roads and/or previously excavated areas of the Site where all contaminated material has been removed. Before any disposal truck or other vehicle leaves the Site, the sides and wheels will be inspected. If any contaminated materials are observed on the wheels or body of the truck, they will be removed and collected for disposal using a shovel, broom, and/or other hand tools in the designated cleaning area. The vehicle cleaning area may be upgraded to include wet vehicle cleaning procedures (i.e., power washing), if deemed necessary by the FSO.

5.3 REMEDIAL ACTIVITY-DERIVED WASTE

All PPE related remedial activity-derived waste materials (PPE, decontamination waste) will be placed in labeled containers and appropriately disposed. If encountered, contaminated soil will be kept moist, properly characterized and disposed off-site. Stockpiling of contaminated materials will only occur temporarily and if adequate space exists.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

6.1 ACCIDENT PREVENTION

6.1.1 Site-Specific Training

All field personnel will receive health and safety training prior to the initiation of any site activities. The site-specific training form provided in Attachment B must be signed, dated, and returned to the Langan Field Safety Officer. On a day-to-day basis, individual personnel should be constantly alert for indicators of potentially hazardous situations and for signs and symptoms in themselves and others that warn of hazardous conditions and exposures. Rapid recognition of dangerous situations can avert an emergency. Before daily work assignments, a regular meeting should be held. Discussion should include:

- Tasks to be performed;
- Time constraints (e.g., rest breaks, cartridge changes);
- Hazards that may be encountered, including their effects, how to recognize symptoms or monitor them, concentration limits, or other danger signals; and
- Emergency procedures.

6.1.2 Vehicles and Heavy Equipment

Working with large motor vehicles and heavy equipment could be a major hazard at this site. Injuries can result from equipment hitting or running over personnel, impacts from flying objects, or overturning of vehicles. Vehicle and heavy equipment design and operation will be in accordance with 29 CFR, Subpart O, 1926.600 through 1926.602. In particular, the following precautions will be utilized to help prevent injuries/accidents.

- Brakes, hydraulic lines, light signals, fire extinguishers, fluid levels, steering, tires, horn, and other safety devices will be checked at the beginning of each shift.
- Large construction motor vehicles will not be backed up unless:
  - The vehicle has a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level; or
  - The vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.
- Heavy equipment or motor vehicle cable will be kept free of all nonessential items, and all loose items will be secured.
- Large construction motor vehicles and heavy equipment will be provided with necessary safety equipment (such as seat belts, roll-over protection, emergency shut-off in case of roll-over, backup warning lights and audible alarms).

- Blades and buckets will be lowered to the ground and parking brakes will be set before shutting off any heavy equipment or vehicles.

6.2 SPILL CONTROL PLAN

All personnel must take every precaution to minimize the potential for spills during site operations. Any spill shall be reported immediately to the FSO. Spill control apparatus (sorbent materials) will be located on-site. All materials used for the clean up of spills will be containerized and labeled separately from other wastes, as required.

6.3 CONTINGENCY PLAN

6.3.1 Emergency Procedures

In the event that an emergency develops on site, the procedures delineated herein are to be immediately followed. Emergency conditions are considered to exist if:

- Any member of the field crew is involved in an accident or experiences any adverse effects or symptoms of exposure while on site.
- A condition is discovered that suggests the existence of a situation more hazardous than anticipated.

General emergency procedures, and specific procedures for personal injury, chemical exposure and radiation exposure, are described below.

6.3.2 Chemical Exposure

If a member of the field crew demonstrates symptoms of chemical exposure the procedures outlined below should be followed:

- Another team member (buddy) should remove the individual from the immediate area of contamination. The buddy should communicate to the Field Team Leader (via voice and hand signals) of the chemical exposure. The Field Team Leader should contact the appropriate emergency response agency.
- Precautions should be taken to avoid exposure of other individuals to the chemical.
- If the chemical is on the individual's clothing, the chemical should be neutralized or removed if it is safe to do so.
- If the chemical has contacted the skin, the skin should be washed with copious amounts of water.
- In case of eye contact, an emergency eye wash should be used. Eyes should be washed for at least 15 minutes.
- All chemical exposure incidents must be reported in writing to the Langan Health and Safety Officer. The Field Safety Officer or Field Team Leader is responsible for completing the accident report.

6.3.3 Personal Injury

In case of personal injury at the site, the following procedures should be followed:

- Another team member (buddy) should signal the Field Team Leader that an injury has occurred.
- A field team member trained in first aid can administer treatment to an injured worker.
- The victim should then be transported to the nearest hospital or medical center. If necessary, an ambulance should be called to transport the victim.
- For less severe cases, the individual can be taken to the site dispensary.
- The Field Team Leader or Field Safety Officer is responsible for making certain that an Accident Report Form is completed. This form is to be submitted to the Langan Health and Safety Officer. Follow-up action should be taken to correct the situation that caused the accident.
- Any incident (near miss, property damage, first aid, medical treatment, etc.) must be reported.

A first-aid kit and blood-born pathogens kit will be kept on-site during the field activities.

6.3.4 Evacuation Procedures

- The Field Team Leader will initiate evacuation procedures by signaling to leave the site.
- All personnel in the work area should evacuate the area and meet in the common designated area.
- All personnel suspected to be in or near the contract work area should be accounted for and the whereabouts or missing persons determined immediately.
- The Field Team Leader will then give further instruction.

6.3.5 Procedures Implemented in the Event of a Major Fire, Explosion, or Emergency

- Notify the paramedics and/or fire department, as necessary;
- Signal the evacuation procedure previously outlined and implement the entire procedure;
- Isolate the area;
- Stay upwind of any fire;
- Keep the area surrounding the problem source clear after the incident occurs;
- Complete accident report for and distribute to appropriate personnel.

6.4 ODOR, VAPOR AND DUST MONITORING AND RESPONSE

6.4.1 Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

Real-time air monitoring for VOCs and particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be performed. Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated soil or groundwater. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pit excavation or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed during the collection of soil and groundwater samples. Periodic monitoring during sample collection, for instance, will consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be performed during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence. Exceedances of action levels observed during performance of the CAMP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will 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 will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will 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 will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 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 will be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded, downloaded at the end of the day and made available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be equipped with an audible or visual alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/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 will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/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 mcg/m3 above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded, downloaded at the end of the day and made available for OER personnel to review.

6.4.2 Vapor Emission Response Plan

If the ambient air concentration of organic vapors exceeds 5 ppm above background at the perimeter of the hot zone, work activities will be halted or odor controls will be employed, and monitoring continued. If the organic vapor level decreases below 5 ppm above background, work activities can resume, provided:

- The organic vapor level outside the hot zone is below 1 ppm over background, and

- More frequent intervals of monitoring, as directed by the Site Health and Safety Officer, are conducted.

If the organic vapor level is greater than 5 ppm above background at the perimeter of the hot zone, work activities must be shut down or odor controls must be employed. When work shut-down occurs, downwind air monitoring as directed by the Site Health and Safety Officer will be implemented to ensure that vapor emission does not impact the nearest residential or commercial structure at levels exceeding those specified in the Major Vapor Emission section.

6.4.3 Major Vapor Emission

If any organic levels greater than 5 ppm over background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work site, or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is less, all work activities must be halted or odor controls must be implemented.

If, following the cessation of the work activities, or as the result of an emergency, organic levels persist above 5 ppm above background 200 feet downwind or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property from the hot zone, then the air quality must be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20 Foot Zone).

If either of the following criteria is exceeded in the 20 Foot Zone, then the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan shall automatically be implemented.

- Sustained organic vapor levels approaching 5 ppm above background for a period of more than 30 minutes, or
- Organic vapor levels greater than 5 ppm above background for any time period.

6.4.4 Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

Upon activation, the following activities will be undertaken:

1. The local police authorities will immediately be contacted by the Site Health and Safety Officer and advised of the situation;
2. Frequent air monitoring will be conducted at 30-minute intervals within the 20 Foot Zone. If two successive readings below action levels are measured, air monitoring may be halted or modified by the Site Health and Safety Officer; and

All Emergency contacts will go into effect as appropriate.

ATTACHMENT A

Air Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

All monitoring instruments must be calibrated and maintained periodically. Calibration and on-site maintenance records will be kept in the field log book. The operator must understand the limitations and possible sources of errors for each instrument. It is important that the operator checks that the instrument responds properly to the substances it was designed to monitor. Portable air quality monitoring equipment that measures total ionizables present such as the RaeSystems MiniRae 2000 (or equivalent) photoionization detector (PID) must be calibrated at least once each day. DusTRAK aerosol monitors must be calibrated daily. The specific instructions for calibration and maintenance provided for each instrument should be followed.

ATTACHMENT B

Forms for Health and Safety Related Activity

Note: The OSHA Job Safety and Health Protection Poster must be posted prominently during field activities. The following page is an example of the poster to be used in the field. The actual poster must be an 11 inch by 17 inch size version of this page. The OSHA 300 Log of injuries and illnesses is maintained in the home office of each Langan employee.

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace.

IT'S THE LAW!

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the *OSH Act*.
- You have a right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.

The *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act)*, P.L. 91-596, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women throughout the Nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in the U.S. Department of Labor, has the primary responsibility for administering the *OSH Act*. The rights listed here may vary depending on the particular circumstances. To file a complaint, report an emergency, or seek OSHA advice, assistance, or products, call 1-800-321-OSHA or your nearest OSHA office: • Atlanta (404) 562-2300 • Boston (617) 565-9860 • Chicago (312) 353-2220 • Dallas (214) 767-4731 • Denver (303) 844-1600 • Kansas City (816) 426-5861 • New York (212) 337-2378 • Philadelphia (215) 861-4900 • San Francisco (415) 975-4310 • Seattle (206) 553-5930. Teletypewriter (TTY) number is 1-877-889-5627. To file a complaint online or obtain more information on OSHA federal and state programs, visit OSHA's website at **www.osha.gov**. If your workplace is in a state operating under an OSHA-approved plan, your employer must post the required state equivalent of this poster.

1-800-321-OSHA

www.osha.gov

U.S. Department of Labor • Occupational Safety and Health Administration • OSHA 3165

Langan **ACCIDENT REPORT FORM**

Project Name:_____

Injured or Ill Employee

1. Name _____ Social Security #_____
   (First) (Middle) (Last)
2. Home Address _____
   (No. and Street) (City or Town) (State and Zip)
3. Age _____ 4. Sex: Male ( ) Female ( )
5. Occupation _____
   (Specific job title, not the specific activity employee was performing at time of injury)
6. Department _____
   (Enter name of department in which injured person is employed, even though they may have been temporarily working in another department at the time of injury)

Employer

7. Name _____
8. Mailing Address _____
   (No. and Street) (City or Town) (State and Zip)
9. Location (if different from mailing address):_____
   _____

The Accident or Exposure to Occupational Illness

10. Place of accident or exposure _____
    (No. and Street) (City or Town) (State and Zip)
11. Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises? _____(Yes/No)
12. What was the employee doing when injured?_____
    _____
    (Be specific - was employee using tools or equipment or handling material?)
    _____
13. How did the accident occur? _____
    (Describe fully the events that resulted in the injury or
    _____
    occupational illness. Tell what happened and how. Name objects and substances involved.
    _____
    Give details on all factors that led to accident. Use separate sheet if needed)
14. Time of accident: _____
15. Date of injury or initial diagnosis of occupational illness _____

16. WITNESS TO ACCIDENT

(Name)	(Affiliation)	(Phone No.)
(Name)	(Affiliation)	(Phone No.)
(Name)	(Affiliation)	(Phone No.)

Occupational Injury or Occupational Illness

17. Describe the injury or illness in detail; indicate part of body affected.

_____

_____

18. Name the object or substance that directly injured the employee. (For example, object that struck employee; the vapor or poison inhaled or swallowed; the chemical or radiation that irritated the skin; or in cases of strains, hernias, etc., the object the employee was lifting, pulling, etc.)

_____

_____

19. Did the accident result in employee fatality? _____ (Yes or No)
20. Number of lost workdays ____/restricted workdays _____ resulting from injury or illness?

Other

21. Did you see a physician for treatment? _____ (Yes or No) _____ (Date)
22. Name and address of physician _____

_____

(No. and Street) (City or Town) (State and Zip)

23. If hospitalized, name and address of hospital _____

_____

(No. and Street) (City or Town) (State and Zip)

Date of report _____ Prepared by _____

Official position _____

Project Health and Safety Plan and Work plan Acceptance Form

(For Langan employees only)

I have read and agree to abide by the contents of the Work Plan and Health and Safety Plan for the following project:

_____

(Project Title) (Project Number)

Furthermore, I have read and am familiar with the work plan or proposal that describes the field work to be conducted and the procedures to be utilized in the conduct of this work.

Name (print)	Signature	Date

Place in project Health and Safety File as soon as possible

Site-Specific Health and Safety Training

(For all Langan and subcontract employees on site)

I hereby confirm that site-specific health and safety training has been conducted by the site health and safety officer that included:

- Names of personnel responsible for site safety and health
- Safety, health, and other hazards at the site
- Proper use of personal protective equipment
- Work practices by which the employee can minimize risk from hazards
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site
- Acute effects of compounds at the site
- Decontamination procedures

For the following project:

_____

(Project Title) (Project Number)

Name (print)	Signature	Date

Place in project Health and Safety File as soon as possible

ATTACHMENT C

Material Safety Data Sheets

- Arsenic
- Antimony
- Nickel
- Copper
- Chrysene
- Lead
- Manganese
- Iron
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Zinc
- Sodium
- 4,4'-DDD
- 4,4'-DDE
- Benzene
- Xylenes
- Toluene
- Tetrachloroethene
- Acetone
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3-Butadiene
- 2-Butanone
- 2-Hexanone
- Carbon Disulfide
- Cyclohexane
- Ethanol
- Propylene
- M-Hexane
- Isopropylbenzene
- Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
- Benzo (a) anthracene
- Benzo (a) pyrene
- Benzo (b) fluoranthene
- Chrysene
- Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
- 3-Cresol
- 4-Cresol
- Unleaded Gasoline
- Diesel Fuel
- Motor Oil, 10W-40
- Isobutylene Gas in Air, 100 ppm
- PCBs
- Compressed Air

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1
Revision Date 01/17/2012
Print Date 08/14/2012

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid

Target Organs

Central nervous system

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

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s)

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

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard:	2
Fire:	2
Reactivity Hazard:	0

Potential Health Effects

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula	:	C9H12
Molecular Weight	:	120.19 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

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

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

Further information
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

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

Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

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

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form	liquid, clear
Colour	light blue colourless

Safety data

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
no data available

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid
Strong oxidizing agents

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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

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

Dermal LD50
no data available

Other information on acute toxicity
no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Teratogenicity

no data available

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

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

Aspiration hazard
no data available

Potential health effects

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

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

Synergistic effects
no data available

Additional Information
RTECS: DC3325000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Persistence and degradability
no data available

Bioaccumulative potential
no data available

Mobility in soil
no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment
no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Contaminated packaging
Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)
UN number: 3295 Class: 3 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards
Combustible Liquid

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

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

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

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

New Jersey Right To Know Components

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Copyright 2012 Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. 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 Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product name	**1,3-Butadiene**	**In Case of Emergency**	**Chemtrec:** (800) 424-9300 **Total Petrochemicals & Refining USA, Inc.:** (800) 322-3462
Supplier	Total Petrochemicals & Refining USA, Inc. P O Box 674411 Houston,TX 77267-4411	**Technical Information**	**For non-emergency** product information: email product.stewardship@total.com
Chemical Family	Hydrocarbon.	**MSDS#**	BC0001
CAS Registry Number	106-99-0	**Validation Date**	**3/29/2012**
		Print Date	3/29/2012
Synonym	butadiene; buta-1,3-diene; alpha-gamma-butadiene; divinyl; erythrene; pyrrolylene; vinylethylene		

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

CANCER HAZARD.
FLAMMABLE GAS.
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.
CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: MUCOUS MEMBRANES, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, EYES, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM,
MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION.

Routes of Entry

Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential Acute Health Effects

Eyes May cause eye irritation.

Skin Frostbite from direct contact with liquid. Not considered a skin irritant or skin corrosive.

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation. Inhalation of 1,3 butadiene is a mild CNS depressant in humans at low concentrations. At very high concentrations, 1,3 butadiene causes CNS depression leading to respiratory paralysis and death.

Causes irritation of mucous membranes and respiratory system.

May cause irritation of respiratory tract, coughing, shortness of breath.

1,3-Butadiene can asphyxiate by the displacement of air.

Ingestion Since the product is a gas and that it is mostly probable that it will be inhaled more than ingested, please first consider of inhalation exposure rather than ingestion.

Potential Chronic Health Effects

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:
Classified
1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC,
1 (Known to be a human carcinogen.) by NTP,
+ (Proven.) by OSHA,
+ (Proven.) by NIOSH,
1 (Proven for humans.) by European Union. Classified
A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2 by European Union.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure

Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

Overexposure /Signs/ Symptoms

Human signs and symptoms from overexposure to 1,3-butadiene include blurred vision, nausea, and irritating of the respiratory tract, progressing to a feeling of fatigue, headache, vertigo, nausea, decreased blood pressure and pulse rate, unconsciousness, respiratory paralysis, and death.

See Toxicological Information (Section 11)

Section 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients

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

Substance Name	CAS #	% by Weight
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	~100

Section 4. First Aid Measures

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

Skin Contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.

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

Ingestion Since the product is a gas, it will probably be inhaled rather than ingested. Consider first the preventive measures in case of inhalation.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability of the Product Flammable.

Auto-ignition Temperature 419.9°C (787.8°F)

Flash Points Closed cup: -76.1°C (-105°F).

Flammable Limits Lower: 2% Upper: 12%

Products of Combustion Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides (CO, CO_2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances Extremely flammable in the presence of open flames, sparks and static discharge, of heat, of oxidizing materials.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Cool containing vessels with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Cool containers with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto-ignition or explosion. Do not extinguish a leaking gas flame unless leak can be stopped. Extinguish secondary fire. Handle damaged cylinders with extreme care.

Protective Clothing (Fire) Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill and Leak Warn personnel to move away. Isolate area until gas has dispersed Try to stop the gaseous leak by taping the container with an appropriate material (tape, stretched plastic etc.).

Large Spill and Leak Warn personnel to move away.
Eliminate all ignition sources.
Let evaporate.
If possible, turn leaking container so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
Do not direct water at spill or source.
Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift.
Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Keep away from heat.
Keep away from sources of ignition.
Empty containers pose a fire risk. Evaporate the residue under a fume hood.
Ground all equipment containing material.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray.
In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible.
Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Storage

Keep storage containers clean, dry, and free of oxygen.
Polymerization inhibitors protect only liquefied butadiene.
Oxygen intrusion into the storage vessel headspace may support formation of peroxides and promote polymerization. Polymer may plug safety venting devices, plug lines, and foul equipment.
Polymer formation may build sufficient mechanical force to rupture equipment.
Inhibitor, tertiary-butylcatechol (TBC), is added at a concentration of 50 - 150 wppm to prevent formation of peroxides and polymer. Monitor inhibitor content to maintain concentration.
Periodically, inspect equipment to assure there is no build-up of solids.
Store in tightly closed containers segregated from oxidizers and other combustible material.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal Protection

Eyes Safety glasses.

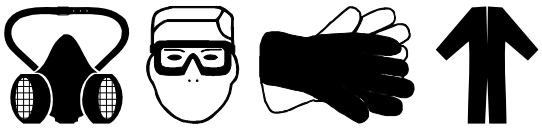
Body Flame retardant clothing covering the entire body.

Respiratory Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. See 29 CFR 1910.1051.

Hands Gloves.

Feet Shoes.

Protective Clothing (Pictograms)



Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill

Self-contained breathing apparatus. Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product.

Product Name	Exposure Limits
1,3-butadiene	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 2011).** TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour(s). **OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).** TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 5 ppm 15 minute(s). See 29 CFR 1910.1051.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State and Appearance	Gas. (COLORLESS LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS WITH GASOLINE-LIKE ODOR.)
Color	Colorless.
Odor	MILDLY AROMATIC
Molecular Weight	54.1 g/mole
Molecular Formula	C4-H6
Boiling/Condensation Point	-4.39°C (24.1°F)
Melting/Freezing Point	-108.83°C (-163.9°F)

Critical Temperature	151.9°C (305.4°F)
Specific Gravity	0.6212 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	2,100 mm Hg @ 25C
Evaporation Rate	25 compared with butyl acetate
$LogK_{ow}$	1.99
Ionicity (in Water)	Non-ionic.
Solubility in Water	Not available.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity Unstable.

Incompatibility with Various Substances oxidizing agents
Phenol, chlorine dioxide, copper, crotonaldehyde

May form explosive peroxides upon exposure to air.

Solid butadiene at below -113 deg C will absorb enough oxygen at subatmospheric pressure to explode violently when allowed to melt.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon oxides (CO, CO2) and soot.

Hazardous Polymerization Yes. When product is stored or shipped, it should be inhibited.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity to Animals

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
1,3-butadiene	LD50 Oral	Rat	5480 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	285 g/m3	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	285 g/m3	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	128000 ppm	4 hours

Chronic Effects on Humans

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for humans.) by IARC, 1 (Known to be a human carcinogen.) by NTP, + (Proven.) by OSHA, + (Proven.) by NIOSH, 1 (Proven for humans.) by European Union. Classified A2 (Suspected for humans.) by ACGIH.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2 by European Union.

Butadiene has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Butadiene has also been shown to be toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are not toxic to the mothers.

Butadiene has been shown to cause injury to reproductive organs in mice, although no reproductive effects were observed in rats following exposure to high levels of butadiene.

May cause damage to the following organs: the reproductive system, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans May cause eye irritation. Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1,3-butadiene	EC50 24.8 mg/l	Daphnia - magna	48 hours
	LC50 21.4 to 49.8 mg/l	Fish	96 hours

Biodegradable/OECD Product released into the atmosphere is expected to undergo degradation in the presence of sunlight.

Mobility This product evaporates into the atmosphere.

Because of its high volatility, this product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation Ozone precursor in the lower atmosphere.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

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

Waste Stream The classification of the product may meet the criteria for a hazardous waste.

Consult your local or regional authorities.

Section 14. Transport Information *(for domestic bulk shipments, non-bulk shipments may differ)*

DOT Classification for Bulk Shipments (non bulk shipments may differ) 2.1

Proper Shipping Name/ Description UN1010, Butadienes, stabilized, 2.1 RQ

UN Number UN1010

Packing Group Not applicable (gas).

Marine Pollutant Not listed in Appendix B to 49CFR172.101

Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity 10 lbs. (4.54 kg)

Special Provisions for Transport

Reportable quantity
10 lbs. (4.54 kg)

Special provisions
T50

TDG Classification 2.1

IMO/IMDG Classification 2.1

ICAO/IATA Classification 2.1

USCG Proper Shipping Name Butadiene

Section 15. Regulatory Information

HCS Classification Compressed gas
Carcinogen
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal Regulations **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** This material is listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: To the best of our knowledge, there are no substances that would be at reportable levels for this regulation in this product.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: To the best of our knowledge, there are no substances that would be at reportable levels for this regulation in this product.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: 1,3-butadiene
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: 1,3-butadiene: Fire hazard, reactive, Sudden release of pressure, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372 -Table 372.65).

Product name	CAS number	Concentration (%)
1,3-butadiene	106-99-0	~100

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: 1,3-butadiene

International Regulations

WHMIS (Canada) Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class F: Dangerously reactive material.

CEPA Toxic substances: This material is listed.
Canadian ARET: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain listed substances at reportable levels.
Canadian NPRI: This material is listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain listed substances at reportable levels.
Ontario Designated Substances: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain listed substances at reportable levels.
Quebec Designated Substances: To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain listed substances at reportable levels.

EINECS 203-450-8

DSCL (EEC) R12- Extremely flammable.
R45- May cause cancer.
R46- May cause heritable genetic damage.

CEPA DSL/NDSL This material is listed or exempted.

International Lists **Australia inventory (AICS):** This material is listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ENCS): This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI): This material is listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): This material is listed or exempted.

State Regulations **Massachusetts Substances:** This material is listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.: 1,3-butadiene

Section 16. Other Information

Label requirements CANCER HAZARD.
FLAMMABLE GAS.
MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.
CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: MUCOUS MEMBRANES, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, EYES, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM,
MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION.

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

Health	*	2
Fire Hazard		4
Reactivity		0
Personal Protection		J

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

References HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
Chemtox Database
- Manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet.

Validated on 3/29/2012. **Printed 3/29/2012.**

Chemtrec:
(800) 424-9300
Total Petrochemicals & Refining USA, Inc.:
(800) 322-3462

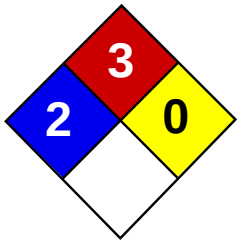
Notice to Reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

MSDS Name	1,3-butadiene	**MSDS Code**	BUTADIENE

19

To obtain an electronic copy of this MSDS, please email: product.stewardship@total.com.



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet
2-Hexanone MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: 2-Hexanone

Catalog Codes: SLH2950

CAS#: 591-78-6

RTECS: MP1400000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: 2-Hexanone

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Methyl butyl ketone

Chemical Formula: C6H12O

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
{2-}Hexanone	591-78-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: 2-Hexanone: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2590 mg/kg [Rat]. 2430 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 4860 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 8000 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Very hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant), of inhalation (lung irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:
After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cold water may be used. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

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

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 533°C (991.4°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 23°C (73.4°F). OPEN CUP: 28°C (82.4°F) (TAG).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.2% UPPER: 8%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:
Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapour/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes

Storage:
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 25 CEIL: 40 (ppm) TWA: 100 CEIL: 165 (mg/m3) Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 100.16 g/mole

Color: Colorless to light yellow.

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

Boiling Point: 127.5°C (261.5°F)

Melting Point: -56.9°C (-70.4°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.8113 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 12 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 3.45 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.18 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is equally soluble in oil and water; log(oil/water) = 0

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, acetone.

Solubility:

Easily soluble in acetone. Partially soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2430 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 4860 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 8000 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Passes through the placental barrier in animal. Testicular damage in animal.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Ketone Liquid, n.o.s.(2-Hexanone) : UN1224 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: 2-Hexanone Pennsylvania RTK: 2-Hexanone Florida: 2-Hexanone Massachusetts RTK: 2-Hexanone New Jersey: 2-Hexanone TSCA 8(b) inventory: 2-Hexanone

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

DSCL (EEC):
R10- Flammable. R37/38- Irritating to respiratory system and skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/09/2005 05:43 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

LOGIN REGISTER CHANGE COUNTRY

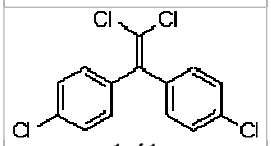
Search

ORDER CENTER ADVANCED SEARCH

Ask A Scientist

Home->Site Search

Product Image



1 of 1

Useful Links & Tools

- Bulk Quote-Order Product
- MSDS
- Specification Sheet
- Certificate of Analysis

Enter Lot No. Search

- FT-IR Condensed Phase
- FT-IR Raman
- FT-NMR
- Gene Information

More...

Related Categories

- Organic Building Blocks > Alkenes > Acyclic
- Cell Biology > Bioactive Small Molecules > D-DIF

Last 5 Products Viewed

- **123897 (Aldrich)**

123897 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)ethene

Aldrich **99%**

Be the first to write a review.

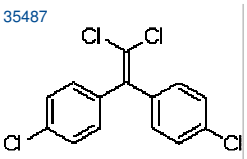
Price and Availability

Product Number	Availability	Your Price USD	Quantity	Actions
123897-1G	In Stock details... Ships on 05/13/11	39.00		

Synonym:	4,4′-DDE
CAS Number:	72-55-9
Linear Formula:	$(ClC_6H_4)_2C{=}CCl_2$
Molecular Weight:	318.03
Beilstein Registry Number:	1913355
EC Number:	200-784-6
MDL number:	MFCD00000837
PubChem Substance ID:	24847587

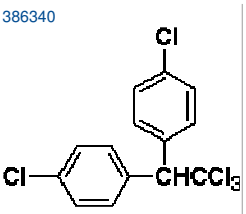
Customers Also Viewed

35487



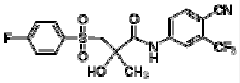
4,4′-DDE
PESTANAL®, analytical standard

386340



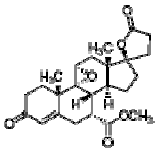
4,4′-DDT
98%

B9061



Bicalutamide (CDX)
≥98% (HPLC), powder

E6657



Eplerenone
≥98% (HPLC)

Details | Related Products | References | Reviews

Description

Biochem/physiol Actions	Metabolite of DDT. Potent androgen receptor antagonist, the presence of which has been associated with an increased risk of breast cancer development.
Packaging	1, 5 g in glass btl

Properties

assay	99%
mp	88-90 °C(lit.)
Gene Information	Research your gene in Your Favorite Gene powered by Ingenuity mouse ... Esr1(13982) rat ... Ar(24208)

Safety

Symbol	GHS07, GHS08, GHS09
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	H302-H351-H410
Precautionary statements	P273-P281-P501
Personal Protective Equipment	Eyeshields, full-face particle respirator type N100 (US), Gloves, respirator cartridge type N100 (US), type P1 (EN143) respirator filter, type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartridges
Hazard Codes	Xn,N
Risk Statements	22-40-50/53

Safety Statements	36/37-60-61
RIDADR	UN 3077 9/PG 3
WGK Germany	3

YOUR FAVORITE GENE SEARCH

Enter Gene, Disease...

POWERED BY INGENUITY

STRUCTURE SEARCH
JME EDITOR
COURTESY OF PETER ERTL

General Help
EMAIL CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Ask a Scientist
EMAIL TECHNICAL SERVICE

SERVICE & SUPPORT
CUSTOMER SUPPORT
TECHNICAL SERVICE
WEB HELP DESK
MSDS
C OF A

ORDERING
CUSTOM PRODUCTS
ECOMMERCE SOLUTIONS
ORDER CENTER
PRODUCTS
TERMS & CONDITIONS

CORPORATE
INVESTOR RELATIONS
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
WORLDWIDE OFFICES
ABOUT US
SITE MAP
CAREERS
EVENTS
PROGRAMS
REACH REGULATIONS
CONTACT US
LITERATURE PORTAL
TOOL BOX

Copyrights © 2011 Sigma-Aldrich Co. All Rights Reserved. Reproduction of any materials from the site is strictly forbidden without permission. Sigma-Aldrich brand products are sold exclusively through Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. *Site Use Terms* | *Privacy*

Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1
Revision Date 01/17/2012
Print Date 06/04/2012

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	4,4′-DDD
Product Number	:	35486
Brand	:	Fluka
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
Toxic by ingestion, Harmful by skin absorption., Possible carcinogen.

GHS Classification
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4)
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 4)

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

Component		Concentration
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane		
CAS-No. EC-No.	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. 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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

Hazardous combustion products
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides, Hydrogen chloride gas
Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nature of decomposition products not known.

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 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. 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	solid
Colour	no data available

Safety data

pH	no data available
Melting point/freezing 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
Autoignition 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/cm3
Water solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 6.02
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
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 - 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).

Inhalation LC50
no data available

Dermal LD50
LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 1,200 mg/kg
Remarks: Behavioral:Excitement. Behavioral:Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold. Skin irritation

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

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

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	May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Toxic if swallowed.
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: 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 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: 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.

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

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	72-54-8	2009-07-17

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloro-ethane	72-54-8	2009-07-17

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information
Copyright 2012 Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. 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 Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FACT SHEET

Common Name: **ACETONE**

CAS Number: 67-64-1
DOT Number: UN 1090
DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)

RTK Substance number: 0006
Date: May 1998 Revision: December 2005

HAZARD SUMMARY

* **Acetone** can affect you when breathed in and may be absorbed through the skin.
* Contact can irritate the skin. Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and cracking of the skin.
* Exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat.
* Exposure to a high concentration can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, nausea and vomiting, and even passing out.
* **Acetone** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID and a FIRE HAZARD.

IDENTIFICATION

Acetone is a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It is used as a solvent in nail polish remover and to make other chemicals.

REASON FOR CITATION

* **Acetone** is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, IRIS, NFPA and EPA.
* This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is **FLAMMABLE**.
* Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED

The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

* Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and area air samples. You can obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1020.
* If you think you are experiencing any work-related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this Fact Sheet with you.

* **ODOR THRESHOLD = 62 ppm**.
* The range of accepted odor threshold values is quite broad. Caution should be used in relying on odor alone as a warning of potentially hazardous exposures.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **1,000 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **250 ppm** averaged over a 10-hour workshift.

ACGIH: The recommended airborne exposure limit is **500 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and **750 ppm** as a STEL (short term exposure limit).

* The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE

* Where possible, enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
* Wear protective work clothing.
* Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to **Acetone** and at the end of the workshift.
* Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of **Acetone** to potentially exposed workers.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Acetone**:

* Contact can irritate the skin.
* Exposure can irritate the eyes, nose and throat.
* Exposure to a high concentration can cause headache, dizziness, lightheadedness, nausea and vomiting, and even passing out.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Acetone** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

* According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, **Acetone** has not been tested for its ability to cause cancer in animals.

Reproductive Hazard

* There is limited evidence that **Acetone** may damage the male reproductive system (including decrease in the sperm count) and affect female fertility in animals.

Other Long-Term Effects

* Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and cracking of the skin.
* This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or other nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on nerves supplying internal organs (autonomic nerves) and/or nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles").

MEDICAL

Medical Testing

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

* **Acetone** can be measured in the blood, urine, and expired air, and can be used as an index of exposure.
* Evaluate for brain effects such as changes in memory, concentration, sleeping patterns and mood (especially irritability and social withdrawal), as well as headaches and fatigue. Consider evaluations of the cerebellar, autonomic and peripheral nervous systems. Positive and borderline individuals should be referred for neuropsychological testing.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1020.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls are recommended:

* Where possible, automatically pump liquid **Acetone** from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
* Before entering a confined space where **Acetone** may be present, check to make sure that an explosive concentration does not exist.

Good **WORK PRACTICES** can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by **Acetone** should change into clean clothing promptly.
* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to **Acetone**.
* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
* On skin contact with **Acetone**, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted **Acetone**, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.

* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where **Acetone** is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

The OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.132 requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing

* Avoid skin contact with **Acetone**. Wear solvent-resistant gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/ manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
* Safety equipment manufacturers recommend *Butyl Rubber; Viton®/Butyl*; *Silver Shield/4H®*; *Responder®*; and *Tychem® HPS, BR/LV, SL* and *TK* as protective materials.
* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

* Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
* Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS. Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

* Where the potential exists for exposure over **250 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators.
* If while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Acetone**, or if while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
* Be sure to consider all potential exposures in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
* Where the potential for high exposure exists, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
* Exposure to **2,500 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **2,500 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

* Prior to working with **Acetone** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.
* **Acetone** may explode when mixed with CHLOROFORM; CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE; and OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE).
* **Acetone** is not compatible with STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); AMINES; CLORINATED HYDROCARBONS; and METAL SALTS.
* Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from HEAT, SPARKS, FLAME, RESINS, RUBBER, PLASTICS, and COMBUSTIBLES.
* Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where **Acetone** is used, handled, or stored.
* Metal containers involving the transfer of **Acetone** should be grounded and bonded.
* Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **Acetone**.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?

A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?

A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).

Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.

Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.

Q: Who is at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
A: Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals that harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Health Service
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 984-7407 (fax)

Web address: http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/odisweb/

Industrial Hygiene Information
Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

Medical Evaluation
If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

Public Presentations
Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

Right to Know Information Resources
The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know Survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.

DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which consists of the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database of the federal EPA.

A **miscible** substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m^3 means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEL is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The **vapor pressure** is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> EMERGENCY INFORMATION <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

Common Name: **Acetone**
DOT Number: **UN 1090**
DOT Hazard Class: **3 (Flammable Liquid)**
NAERG Code: **127**
CAS Number: **67-64-1**

Hazard rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
FLAMMABILITY	-	3
REACTIVITY	-	0
FLAMMABLE POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE		

Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious; 4=severe

FIRE HAZARDS

* **Acetone** is a FLAMMABLE LIQUID.
* Use dry chemical, CO_2, alcohol-resistant foam or other foaming agent, as water may not be effective in fighting fires.
* POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE.
* CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.
* Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
* Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
* Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source.
* If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.156.

SPILLS AND EMERGENCIES

If **Acetone** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

* Evacuate persons not wearing protective equipment from area of spill or leak until clean-up is complete.
* Remove all ignition sources.
* Cover with an activated charcoal adsorbent and place in covered containers for disposal.
* Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete.
* Keep **Acetone** out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion.
* It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Acetone** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.
* If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120(q) may be applicable.

==========

FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
NJDEP HOTLINE: 1-877-WARN-DEP

==========

HANDLING AND STORAGE (See page 3)

FIRST AID

For POISON INFORMATION call 1-800-222-1222

Eye Contact

* Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.

Skin Contact

* Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

Breathing

* Remove the person from exposure.
* Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
* Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

PHYSICAL DATA

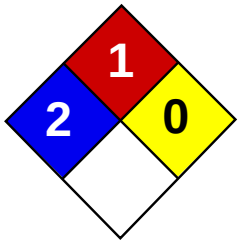
Vapor Pressure: 180 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
Flash Point: -4°F (-20°C)
Water Solubility: Miscible

OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES

Chemical Name:
2-Propanone
Other Names:
Dimethylformaldehyde; Dimethyl Ketone; Ketone Propane

Not intended to be copied and sold for commercial purposes.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Right to Know Program
PO Box 368, Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
(609) 984-2202



Health	2
Fire	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Antimony MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Antimony

Catalog Codes: SLA1453, SLA4462

CAS#: 7440-36-0

RTECS: CC4025000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Antimony

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Stibium

Chemical Name: Not available.

Chemical Formula: Sb

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Antimony	7440-36-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Antimony: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 7000 mg/kg [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

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

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not available.

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

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

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

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

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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

case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 0.5 Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Solid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 121.75 g/mole

Color: Not available.

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

Boiling Point: 1635°C (2975°F)

Melting Point: 630°C (1166°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 6.691 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 7000 mg/kg [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: Causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Antimony powder UNNA: UN2871 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Pennsylvania RTK: Antimony Massachusetts RTK: Antimony TSCA 8(b) inventory: Antimony

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

Other Classifications:

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

DSCL (EEC): R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 2

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

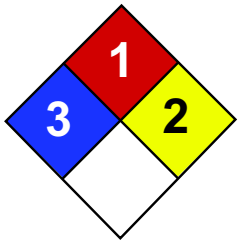
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 11:19 AM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.



Health	3
Fire	1
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Arsenic MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Arsenic

Catalog Codes: SLA1006

CAS#: 7440-38-2

RTECS: CG0525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Arsenic

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Arsenic

Chemical Formula: As

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

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

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

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

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

Section 4: First Aid Measures

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

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

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

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

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

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

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

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

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

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

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

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

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

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

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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

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

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

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

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

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 74.92 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

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

Boiling Point: Not available.

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

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 5.72 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

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

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

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

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

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

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

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 6.1: Poisonous material.

Identification: : Arsenic UNNA: UN1558 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

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

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

Other Classifications:

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

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

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 3

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 2

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References:
-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -Liste des produits purs tératogènes, mutagènes, cancérogènes. Répertoire toxicologique de la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -Material safety data sheet emitted by: la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Indutrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Guide de la loi et du règlement sur le transport des marchandises dangeureuses au canada. Centre de conformité internatinal Ltée. 1986.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/09/2005 04:16 PM

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

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Based on Directive 2001/58/EC et seq. of the Commission of the European Communities

BENZO[b]FLUORANTHENE

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Synonyms: benz[e]acephenanthrylene

CAS No.	: 205-99-2	**BCR number**	: BCR-47
EC index No.	: 601-034-00-4	**NFPA code**	: N.D.
EINECS No.	: 205-911-9	**Molecular weight**	: 252.32
RTECS No.	: CU1400000	**Formula**	: $C_{20}H_{12}$

1.2 Use of the substance or the preparation:
Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel. : +32 14 57 12 11
Fax : +32 14 58 42 73

1.4 Telephone number for emergency:
+32 70 245 245
Antigifcentrum
p/a Militair Hospitaal Koningin Astrid, Bruynstraat, B-1120 Brussel

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients	CAS No. EINECS No.	Conc. in %	Hazard symbol	Risks (R-phrases)
benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2 205-911-9	100	T;N	45-50/53 (1)

(1) For R-phrases in full: see heading 16

3. Hazards identification

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

4. First aid measures

4.1 Eye contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Rinse immediately with water
- Do not apply neutralizing agents

4.2 Skin contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Wash with water and soap
- Remove clothing before washing
- Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents

4.3 After inhalation:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if breathing problems develop
- Remove the victim into fresh air
- Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration

4.4 After ingestion:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell

- Immediately give lots of water to drink
-- Never give water to an unconscious person
- Do not induce vomiting

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:
- Water spray
- Polymer foam
- ABC powder
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium

5.3 Special exposure hazards:
- Not easily combustible
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed

5.4 Instructions:
- Take account of toxic firefighting water
- Use firefighting water moderately and contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for firefighters:
- Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus
- Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal protection/precautions: see 8.1/8.3/10.3

6.2 Environmental precautions:
- Prevent soil and water pollution
- Substance must not be discharged into the sewer
- Dam up the solid spill

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:
- Stop dust cloud by covering with sand/earth
- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Scoop solid spill into closing containers
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:
- Observe strict hygiene
- Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin
- Avoid raising dust
- Do not discharge the waste into the drain
- Clean contaminated clothing

7.2 Storage:
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Store in a cool area
- Store in a dry area
- Store in a dark area
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

Storage temperature	:	N.D.	**°C**
Quantity limits	:	N.D.	**kg**
Storage life	:	N.D.	
Materials for packaging	:	N.D.	

7.3 Specific uses: N.D.

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

TLV-TWA	:	not listed
TLV-STEL	:	not listed
TLV-Ceiling	:	not listed
OES-LTEL	:	not listed
OES-STEL	:	not listed
MEL-LTEL	:	not listed
MEL-STEL	:	not listed
MAK	:	not listed
TRK	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 8 h	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 15 min.	:	not listed
MAC-Ceiling	:	not listed
VME-8 h	:	not listed
VLE-15 min.	:	not listed
GWBB-8 h	:	not listed
GWK-15 min.	:	not listed
Momentary value	:	not listed

Sampling methods:

- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5515
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5506

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:
- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Work under local exhaust/ventilation

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls: see 13

8.3 Personal protection:

8.3.1 respiratory protection:
- Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- High dust production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

8.3.2 hand protection:
- Gloves
  Suitable materials: No data available
- Breakthrough time: N.D.

8.3.3 eye protection:
- Safety glasses
- In case of dust production: protective goggles

8.3.4 skin protection:
- Protective clothing
- In case of dust production: head/neck protection
  Suitable materials: No data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Appearance (at 20°C)	:	Crystalline solid / Needles
Odour	:	Odourless
Colour	:	Colourless to off-white

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH value	:	N.D.	
Boiling point/boiling range	:	N.D.	**°C**
Flashpoint	:	N.D.	**°C**
Explosion limits	:	N.D.	**vol%** (**°C**)
Vapour pressure (at 20°C)	:	0.00000067	**hPa**
Vapour pressure (at 50°C)	:	N.D.	**hPa**
Relative density (at 20°C)	:	N.D.	
Water solubility	:	0.00000012	**g/100 ml**
Soluble in	:	Acetone, oils/fats	
Relative vapour density	:	N.D.	
Viscosity	:	N.D.	**Pa.s**
Partition coëfficient n-octanol/water	:	6.57	
Evaporation rate			
ratio butyl acetate	:	N.D.	
ratio ether	:	N.D.	

9.3 Other information:

Melting point/melting range	:	168	**°C**
Auto-ignition point	:	N.D.	**°C**
Saturation concentration	:	N.D.	**g/m^3**

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid/reactivity:
- Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Materials to avoid:
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed
- Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers
- Decomposes on exposure to (strong) acids

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat	:	N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rat	:	N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rabbit	:	N.D.	**mg/kg**
LC50 inhalation rat	:	N.D.	**mg/l/4 h**
LC50 inhalation rat	:	N.D.	**ppm/4 h**

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

benzo[b]fluoranthene

EC carc. cat.	:	2
EC muta. cat.	:	not listed
EC repr. cat.	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (TLV)	:	A2
Carcinogenicity (MAC)	:	K
Carcinogenicity (VME)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (GWBB)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (MAK)	:	2
Mutagenicity (MAK)	:	not listed
Teratogenicity (MAK)	:	-
IARC classification	:	2B

11.3 Routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, eyes and skin
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

11.4 Acute effects/symptoms:

- **AFTER SKIN CONTACT**
  Slight irritation

11.5 Chronic effects:

- Probably human carcinogenic
- Not classified as toxic to reproduction (EC)

- **ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:**
  No specific information available

- SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
  Feeling of weakness
  Cracking of the skin
  Skin rash/inflammation
  Photoallergy
  Skin cancer
  Lung tissue affection/degeneration
  Enlargement/affection of the liver
  Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- - No data available

12.2 Mobility:

- **Volatile organic compounds (VOC):** 0%

- Photolysis in water
- Forming sediments in water
- Insoluble in water

For other physicochemical properties see heading 9.

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

- **biodegradation BOD_5** : N.D. **% ThOD**
- **water** : - Not readily biodegradable in water
  - test: E 1/2 > 100 d.
- **soil** : **T ½:** > 87 **days**

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:

- **log P_{ow}** : 6.57
- **BCF** : 168 h : 2800 (LAMELLIBRANCHIATA)
- Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Other adverse effects:

- **WGK** : 3 (Classification based on the R-phrases in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS) of 17 May 1999)
- **Effect on the ozone layer** : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) No 3093/94, O.J. L333 of 22/12/94)
- **Greenhouse effect** : no data available
- **Effect on waste water purification** : no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

- Waste material code (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 201/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001):16 05 06 (laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory)
- Waste material code (Flanders): 001, 045, 691
- Waste code (Germany): 59302
- Hazardous waste (91/689/EEC)

13.2 Disposal methods:

- Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
- Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber
- Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EEC, Council Decision 2455/2001/EC, O.J. L331 of 15/12/2001)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

- Waste material code packaging (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 15 01 10 (packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances)

14. Transport information

90
3077

14.1 Classification of the substance in compliance with UN Recommendations

UN number	: 3077
CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	: UN 3077, Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (benz[e]acephenanthrylene)

14.2 ADR (transport by road)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.3 RID (transport by rail)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.4 ADNR (transport by inland waterways)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.5 IMDG (maritime transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
MFAG	: -
EMS	: -
MARINE POLLUTANT	: P

14.6 ICAO (air transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT	:
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT	:

14.7 Special precautions in connection with transport : none

When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR/RID/ADNR in chapter 3.4, **only** the following prescriptions shall be complied with:
each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription:
- 'UN 3077'
or, in the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package:
- the letters 'LQ'

15. Regulatory information

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens

Toxic

Dangerous for the environment

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

S53 : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S60 : This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

16. Other information

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

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE
N.D. = NOT DETERMINED
***** = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Exposure limits:
TLV : Threshold Limit Value - ACGIH USA 2000
OES : Occupational Exposure Standards - United Kingdom 1999
MEL : Maximum Exposure Limits - United Kingdom 1999
MAK : Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
TRK : Technische Richtkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
MAC : Maximale aanvaarde concentratie - The Netherlands 2002
VME : Valeurs limites de Moyenne d'Exposition - France 1999
VLE : Valeurs limites d'Exposition à court terme - France 1999
GWBB : Grenswaarde beroepsmatige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
GWK : Grenswaarde kortstondige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
EC : Indicative occupational exposure limit values - directive 2000/39/EC

Chronic toxicity:
K : List of the carcinogenic substances and processes - The Netherlands 2002

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Product name: BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

CAS number	207-08-9
EC index number	601-036-00-5
EINECS number	205-916-6
RTECS number	DF6350000
Molecular mass	252.32 g/mol
Formula	C20H12

1.2 Use of the substance/preparation:

Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:

Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel: +32 14 57 12 11
Fax: +32 14 59 04 06
JRC-IRMM-RM-Sales@ec.europa.eu

1.4 Emergency telephone:

Poison Centre: +32 70 245 245

2. Hazards identification

NFPA: 1-1-2(*)

DSD/DPD

May cause cancer

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

Other hazards

Its dust is explosive with air

Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark

Slightly irritant to skin

Slightly irritant to eyes

Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

No certainty about human mutagenic properties

Highly bioaccumulative

Not readily biodegradable in water

CLP

Carc. 1B	May cause cancer. (H350)
Aquatic Acute 1	Very toxic to aquatic life. (H400)
Aquatic Chronic 1	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H410)

Other hazards

Its dust is explosive with air

Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark

Slightly irritant to skin

Slightly irritant to eyes

Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

No certainty about human mutagenic properties

Highly bioaccumulative

Not readily biodegradable in water

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS No EINECS/ELINCS	Conc.	Classification according to DSD/DPD	Classification according to CLP	Note
benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9 205-916-6		Carc. Cat. 2; R45 N; R50-53	Carc. 1B; H350 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	

4. First aid measures

4.1 After inhalation:

Remove the victim into fresh air

Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service

4.2 Skin contact:

Rinse with water

Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents

Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists

4.3 Eye contact:

Rinse with water

Do not apply neutralizing agents

Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists

4.4 After ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water

Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink

Do not induce vomiting

Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:

Water spray

Polyvalent foam

ABC powder

Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:

No unsuitable extinguishing media known

5.3 Special exposure hazards:

Heating increases the fire hazard

Dust cloud can be ignited by a spark

Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed

5.4 Instructions:

Take account of toxic fire-fighting water

Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Gloves

Protective clothing

Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions:

See heading 8.2

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Dam up the solid spill

Prevent soil and water pollution

Prevent spreading in sewers

See heading 13

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

Scoop solid spill into closing containers
Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:

Avoid raising dust
Warning! Avoid exposure
Keep away from naked flames/heat
Obtain special instructions before use
Observe strict hygiene
Keep container tightly closed
Do not discharge the waste into the drain

7.2 Storage:

Safe storage requirements:

Store in a cool area
Store in a dry area
Keep container in a well-ventilated place
Keep locked up
Unauthorized persons are not admitted
Meet the legal requirements

Keep away from:

oxidizing agents
(strong) acids

7.3 Specific use(s):

See information supplied by the manufacturer for the identified use(s)

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

8.1.1 Occupational exposure:

If limit values are applicable and available these will be listed below.

8.1.2 Sampling methods:

Product name	Test	Number	Sampling method	Remarks
Benz(a)Anthracene	OSHA	CSI		
Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)	NIOSH	5506	adsorption tubes	
Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)	NIOSH	5515	adsorption tubes	

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:

Measure the concentration in the air regularly
Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection
Personal protective equipment:

a) Respiratory protection:

Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3

b) Hand protection:

Gloves

c) Eye protection:

Safety glasses
In case of dust production: protective goggles

d) Skin protection:

Protective clothing

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls:

See headings 6.2, 6.3 and 13

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Physical form	Crystalline solid
	Needles
Colour	Light yellow

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

Boiling point	480 °C
Vapour pressure (20°C)	< 0.00001 hPa
Solubility in water	< 0.00001 g/100 ml
Solubility in solvents	Soluble in ethanol
	Soluble in acetic acid
	Soluble in oils/fats
Log Pow	6.84

9.3 Other information:

Melting point	217 °C

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid:

Possible fire hazard

heat sources
ignition sources

Stability

No data available

Reactions

Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers

10.2 Materials to avoid:

oxidizing agents
(strong) acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:

Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

No (test)data available.

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

Probably human carcinogenic
No certainty about human mutagenic properties
Not classified as toxic to reproduction (EC)

BCR-048R: benzo[k]fluoranthene

EC carc cat	2
Listed in SZW - List of carcinogenic substances	yes
IARC - classification	2B
MAK - Krebserzeugend Kategorie	2
MAK - Keimzellmutagen Kategorie	3B
MAK - Schwangerschaft Gruppe	-
CLP carc cat	category 1B

11.3 Acute effects/symptoms:

Inhalation:

No data available

Skin contact:

Slight irritation

Eye contact:

Slight irritation

Ingestion:

No data available

11.4 Chronic effects:

ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:
No specific information available
SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
Feeling of weakness
Cracking of the skin
Skin rash/inflammation
Photoallergy
Skin cancer
Lung tissue affection/degeneration
Enlargement/affection of the liver
Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

No (test)data available.

12.2 Mobility:

Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	0 %
Solubility in/reaction with water	Insoluble in water
Water physicochemical processes	Forming sediments in water
Soil physicochemical processes	Adsorbs into the soil

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

Water abiotic degradation processes	Ozonation in water
Half-life soil	65 - 1400 days

Not readily biodegradable in water

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:

Log Pow	6.84

Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Results of PBT assessment:

Not applicable, based on available data

12.6 Other adverse effects:

Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) no 1005/2009)

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

Waste material code (Directive 2008/98/EC, decision 2001/118/EC)
16 05 06* : laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals
Depending on branch of industry and production process, also other EURAL codes may be applicable
Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC

13.2 Disposal methods:

Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber with energy recovery
Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations
Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EC, Council decision 2455/2001/EC, O.J. L331 of 15/12/2001)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

Waste material code packaging (Directive 2008/98/EC)
15 01 10* : packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

{13.4 Entsorgung verschmutzter Gebinde:}

14. Transport information

ADR

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ADR	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Hazard identification number	90
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

RID

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name RID	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

ADNR

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ADNR	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Classification code	M7
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

IMO

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name IMO	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Labels	9
Marine pollutant	P
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

ICAO

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.
Techn./chem. name ICAO	benzo[k]fluoranthene
UN number	3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Labels	9
Environmentally hazardous substance mark	yes

15. Regulatory information

15.1 EU Legislation:

DSD/DPD

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens

Dangerous for the environment

R-phrases

45	May cause cancer
50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

S-phrases

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

Additional recommendations

	Restricted to professional users.

CLP

Classification and labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 – Annex VI and after evaluation of available test data

Signal word

Dgr	Danger

H-statements

H350	May cause cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P-statements

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P405	Store locked up.

Supplemental information

	Restricted to professional users.

15.2 National provisions:

15.3 Specific community rules:

Enumerated in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006: Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles.

Legislation	Reference legislation
EG/552/2009	See column 1: 28.
EG/552/2009	See column 1: 50. g)

16. Other information

The information in this safety data sheet is based on data and samples provided to BIG. The sheet was written to the best of our ability and according to the state of knowledge at that time. The safety data sheet only constitutes a guideline for the safe handling, use, consumption, storage, transport and disposal of the substances/preparations/mixtures mentioned under point 1. New safety data sheets are written from time to time. Only the most recent versions may be used. Old versions must be destroyed. Unless indicated otherwise word for word on the safety data sheet, the information does not apply to substances/preparations/mixtures in purer form, mixed with other substances or in processes. The safety data sheet offers no quality specification for the substances/preparations/mixtures in question.

Compliance with the instructions in this safety data sheet does not release the user from the obligation to take all measures dictated by common sense, regulations and recommendations or which are necessary and/or useful based on the real applicable circumstances. BIG does not guarantee the accuracy or exhaustiveness of the information provided. Use of this safety data sheet is subject to the licence and liability limiting conditions as stated in your BIG licence agreement. All intellectual property rights to this sheet are the property of BIG and its distribution and reproduction are limited. Consult your BIG licence agreement for details.

(*) = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION (NFPA)

PBT-substances = persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances

DSD Dangerous Substance Directive
DPD Dangerous Preparation Directive
CLP (EU-GHS) Classification, labelling and packaging (Globally Harmonised System in Europe)

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under headings 2 and 3:

R45	May cause cancer
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Full text of any H-statements referred to under headings 2 and 3:

H350	May cause cancer.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of any classes referred to under headings 2 and 3:

Aquatic Acute	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute
Aquatic Chronic	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic
Carc.	Carcinogenicity

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Based on Directive 2001/58/EC et seq. of the Commission of the European Communities

BENZ[a]ANTHRACENE

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Synonyms: benzo(a)anthracene

CAS No.	: 56-55-3	**BCR number**	: BCR-271
EC index No.	: 601-033-00-9	**NFPA code**	: N.D.
EINECS No.	: 200-280-6	**Molecular weight**	: 228.30
RTECS No.	: CV9275000	**Formula**	: C18H12

1.2 Use of the substance or the preparation:
Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel. : +32 14 57 12 11
Fax : +32 14 58 42 73

1.4 Telephone number for emergency:
+32 70 245 245
Antigifcentrum
p/a Militair Hospitaal Koningin Astrid, Bruynstraat, B-1120 Brussel

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients	CAS No. EINECS No.	Conc. in %	Hazard symbol	Risks (R-phrases)
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3 200-280-6	100	T;N	45-50/53 (1)

(1) For R-phrases in full: see heading 16

3. Hazards identification

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

4. First aid measures

4.1 Eye contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Rinse immediately with water

4.2 Skin contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Wash with water and soap
- Remove clothing before washing

4.3 After inhalation:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if breathing problems develop
- Remove the victim into fresh air
- Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration

4.4 After ingestion:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell
- Immediately give lots of water to drink
- Never give water to an unconscious person

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:
- Water spray
- Alcohol foam
- Polymer foam
- ABC powder
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium

5.3 Special exposure hazards:
- Not easily combustible
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed

5.4 Instructions:
- Take account of toxic firefighting water
- Use firefighting water moderately and contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for firefighters:
- Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus
- Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal protection/precautions: see heading 8.1/8.3/10.3

6.2 Environmental precautions:
- Prevent soil and water pollution
- Substance must not be discharged into the sewer
- Dam up the solid spill

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:
- Stop dust cloud by covering with sand/earth
- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Scoop solid spill into closing containers
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:
- Observe strict hygiene
- Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin
- Avoid raising dust
- Do not discharge the waste into the drain
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately

7.2 Storage:
- Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool area. Store in a dry area.
- Store in a dark area.
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

Storage temperature	:	N.D.	**°C**
Quantity limits	:	N.D.	**kg**
Storage life	:	N.D.	
Materials for packaging	:		

- suitable : no data available
- to avoid : no data available

7.3 Specific uses:
See information supplied by the manufacturer

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

TLV-TWA	:	**mg/m^3**	-	**ppm**
TLV-STEL	:	**mg/m^3**	-	**ppm**
TLV-Ceiling	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
OES-LTEL	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
OES-STEL	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
MAK	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
TRK	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
MAC-TGG 8 h	:	**mg/m^3**		
MAC-TGG 15 min.	:	**mg/m^3**		
MAC-Ceiling	:	**mg/m^3**		
VME-8 h	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
VLE-15 min.	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
GWBB-8 h	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
GWK-15 min.	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
Momentary value	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
EC	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**
EC-STEL	:	**mg/m^3**		**ppm**

Sampling methods:

- Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5506
- Benz(a)Anthracene (Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) NIOSH 5515
- Benz(a)Anthracene OSHA CSI

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:
- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Work under local exhaust/ventilation

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls: see heading 13

8.3 Personal protection:

8.3.1 respiratory protection:
- Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- High dust production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

8.3.2 hand protection:
- Gloves
  Suitable materials: No data available
- Breakthrough time: N.D.

8.3.3 eye protection:
- Safety glasses
- In case of dust production: protective goggles

8.3.4 skin protection:
- Protective clothing
- In case of dust production: head/neck protection
  Suitable materials: No data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Appearance (at 20°C)	: Crystalline solid / Scales	
Odour	: Odourless	
Colour	: Colourless to fluorescent yellow-green	

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH value	: N.D.	
Boiling point/boiling range	: N.A.	**°C**
Flashpoint	: N.D.	**°C**
Explosion limits	: N.D.	**vol% (°C)**
Vapour pressure (at 20°C)	: 0.00007	**hPa**
Vapour pressure (at 50°C)	: N.D.	**hPa**
Relative density (at 20°C)	: 1.3	
Water solubility	: 0.00001	**g/100 ml**
Soluble in	: Ether, acetone, oils/fats	
Relative vapour density	: N.D.	
Viscosity	: N.D.	**Pa.s**
Partition coëfficient n-octanol/water	: 5.61/5.79	
Evaporation rate		
ratio to butyl acetate	: N.D.	
ratio to ether	: N.D.	

9.3 Other information:

Melting point/melting range	: 160	**°C**
Auto-ignition point	: N.D.	**°C**
Saturation concentration	: N.D.	**g/m^3**

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid/reactivity:
- Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Materials to avoid:
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed
- Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers
- Decomposes on exposure to (strong) acids

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rat	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rabbit	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	**mg/l/4 h**
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	**ppm/4 h**

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

EC carc. cat.	:	2
EC muta. cat.	:	not listed
EC repr. cat.	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (TLV)	:	A2
Carcinogenicity (MAC)	:	K
Carcinogenicity (VME)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (GWBB)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (MAK)	:	2
Mutagenicity (MAK)	:	not listed
Teratogenicity (MAK)	:	-
IARC classification	:	2A

11.3 Routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, eyes and skin
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

11.4 Acute effects/symptoms:

AFTER SKIN CONTACT
- Slight irritation

11.5 Chronic effects:

- Probably human carcinogenic
- Mutagenicity: AMES test positive
- Probably human mutagenic

ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:
- No specific information available

SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
- Feeling of weakness
- Photoallergy
- Skin rash/inflammation
- Cracking of the skin
- Skin cancer
- Lung tissue affection/degeneration
- Enlargement/affection of the liver
- Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- LC50 (65 h) : 0.0018 mg/l (PIMEPHALES PROMELAS)
- EC50 (96 h) : 0.01 mg/l (DAPHNIA PULEX)

12.2 Mobility:

- **Volatile organic compounds (VOC):** 0%

- Photolysis in water
- Ozonation in water
- Insoluble in water

For other physicochemical properties see heading 9.

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

- biodegradation BOD_5	:		N.D.	**% ThOD**
- water	:	-	Not readily biodegradable in water	
- soil	:	**T ½:**	> 100	**days**

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:
- **log P_{ow}** : 5.61/5.79
- **BCF** : 72 h : 350 (LEUCISCUS IDUS)
- Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Other adverse effects:

- **WGK** : 3 (Classification based on the R-phrases in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS) of 17 May 1999)
- **Effect on the ozone layer** : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) 3093/94)
- **Greenhouse effect** : no data available
- **Effect on waste water purification** : no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

- Waste material code (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 16 05 06 (laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals)
- Waste material code (Flanders): 001, 045, 691
- Waste code (Germany): 59302
- Hazardous waste (91/689/EEC)

13.2 Disposal methods:

- Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
- Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber
- Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EEC, Council Decision 2455/2001/EC)

13.3 Packaging/Container:

- Waste material code packaging (91/689/EEC, Council Decision 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 15 01 10 (packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances)

14. Transport information

90
3077

14.1 Classification of the substance in compliance with UN Recommendations

UN number	: 3077
CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	: UN 3077, Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (benzo[a]anthracene)

14.2 ADR (transport by road)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.3 RID (transport by rail)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.4 ADNR (transport by inland waterways)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.5 IMDG (maritime transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
MFAG	: -
EMS	: -
MARINE POLLUTANT	: P

14.6 ICAO (air transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT	:
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT	:

14.7 Special precautions in connection with transport : none

14.8 Limited quantities (LQ) :

When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR/RID/ADNR in chapter 3.4, **only** the following prescriptions shall be complied with:
each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription:
- 'UN 3077'
or, in the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package:
- the letters 'LQ'

15. Regulatory information

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens

Toxic

Dangerous for the environment

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

S53 : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S60 : This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

16. Other information

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

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE
N.D. = NOT DETERMINED
***** = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Exposure limits:

TLV : Threshold Limit Value - ACGIH USA 2000
OES : Occupational Exposure Standards - United Kingdom 1999
MEL : Maximum Exposure Limits - United Kingdom 1999
MAK : Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
TRK : Technische Richtkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
MAC : Maximale aanvaarde concentratie - The Netherlands 2002
VME : Valeurs limites de Moyenne d'Exposition - France 1999
VLE : Valeurs limites d'Exposition à court terme - France 1999
GWBB : Grenswaarde beroepsmatige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
GWK : Grenswaarde kortstondige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
EC : Indicative occupational exposure limit values - directive 2000/39/EC

Chronic toxicity:

K : List of the carcinogenic substances and processes - The Netherlands 2002

Material Safety Data Sheet

Benzo[a]pyrene, 98%

ACC# 37175

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

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

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

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

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

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

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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

Potential Health Effects

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

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. Do NOT induce vomiting. If conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water.
Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.
Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

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

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs

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

OSHA Vacated PELs: Benzo[a]pyrene: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.
Personal Protective Equipment
Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:
CAS# 50-32-8: DJ3675000
LD50/LC50:

Not available.

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 50-32-8:

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

Epidemiology: No information found
Teratogenicity: No information found
Reproductive Effects: Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.
Mutagenicity: Mutagenic effects have occurred in humans.Mutagenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.
Neurotoxicity: No information found
Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14 - Transport Information

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

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

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

Section 12b

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

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

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

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 50-32-8: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 50-32-8: immediate, delayed.

Section 313

This material contains Benzo[a]pyrene (CAS# 50-32-8, >96%),which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR

Clean Air Act:

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

Clean Water Act:

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

OSHA:

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

STATE

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

California Prop 65

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

WARNING: This product contains Benzo[a]pyrene, a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

California No Significant Risk Level: CAS# 50-32-8: 0.06 æg/day NSRL

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

T N

Risk Phrases:

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

Safety Phrases:

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

S 53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S 60 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardou
s waste.
S 61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions
/safety data sheets.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)
CAS# 50-32-8: No information available.
Canada - DSL/NDSL
CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
Canada - WHMIS
This product has a WHMIS classification of D2A.
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List
CAS# 50-32-8 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Section 16 - Additional Information

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

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

APG

Analytical Products Group, Inc.

2730 Washington Blvd., Belpre, OH 45714
740-423-4200 800-272-4442 Fax 740-423-5588

Material Safety Data Sheet

Date prepared on: 9/18/95

Last revised on: 1/20/08

Page 1

Section I: Product Identification

CATALOG NUMBER: 2600,4230,4232,4233	PRODUCT NAME: BTEX

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Chemical Name	CAS Reg. No.	OSHA PEL (TWA)	% Composition*
Methanol	67-56-1	200ppm	>90%
A table of the compounds possible in this purgeable aromatic analytical standard is attached. Data included in the table are formulas, CAS numbers, oral ld50 values for rats and PEL/TWA values if available. Total concentration of purgeable aromatic compounds in the standard is less than 2% with individual compound concentrations of less than 0.1%.			

Non-Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Chemical Name	CAS Reg. No.	OSHA PEL (TWA)	% Composition*

* Components are calculated on a weight/weight basis.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics of Hazardous Ingredients

BOILING POINT: 65 C (149 F)		SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (water=1) 0.79
VAPOR PRESSURE: 97 mmHg @ 20 C	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete	APPEARANCE/ODOR: Clear, colorless liquid with pungent odor (methanol).

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

FLASH POINT (Method used): 12 C (54 F) Closed cup	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 463 C (867 F)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LEL 6%	UEL 36%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguisher media appropriate for surrounding fire since sample size is small. Alcohol foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (water may be ineffective in most laboratory situations.)				
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in positive pressure mode. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool.				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Burns with a clear, almost invisible flame.				

Section V - Reactivity Data

STABILITY:	Unstable ☐	Stable ☒	Conditions to Avoid: Heat , flame and other sources of ignition.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): String oxidizing agents, strong acids, zinc, aluminum and magnesium.			
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and formaldehyde.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	May Occur ☐	Will Not Occur ☒	Conditions to Avoid: N/A

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

ROUTES OF ENTRY	Inhalation? YES	Skin? YES	Ingestion? YES
HEALTH HAZARDS (Acute and Chronic): ACUTE: Yes, see chronic symptoms. CHRONIC: Yes, methanol ingestion may be fatal or cause blindness, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, gastrointestinal irritation, central nervous system depression or hearing loss.			
COMPONENTS LISTED AS CARCINOGENS OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGENS: No, not listed in IARC monograph.			
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Irritation of skin, eyes, nose, throat and headache. Prolonged contact may cause dermatitis. Exposure effects may differ between individuals			
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Eye disorders, skin disorders, liver and kidney disorders			
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Seek medical assistance for treatment, observation and support if necessary. EYE CONTACT: Flush with water, obtain medical attention. SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water, use protective creams. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, if not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and obtain medical attention. INGESTION: If conscious, give water and baking soda and induce vomiting. Obtain medical assistance immediately.			

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: (Sample) shut off ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in area. Take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into container for later disposal. Flush area with water.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations. Excess sample should be placed in a proper waste solvent container.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed, store in a cool, dry, well ventilated, flammable liquid storage area.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS* Do not heat or evaporate sample to dryness.

Section VIII - Control Measures

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Please specify): Required if airborne concentration exceeds TWA of 200 ppm.	
VENTILATION: Local exhaust. (general or local exhausts meet TLV regulations).	
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber gloves recommended.	EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or goggles.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: N/A	
EMERGENCY WASH FACILITIES: Maintain eye wash and quick drench showers in work area	

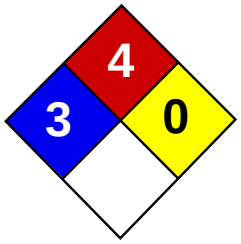
The information stated in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is believed to be correct on the date of publication and must not be considered all conclusive. The information has been obtained only by a search of available literature and is only a guide for handling the chemicals. Persons not specifically and properly trained should not handle this chemical or its container. This MSDS is provided without any warranty expressed or implied, including merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose.

This product is furnished for laboratory use ONLY• Our standards may not be used as drugs, cosmetics, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or as house hold chemicals.

* Various Government agencies (i.e., Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and others) may have specific regulations concerning the transportation, handling, storage or use of this product which may not be contained herein. The customer or user of this product should be familiar with these regulations.

Hazardous components of the Volatiles Standard

CHEMICAL	***CAS #***	***% by WEIGHT***	***LD50***
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<0.2%	3500 mg/kg
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.2%	4894 mg/kg
Toluene	108-88-3	<0.2%	7000 mg/kg
m-Xylene	108-38-3	<0.2%	5 gm/kg
p-Xylene	106-42-3	<0.2%	5 gm/kg
o-Xylene	95-47-6	<0.2%	1364 mg/kg



Health	3
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet
Carbon disulfide MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Carbon disulfide

Catalog Codes: SLC4312, SLC1522

CAS#: 75-15-0

RTECS: FF6650000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Carbon disulfide

CI#: Not available.

Synonym:

Chemical Formula: CS2

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Carbon disulfide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3188 mg/kg [Rat]. 2780 mg/kg [Mouse]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 12500 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Extremely hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
Extremely hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:
Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:
After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

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

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 90°C (194°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -30°C (-22°F). (Setaflash)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 50%

Products of Combustion: Not available.

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

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapour/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes

Storage:
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 20 CEIL: 30 (ppm) TWA: 60 CEIL: 90 (mg/m3)Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 76.14 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): 7 [Neutral.]

Boiling Point: 46.3°C (115.3°F)

Melting Point: -111.6°C (-168.9°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 1.2632 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 297.6 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.63 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.1 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Very slightly soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2780 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 12500 ppm 4 hour(s) [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to kidneys, the nervous system, liver.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:
Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal. Human: passes through the placenta, excreted in maternal milk. Risk of spontaneous abortion in human. Causes sperm abnormalities in human. Menstrual disorders in human.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Carbon Disulfide : UN1131 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Carbon disulfide California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (female) which would require a warning under the statute: Carbon disulfide California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (male) which would require a warning under the statute: Carbon disulfide California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: Carbon disulfide Pennsylvania RTK: Carbon disulfide Massachusetts RTK: Carbon disulfide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Carbon disulfide SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Carbon disulfide SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Carbon disulfide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Carbon disulfide

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):
CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):
R11- Highly flammable. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 3

Flammability: 4

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:16 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Based on Directive 2001/58/EC of the Commission of the European Communities

CHRYSENE

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Identification of the substance or preparation:

Synonyms: none

CAS No.	: 218-01-9	**BCR number**	: BCR-269
EC index No.	: 601-048-00-0	**NFPA code**	: N.D.
EINECS No.	: 205-923-4	**Molecular weight**	: 228.30
RTECS No.	: GC0700000	**Formula**	: C18H12

1.2 Use of the substance or the preparation:
Certified reference material for laboratory use only

1.3 Company/undertaking identification:
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
Retieseweg
B-2440 Geel
Tel. : +32 14 57 12 11
Fax : +32 14 58 42 73

1.4 Telephone number for emergency:
+32 70 245 245
Antigifcentrum
p/a Militair Hospitaal Koningin Astrid, Bruynstraat, B-1120 Brussel

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients	CAS No. EINECS No.	Conc. in %	Hazard symbol	Risks (R-phrases)
chrysene	218-01-9 205-923-4	100	T;N	45-50/53 (1)

(1) For R-phrases in full: see heading 16

3. Hazards identification

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

4. First aid measures

4.1 Eye contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Rinse immediately with water

4.2 Skin contact:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if irritation persists
- Wash with water and soap
- Wipe off dry product from skin
- Remove clothing before washing

4.3 After inhalation:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if breathing problems develop
- Remove the victim into fresh air
- Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration

4.4 After ingestion:
- Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell
- Immediately give lots of water to drink
- Never give water to an unconscious person

- Do not induce vomiting

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media:
- Water spray
- Alcohol foam
- Polymer foam
- ABC powder
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- Solid water jet ineffective as extinguishing medium

5.3 Special exposure hazards:
- Not easily combustible
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed

5.4 Instructions:
- Take account of toxic firefighting water
- Use firefighting water moderately and contain it

5.5 Special protective equipment for firefighters:
- Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus
- Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal protection/precautions: see heading 8.1/8.3/10.3

6.2 Environmental precautions:
- Prevent soil and water pollution
- Substance must not be discharged into the sewer
- Dam up the solid spill

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:
- Stop dust cloud by covering with sand/earth
- Carefully collect the spill/leftovers
- Scoop solid spill into closing containers
- Spill must not return in its original container
- Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority
- Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water
- Wash clothing and equipment after handling

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling:
- Observe strict hygiene
- Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin
- Avoid raising dust
- Do not discharge the waste into the drain
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately

7.2 Storage:
- Keep container tightly closed. Store only in a limited quantity. Store in a dry area. Store in a dark area.
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

Storage temperature	:	N.D.	**°C**
Quantity limits	:	N.D.	**kg**
Storage life	:	N.D.	
Materials for packaging	:		

- suitable : no data available
- to avoid : no data available

7.3 Specific uses:
- See information supplied by the manufacturer

8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1 Exposure limit values:

TLV-TWA	:	not listed
TLV-STEL	:	not listed
TLV-Ceiling	:	not listed
OES-LTEL	:	not listed
OES-STEL	:	not listed
MEL-LTEL	:	not listed
MEL-STEL	:	not listed
MAK	:	not listed
TRK	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 8 h	:	not listed
MAC-TGG 15 min.	:	not listed
MAC-Ceiling	:	not listed
VME-8 h	:	not listed
VLE-15 min.	:	not listed
GWBB-8 h	:	not listed
GWK-15 min.	:	not listed
Momentary value	:	not listed
EC	:	not listed
EC-STEL	:	not listed

Sampling methods:

- Chrysene (Polynuclear aromatic Hydrocarbons)	NIOSH 5515
- Chrysene	OSHA 58
- Chrysene (Polynuclear aromatic Hydrocarbons)	NIOSH 5506

8.2 Exposure controls:

8.2.1 Occupational exposure controls:
- Measure the concentration in the air regularly
- Work under local exhaust/ventilation

8.2.2 Environmental exposure controls: see heading 13

8.3 Personal protection:

8.3.1 respiratory protection:
- Dust production: dust mask with filter type P3
- High dust production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus

8.3.2 hand protection:
- Gloves
  Suitable materials: No data available
- Breakthrough time: N.D.

8.3.3 eye protection:
- Safety glasses
- In case of dust production: protective goggles

8.3.4 skin protection:
- Protective clothing
- In case of dust production: head/neck protection
  Suitable materials: No data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1 General information:

Appearance (at 20°C)	: Crystalline solid / Flakes	
Odour	: Odourless	
Colour	: White	

9.2 Important health, safety and environmental information:

pH value	: N.D.	
Boiling point/boiling range	: 448	**°C**
Flashpoint	: N.D.	**°C**
Explosion limits	: N.D.	**vol% (°C)**
Vapour pressure (at 20°C)	: N.D.	**hPa**
Vapour pressure (at 50°C)	: N.D.	**hPa**
Relative density (at 20°C)	: 1.27	
Water solubility	: < 0.001	**g/100 ml**
Soluble in	: N.D.	
Relative vapour density	: N.D.	
Viscosity	: N.D.	**Pa.s**
Partition coëfficient n-octanol/water	: 5.61/5.73	
Evaporation rate		
ratio to butyl acetate	: N.D.	
ratio to ether	: N.D.	

9.3 Other information:

Melting point/melting range	: 256	**°C**
Auto-ignition point	: N.D.	**°C**
Saturation concentration	: N.D.	**g/m^3**

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Conditions to avoid/reactivity:
- Stable under normal conditions

10.2 Materials to avoid:
- Keep away from: heat sources, ignition sources, oxidizing agents, acids

10.3 Hazardous decomposition products:
- Upon combustion CO and CO2 are formed
- Reacts violently with (strong) oxidizers
- Decomposes on exposure to (strong) acids

11. Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity:

LD50 oral rat	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rat	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LD50 dermal rabbit	: N.D.	**mg/kg**
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	**mg/l/4 h**
LC50 inhalation rat	: N.D.	**ppm/4 h**

11.2 Chronic toxicity:

EC carc. cat.	:	2
EC muta. cat.	:	3
EC repr. cat.	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (TLV)	:	A3
Carcinogenicity (MAC)	:	K
Carcinogenicity (VME)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (GWBB)	:	not listed
Carcinogenicity (MAK)	:	2
Mutagenicity (MAK)	:	not listed
Teratogenicity (MAK)	:	-
IARC classification	:	3

11.3 Routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, eyes and skin
Caution! Substance is absorbed through the skin

11.4 Acute effects/symptoms:

AFTER SKIN CONTACT
- Slight irritation

11.5 Chronic effects:

- Probably human carcinogenic
- No certainty about human mutagenic properties

ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT:
- No specific information available

SIMILAR PRODUCTS CAUSE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
- Feeling of weakness
- Photoallergy
- Cracking of the skin
- Skin rash/inflammation
- Skin cancer
- Lung tissue affection/degeneration
- Enlargement/affection of the liver
- Affection of the renal tissue

12. Ecological information

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

- LC50 (24 h) : 0.0007 mg/l (DAPHNIA MAGNA)
- LC50 (24 h) : >6.7 mg/l (RANA SP.)

12.2 Mobility:

- **Volatile organic compounds (VOC):** N.D.%

- Forming sediments in water
- Adsorbs into the soil
- Insoluble in water

For other physicochemical properties see heading 9.

12.3 Persistence and degradability:

- biodegradation BOD_5	:	N.D.	**% ThOD**
- water	:	- Not readily biodegradable in water	
- soil	:	**T ½:** > 77	**days**

12.4 Bioaccumulative potential:
- **log P_{ow}** : 5.61/5.73
- **BCF** : 4440 (LAMELLIBRANCHIATA)
- Highly bioaccumulative

12.5 Other adverse effects:

- **WGK** : 3 (Classification based on the R-phrases in compliance with Verwaltungsvorschrift wassergefährdender Stoffe (VwVwS) of 17 May 1999)
- **Effect on the ozone layer** : Not dangerous for the ozone layer (Council Regulation (EC) 3093/94)
- **Greenhouse effect** : no data available
- **Effect on waste water purification** : no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Provisions relating to waste:

- Waste material code (91/689/EEC, Council Decision
- 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 16 05 06 (laboratory chemicals, consisting of or containing dangerous substances, including mixtures of laboratory)
- Waste material code (Flanders): 001, 045, 691
- Waste code (Germany): 59302
- Hazardous waste (91/689/EEC)

13.2 Disposal methods:

- Dissolve or mix with a combustible solvent
- Remove to an authorized incinerator equipped with an afterburner and a flue gas scrubber
- Do not discharge into surface water (2000/60/EEC, Council

13.3 Packaging/Container:

- Waste material code packaging (91/689/EEC, Council Decision
- 2001/118/EC, O.J. L47 of 16/2/2001): 15 01 10 (packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances)

14. Transport information

90
3077

14.1 Classification of the substance in compliance with UN Recommendations

UN number	: 3077
CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PROPER SHIPPING NAME	: UN 3077, Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (chrysene)

14.2 ADR (transport by road)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.3 RID (transport by rail)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.4 ADNR (transport by inland waterways)

CLASS	: 9
PACKING	: III
DANGER LABEL TANKS	: 9
DANGER LABEL PACKAGES	: 9

14.5 IMDG (maritime transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
MFAG	: -
EMS	: -
MARINE POLLUTANT	: P

14.6 ICAO (air transport)

CLASS	: 9
SUB RISKS	: -
PACKING	: III
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS PASSENGER AIRCRAFT	:
PACKING INSTRUCTIONS CARGO AIRCRAFT	:

14.7 Special precautions in connection with transport : none

14.8 Limited quantities (LQ) :

When substances and their packaging meet the conditions established by ADR/RID/ADNR in chapter 3.4, **only** the following prescriptions shall be complied with:
each package shall display a diamond-shaped figure with the following inscription:
- 'UN 3077'
or, in the case of different goods with different identification numbers within a single package:
- the letters 'LQ'

15. Regulatory information

Enumerated in substance list Annex I of directive 67/548/EEC et sequens

Toxic

Dangerous for the environment

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

S53 : Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use
S45 : In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
S60 : This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste
S61 : Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

16. Other information

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

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE
N.D. = NOT DETERMINED
***** = INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION

Full text of any R-phrases referred to under heading 2:

R45 : May cause cancer
R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Exposure limits:

TLV : Threshold Limit Value - ACGIH USA 2000
OES : Occupational Exposure Standards - United Kingdom 1999
MEL : Maximum Exposure Limits - United Kingdom 1999
MAK : Maximale Arbeitsplatzkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
TRK : Technische Richtkonzentrationen - Germany 2001
MAC : Maximale aanvaarde concentratie - The Netherlands 2002
VME : Valeurs limites de Moyenne d'Exposition - France 1999
VLE : Valeurs limites d'Exposition à court terme - France 1999
GWBB : Grenswaarde beroepsmatige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
GWK : Grenswaarde kortstondige blootstelling - Belgium 1998
EC : Indicative occupational exposure limit values - directive 2000/39/EC

Chronic toxicity:

K : List of the carcinogenic substances and processes - The Netherlands 2002

BOC GASES

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: AIR, COMPRESSED

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

BOC Gases,
Division of
The BOC Group, Inc.
575 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, NJ 07974

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

BOC Gases
Division of
BOC Canada Limited
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
(905) 501-0802
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: AIR, COMPRESSED **or** COMPRESSED OXYGEN AND NITROGEN MIXTURE
CHEMICAL NAME: Oxygen and Nitrogen Mixture
COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: Compressed Oxygen and Nitrogen Mixture
TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.2 (5.1)
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, C

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700
PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95
REVIEW DATES: 6/7/96

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[1]	TLV-ACGIH[2]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Nitrogen FORMULA: N_2 CAS: 7727-37-9 RTECS #: QW9700000	2.0 to 98.0	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available
Oxygen FORMULA: O_2 CAS: 7782-44-7 RTECS #: RS2060000	2.0 to 98.0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

[1] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[2] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Mixtures with less than 19.5% oxygen act as an asphyxiant. Effects may include headaches, dizziness and loss of consciousness. High oxygen concentrations may promote combustion of flammable materials.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact	Skin Absorption	Eye Contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
No	No	No	Yes	No

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure Limits No	Irritant No	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen Yes
Synergistic Effects None Reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EYE EFFECTS:
None known.

SKIN EFFECTS:
None known.

INGESTION EFFECTS:
None known.

INHALATION EFFECTS:
Air is nontoxic and necessary to support life. Mixtures with less than 19.5% oxygen act as an asphyxiant. Effects may include headaches, dizziness and loss of consciousness.

Not to be used as breathing air!

NFPA HAZARD CODES	HMIS HAZARD CODES	RATINGS SYSTEM
Health: 0	Health: 0	0 = No Hazard
Flammability: 0	Flammability: 0	1 = Slight Hazard
Reactivity: 0	Reactivity: 0	2 = Moderate Hazard
		3 = Serious Hazard
		4 = Severe Hazard

4. First Aid Measures

EYES:
None required.

SKIN:
None required.

INGESTION:
None required.

INHALATION:
Not to be used as breathing air!

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Victims should be assisted toa an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area. If they are not breathing, administer artificial resusitation. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Oxidizer		
Flash point: None	Method: Not Applicable	Autoignition Temperature: None
LEL(%): None	UEL(%): None	
Hazardous combustion products: None		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: None		

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
High oxygen concentrations vigorously accelerate combustion.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Water spray to keep cylinders cool.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:
If possible, stop the flow of gas which is supporting the fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location.

7. Handling and Storage

Electrical classification:
Nonhazardous.

Dry air is noncorrosive and may be used with all materials of construction. Moisture causes metal oxides which are formed with air to be hydrated so that they include volume and lose their protective role (rust formation). Concentrations of SO_2, Cl_2, salt, etc. in the moisture enhances the rusting of metals in air.

Oxygen should not be used as a substitute for compressed air in pneumatic equipment since this type of tool generally contains flammable lubricants.

Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3000 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by

any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the system.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 130°F (54°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time. Post "NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAMES" signs in the storage area or use area. There should be no sources of ignition in the storage or use area.

For additional storage recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets P-1, G-7, and G-7.1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

EXPOSURE LIMITS[1]:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[2]	TLV-ACGIH[3]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Nitrogen FORMULA: N_2 CAS: 7727-37-9 RTECS #: QW9700000	2.0 to 98.0	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available
Oxygen FORMULA: O_2 CAS: 7782-44-7 RTECS #: RS2060000	2.0 to 98.0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available]

[1] Refer to individual state of provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.
[2] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[3] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:
Safety goggles or glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION:
Protective gloves made of any suitable material.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:
Safety shoes, safety shower.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure	: Above critical temp.	psia
Vapor density at STP (Air = 1)	: 1.0	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: -317.8	^{o}F
	: -194	^{o}C
Freezing point	: Not Available	
	: Not Available	
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H20)	: Slightly soluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Applicable	
Odor and appearance	: Odorless; Colorless Gas	

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:
Stable

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
All flammable materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
None

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

REPRODUCTIVE:
Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

MUTAGENIC:
Oxygen concentrations between 20 to 95% have produced genetic changes in mammalian cell assay test systems.

OTHER:
High pressure effects (greater than two atmospheres of oxygen) are on the central nervous system. Improper decompression results in the accumulation of nitrogen in the blood.

NOTE: Compressed air is not intended for breathing use, since its oxygen contents may be below that which supports life.

12. Ecological Information

No data given.

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

14. Transport Information *

Parameter	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Air, Compressed Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Oxygen, Nitrogen)/ Compressed gases, oxidizing, n.o.s. (Oxygen, Nitrogen)	Air, Compressed Compressed gases, n.o.s. (Oxygen, Nitrogen)/ Compressed gases, oxidizing, n.o.s. (Oxygen, Nitrogen)
HAZARD CLASS:	2.2	2.2 (5.1)
DOT ID NUMBER:	UN 1002 UN 1956 UN 3156	UN 1002 UN 1956 UN 3156
SHIPPING LABEL:	NONFLAMMABLE GAS NONFLAMMABLE GAS NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZER	NONFLAMMABLE GAS NONFLAMMABLE GAS NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZER

* Transport information is dependent on oxygen concentration. At concentrations greater than 22.5% oxygen, this product is classified as Compressed gases, oxidizing, n.o.s. At oxygen concentrations less than or equal to 22.5%, this product is classified as compressed gases, n.o.s.

15. Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

16. Other Information

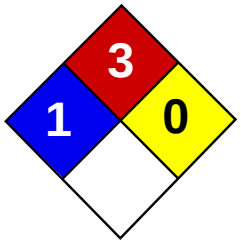
Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:
Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

```
ERROR: undefined
OFFENDING COMMAND: get

STACK:

/quit
-dictionary-
-mark-
```



Health	1
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet
Cyclohexane MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Cyclohexane

Catalog Codes: SLC3520, SLC2305

CAS#: 110-82-7

RTECS: GU6300000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cyclohexane

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Benzene, hexahydro-; Hexahydrobenzene; Hexamethylene; Hexanaphthene

Chemical Name: Cyclohexane

Chemical Formula: C6-H12

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Cyclohexane: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 12705 mg/kg [Rat]. 813 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD): Acute: >18000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention.

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

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

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

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

Ingestion:
If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 245°C (473°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -18°C (-0.4°F). (Setaflash)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.3% UPPER: 8.4%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: When mixed hot with liquid dinitrogen tetraoxide an explosion can result.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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

Storage:
Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 300 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1050 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 100 STEL: 300 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 350 STEL: 1050 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)]Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor:
Chloroform-like odor; solvent odor; mild sweet odor

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 84.16 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

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

Boiling Point: 80.7°C (177.3°F)

Melting Point: 6.47°C (43.6°F)

Critical Temperature: 280.4°C (536.7°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.7781 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 12.9 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.98 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 25 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.4

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, methanol.

Solubility:
Soluble in methanol. Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

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

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 813 mg/kg [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, central nervous system (CNS).

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:
Lowest Published Lethal Dose: LCL[Mouse] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 70000 mg/m3/2H LCL[Rabbit] - 89600 mg/m3/1H

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:
Human: passes the placental barrier, detected in maternal milk. May affect genetic material (mutagenic)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: It may cause skin irritation. It may be absorbed through the skin. Eyes: It may cause eye irritation. Inhalation: It may cause respiratory tract (nose, throat) irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of vapor may cause nausea, increased respiration rate. It may also affect behavior/central nervous system(dizziness, lethargy, somnolence, lightheadedness, seizures/convulsions, weakness, loss of coordination and judgement, trembling, drowsiness). Unconsciousness and death may occur at high exposures. In experimental animals there is a narrow margin between doses causing narcosis, loss of reflexes and death. Generalized vascular damage/collapse and degenerative changes were seen in the heart, lung, liver kidneys and brain of experimental animals exposed to lethal concentrations by inhalation or ingestion. Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation and diarrhea. May affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms similar that that of inhalation. May cause liver and kidney damage. Aspiration of cyclohexane into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking and chapping of exposed areas. Ingestion and Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated inhalation or ingestion may causeliver and kidney damage. It may also affect behavior/central nevous system with symtoms similar to that of acute ingestion or inhalation.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation:

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

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

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Cyclohexane UNNA: 1145 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Cyclohexane Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Cyclohexane Illinois chemical safety act: Cyclohexane New York release reporting list: Cyclohexane Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Cyclohexane Pennsylvania RTK: Cyclohexane Minnesota: Cyclohexane Massachusetts RTK: Cyclohexane Massachusetts spill list: Cyclohexane New Jersey: Cyclohexane New Jersey spill list: Cyclohexane Louisiana spill reporting: Cyclohexane TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cyclohexane SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Cyclohexane CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cyclohexane: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

DSCL (EEC):

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:17 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Safety data for dibenz(a,h)anthracene

Glossary of terms on this data sheet.

The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers.

General

Synonyms: 1,2:5,6-benzanthracene, 1,2:5,6-dibenzanthracene, dibenzo(a,h) anthracene, DBA, 1,2,5,6-DBA
Use: a common pollutant in smoke and used oils
Molecular formula: $C_{22}H_{14}$
CAS No: 53-70-3
EINECS No: 200-181-8
Annex I Index. No: 601-041-00-2

Physical data

Appearance: white to light yellow crystalline solid
Melting point: 266 - 267 C
Boiling point: 524 C
Vapour density:
Vapour pressure:
Density (g cm^{-3}): 1.28
Flash point:
Explosion limits:
Autoignition temperature:
Water solubility:

Stability

Stable. Combustible. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

Toxicology

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Experimental carcinogen, tumorigen and neoplastigen. IARC probable human carcinogen.

Toxicity data

(The meaning of any toxicological abbreviations which appear in this section is given here.)

IVN-MUS LDLO 10 mg kg^{-1}

Risk phrases

(The meaning of any risk phrases which appear in this section is given here.)
R45 R50 R53.

Environmental information

Harmful in the environment - may cause long-term damage.

Transport information

(The meaning of any UN hazard codes which appear in this section is given here.)
Non-hazardous for air, sea and road freight.

Personal protection

Safety glasses, gloves, good ventilation. Handle as a possible carcinogen.

Safety phrases

(The meaning of any safety phrases which appear in this section is given here.)
S45 S53 S60 S61.

[Return to Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Lab. Safety home page.]

This information was last updated on October 8, 2006. We have tried to make it as accurate and useful as possible, but can take no responsibility for its use, misuse, or accuracy. We have not verified this information, and cannot guarantee that it is up-to-date. Note also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL **begins** "http://msds.chem.ox.ac.uk/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

MSDS SUMMARY SHEET

Manufacturer:
Name: PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
Address 1:
Address 2:
Address 3:
CSZ: BARTLESVILLE **State:** OK **Zipcode:** 74004
Emergency phone: (800) 424-9300
Business phone: 800-762-0942

Product:

Ferndale MSDS#: 1354 **Version # :** 6
Manufacturer MSDS#: 0041
Current? : 2002
Name:

NO. 2 DIESEL FUEL

Synonyms:

CARB **Diesel** TF3
CARB **Diesel**
CARB **Diesel** 10%
Diesel Fuel Oil
EPA Low Sulfur **Diesel** Fuel
EPA Low Sulfur **Diesel** Fuel – Dyed
EPA Off Road High Sulfur **Diesel –** Dyed
Fuel Oil No. 2 – CAS # 68476-30-2
No. 2 **Diesel** Fuel Oil
No. 2 Fuel Oil – Non Hiway – Dyed
No. 2 High Sulfur **Diesel** – Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur **Diesel** - Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur **Diesel** - Undyed
Crude column 3rd IR
Crude column 3rd side cut
Atmospheric tower 3rd side cut
Ultra Low Sulfur **Diesel** No. 2
Finished **Diesel**
DHT Reactor Feed
Straight Run **Diesel**
Diesel
Middle Distillate

Product/Catalog Numbers:
MSDS Date: 01/01/2002 **(received:** 01/14/2002**)**

NFPA codes:
Health: 0 **Flammability:** 2 **Reactivity:** 0

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
No. 2 Diesel Fuel

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: No. 2 Diesel Fuel
Product Code: Multiple
SAP Code:
Synonyms:
1354
CARB Diesel TF3
CARB Diesel
CARB Diesel 10%
Diesel Fuel Oil
EPA Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel
EPA Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel – Dyed
EPA Off Road High Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
Fuel Oil No. 2 – CAS # 68476-30-2
No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oil
No. 2 Fuel Oil – Non Hiway – Dyed
No. 2 High Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel - Dyed
No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel – Undyed
No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel – Dyed
No. 2 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel - Undyed
Intended Use: Fuel
Chemical Family:
Responsible Party: Phillip's Petroleum Company
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74004
For Additional MSDSs: 800-762-0942
Technical Information:

The intended use of this product is indicated above. If any additional use is known, please contact us at the Technical Information number listed.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident
Call CHEMTREC
North America: (800) 424-9300
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

California Poison Control System: 800-356-3120

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Causes severe skin irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed red
Physical Form: Liquid
Odor: Characteristic petroleum

HFPA Hazard Class:
Health: 0 (Least)
Flammability: 2 (Moderate)
Reactivity: 0 (Least)

HMIS Hazard Class
Not Evaluated

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	% VOLUME	EXPOSURE GUIDELINE		
		Limits	Agency	Type
Diesel Fuel No. 2 CAS# 68476-34-6	100	100* mg/m3	ACGIH	TWA-SKIN
Naphthalene CAS# 91-20-3	<1	10ppm	ACGIH	TWA
		15ppm	ACGIH	STEL
		10ppm	OSHA	TWA
		250ppm	NIOSH	IDLH

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory

Tosco Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.41 for low sulfur diesel fuel.

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits.
Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

*Proposed ACGIH (1999)

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Severe skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning, and severe skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin, leading to dermatitis (inflammation). Not actually toxic by skin absorption, but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful (see Section 11).

Inhalation (Breathing): No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggest a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Low degree of toxicity by ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD – This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea and transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Cancer: Possible skin cancer hazard (see Sections 11 and 14).

Target Organs: There is limited evidence from animal studies that overexposure may cause injury to the kidney (see Section 11).

Developmental: Inadequate data available for this material.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and kidney disorders.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin: Immediately remove contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard; Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties:

Flash Point: >125°F/>52°
OSHA Flammability Class: Combustible liquid
LEL %: 0.3 / UEL %; 10.0
Autoignition Temperature: 500°F/260°C

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material is flammable and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors (see Section 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharged. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practices.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing or high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSIZ49.1 and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame.” Store only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentration below the established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (see appropriate electrical codes).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge maybe used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is a potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrants a respirator's use.

Skin: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation and skin damage (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability). Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Eyes/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1atm).

Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed red
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Characteristic petroleum
pH: unavailable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 0.40
Vapor Densisty (air=1):>3
Boiling Point/Range: 320-700°F /160-371°C
Freezing/Melting Point: No Data
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Specific Gravity: 0.81-0.88 @ 60°F
Percent Volatile: Negligible
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): <1
Viscosity: 32.6-40.0 SUS @ 100°F
Bulk Density: 7.08 lbs/gal
Flash Point: >125°F / >52°C
Flammable/Expolsive Limits (%): LEL: 0.3 / UEL: 10.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The use of hydrocarbon fuels in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels. ACGIH has included a TLV of 0.05 mg/m3 TWA for diesel exhaust particulate on its 1999 Notice of Intended Changes. See Section 11 for additional information on hazards of engine exhaust.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Diesel Fuel No. 2 (CAS# 68476-34-6)

Carcinogenicity: Chronic dermal application of certain middle distillate streams contained in diesel fuel No. 2 resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors in mice. This material has not been identified as carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals.

Target Organ(s): Limited evidence of renal impairment has been noted from a few case reports involving excessive exposure to diesel fuel No. 2.

Naphthalene (CAS# 91-20-3)

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has not been identified as a carcinogen by IARC or OSHA.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not evaluated at this time

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a RCRA “characteristic” hazardous waste due to the characteristic(s) of ignitability (D001) and benzene (D018). If the material is spilled to soil or water, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials is recommended. Further, this material, once it becomes a waste, is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268.40 and may require treatment prior to disposal to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent then the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container ?insate? could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Large empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Diesel Fuel, NA1983
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Diesel Fuel, 3, NA 1993, III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

Acute Health:	Yes
Chronic Health:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No

SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

Component	CAS Number	Weight %
-- None known --		

California Proposition 65:
Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Effect
Benzene	Cancer, Developmental and Reproductive Toxicant
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant

Diesel engine exhaust, while not a component of this material, is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Carcinogen Identification:
This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests in laboratory animals. It has been identified as carcinogen by IARC.

EPA (CERCLA Reportable Quantity: None

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 01/01/02
Previous Issue Date: 05/15/01
Product Code: Multiple
Revised Sections: None
Previous Product Code: Multiple
MSDS Number: 0041

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Data Safety Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THE PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

Tosco Refining Company ***Ferndale Refinery***

UltraLow Sulfur Diesel Product Specification

Ferndale Product Code:34380xx (5) Product Code: ULSD2

(COMETS)

Specification	Unit	Limit	Test Procedure	Typical
Appearance				
Water & Sediment	Vol %	0.05 Max	D 2709	
Color	Number	3.0 Max	D 1500	
Haze Rating	Rating	2 Max	D 4176	
Composition				
Carbon Residue (Ramsbottom)	Wt %	0.35 Max	D 524, D 189	
Volatility				
90% Recovered	Deg; F	540 Min	D 86	
	Deg; F	640 Min	D 86	
Flash Point	Deg; F	125 Min (1)	D 93	130 F
Gravity	API	30 Min	D 287, D4052	
Fluidity				
Pour Point	Deg; F	See Season Table (6)	D 97	
Cloud Point	Deg; F	See Season Table (6)	D 2500	10 F
Viscosity @ 104F	cSt	1.9 Min	D 445	
	cSt	4.1 Max	D 445	
Lubricity, SLBOCLE	grams	3100 Min	D 6078	3300gm
Lubricity, HFRR	mm	.45	D 6079	
Combustion				
Cetane Index or Cetane Number (3,4)	Number	40.0 Min	D 976, D613	47.0
Corrosion				
Copper Strip, 3hr @ 50 deg C	Number	3 Max (2)	D 130	
Aromatics (4)	Vol %	35 Max	D 1319	25 %
Contaminants				
Total Sulfur	PPM	30 Max	D 2622, D4294	15-20ppm
Water & Sediment	Vol %	0.05 Max	D 1796	
Ash	Wt %	0.01 Max	D 482	
Additives				
Cetane Improver	Lb/MBbl	675 Max		
Dye		Undyed		

1. Minimum release specification is 125 deg. F. The refinery should target 135 deg. F.
2. Test result reported as a number and letter (e.g. 1a). Any letter is allowable as long as the number meets the spec shown.
3. Either specification must be met.
4. Either cetane index minimum or aromatics maximum must be met.
5. Winter cloud and pour specifications may be relaxed to the summer specifications by agreement with the customer.
6. Season Table

Month	Product Code	Pour Point	Cloud Point
Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec	WI	0 max (5)	14 max (5)
Mar - Oct	SU	15 max	24 max

Material Safety Data Sheet

Ethyl Alcohol, 70%

ACC# 91791

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Ethyl Alcohol, 70%
Catalog Numbers: S75119, S75120, S556CA4
Synonyms: Ethyl Alcohol; Ethyl Hydrate; Ethyl Hydroxide; Fermentation Alcohol; Grain Alcohol; Methylcarbinol; Molasses Alcohol; Spirits of Wine.
Company Identification:
Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
For information, call: 201-796-7100
Emergency Number: 201-796-7100
For CHEMTREC assistance, call: 800-424-9300
For International CHEMTREC assistance, call: 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	70	200-578-6
7732-18-5	Water	30	231-791-2

Hazard Symbols: F
Risk Phrases: 11

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colorless clear liquid. Flash Point: 16.6 deg C. **Flammable liquid and vapor.** May cause central nervous system depression. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Causes moderate skin irritation. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in humans. **Warning!** May cause liver, kidney and heart damage.
Target Organs: Kidneys, heart, central nervous system, liver.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes severe eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.
Skin: Causes moderate skin irritation. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.
Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.
Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Chronic: May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid. Gently lift eyelids and flush continuously with water.
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. Flush skin with plenty of soap and water.
Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. 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.
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. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Persons with skin or eye disorders or liver, kidney, chronic respiratory diseases, or central and peripheral nervous sytem diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.
Antidote: Replace fluid and electrolytes.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. 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. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire.
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. Do NOT use straight streams of water.
Flash Point: 16.6 deg C (61.88 deg F)
Autoignition Temperature: 363 deg C (685.40 deg F)
Explosion Limits, Lower: 3.3 vol %
Upper: 19.0 vol %
NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 3; 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. 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. Use only in a well-ventilated area. 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. Avoid contact with 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. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Do not store near perchlorates, peroxides, chromic acid or nitric acid.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.
Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm TWA	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA 3300 ppm IDLH	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
Water	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Ethyl alcohol: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA Water: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.
Personal Protective Equipment
Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Clear liquid
Appearance: colorless
Odor: Mild, rather pleasant, like wine or whis
pH: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: 59.3 mm Hg @ 20 deg C
Vapor Density: 1.59
Evaporation Rate: Not available.
Viscosity: 1.200 cP @ 20 deg C
Boiling Point: 78 deg C
Freezing/Melting Point: -114.1 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Miscible.
Specific Gravity/Density: 0.790 @ 20°C
Molecular Formula: C2H5OH
Molecular Weight: 46.0414

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, oxidizers.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, ammonia, hydrazine, peroxides, sodium, acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium-tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate, potassium dioxide.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:
CAS# 64-17-5: KQ6300000
CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC0110000
LD50/LC50:
CAS# 64-17-5:
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg Severe;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild;
Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 39 gm/m3/4H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 20000 ppm/10H;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3450 mg/kg;
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6300 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 9000 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg;

CAS# 7732-18-5:
Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 64-17-5:
ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen CAS# 7732-18-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.
Epidemiology: Ethanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embry o or fetus of laboratory animals. Prenatal exposure to ethanol is associated with a distinct pattern of co ngenital malformations that have collecetively been termed the "fetal alcohol syndrome".
Teratogenicity: Oral, Human - woman: TDLo = 41 gm/kg (female 41 week(s) after conception) Effects on Newborn - Apgar score (human only) and Effects on Newborn - other neonatal measures or effects and Effects on Newborn - drug dependence.
Reproductive Effects: Intrauterine, Human - woman: TDLo = 200 mg/kg (female 5 day(s) pre-mating) Fertility - female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated).
Neurotoxicity: No information available.
Mutagenicity: DNA Inhibition: Human, Lymphocyte = 220 mmol/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Lymphocyte = 1160

gm/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Fibroblast = 12000 ppm.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Leukocyte = 1 pph/72H (Continuous).; Sister Chromatid Exchange: Human, Lymphocyte = 500 ppm/72H (Continuous).
Other Studies: Standard Draize Test(Skin, rabbit) = 20 mg/24H (Moderate) S tandard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 500 mg (Severe).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 12900-15300 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through @ 24-24.3°C Rainbow trout: LC50 = 11200 mg/L; 24 Hr; Fingerling (Unspecified) ria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 34900 mg/L; 5-30 min; Microtox test When spilled on land it is apt to volatilize, biodegrade, and leach into the ground water, but no data on the rates of these processes could be found. Its fate in ground water is unknown. When released into water it will volatilize and probably biodegrade. It would not be expected to adsorb to sediment or bioconcentrate in fish.
Environmental: When released to the atmosphere it will photodegrade in hours (polluted urban atmosphere) to an estimated range of 4 to 6 days in less polluted areas. Rainout should be significant.
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	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	ETHANOL				No information available.
Hazard Class:	3				
UN Number:	UN1170				
Packing Group:	II				

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA
CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
Health & Safety Reporting List
None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.
Chemical Test Rules
None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.
Section 12b
None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.
TSCA Significant New Use Rule
None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.
SARA

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 # 64-17-5: acute, chronic, flammable.
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 depletors. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.
Clean Water Act:

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# 64-17-5 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.
WARNING: This product contains Ethyl alcohol, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. 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:
F
Risk Phrases:
R 11 Highly flammable.

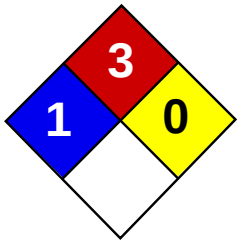
Safety Phrases:
S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S 7 Keep container tightly closed.
S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)
CAS# 64-17-5: 0
CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.
Canada - DSL/NDSL
CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
Canada - WHMIS
This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2A, D2B.
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List
CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.
Exposure Limits
CAS# 64-17-5: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 1000 ppm (1880 mg/m3) OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 1000 mg/m3;STEL 5000 mg/m3 OEL-DENMARK:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-FINLAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3);STEL 1250 ppm (2400 mg/m3) OEL-FRANCE:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3);STEL 5000 pp OEL-GERMANY:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 1000 mg/m3;STEL 3000 mg/m3 OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-POLAND:TWA 1000 mg/m3 OEL-RUSSIA:STEL 1000 mg/m3 OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-THAILAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-TURKEY:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) JAN9 OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 4/17/2001
Revision #1 Date: 4/17/2001

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.



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	G

Material Safety Data Sheet
Hexanes MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Hexanes

Catalog Codes: SLH2335, SLH2032

CAS#: 110-54-3

RTECS: MN9275000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hexane

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Hexane

Chemical Formula: C6-H14

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Hexanes	110-54-3	98.5-99.9

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Hexane: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 25000 mg/kg [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to peripheral nervous system, skin, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

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

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

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

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

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 225°C (437°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -22.5°C (-8.5°F). (TAG)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.15% UPPER: 7.5%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:
Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep locked up.. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Avoid contact with skin. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Storage:
Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

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

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 500 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1800 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 176 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] SKIN TWA: 500 STEL: 1000 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1760 STEL: 3500 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Gasoline-like or petroleum-like (Slight.)

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 86.18g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

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

Boiling Point: 68°C (154.4°F)

Melting Point: -95°C (-139°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.66 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 17.3 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.97 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 130 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.9

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility:
Soluble in diethyl ether, acetone. Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ingnition sources, incompatibles.

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Hexane can react vigorously with strong oxidizers (e.g. chlorine, bromine, fluorine)

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 25000 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute toxicity of the gas (LC50): 48000 ppm 4 hours [Rat].

Chronic Effects on Humans:
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: peripheral nervous system, skin, central nervous system (CNS).

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:
May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data. May be tumorigenic based on animal data. May affect genetic material. Passes through the placental barrier in animal.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. It can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Eyes: May cause mild eye irritation. Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure may affect, brain, spinal cord, behavior/central and peripheral nervous systems (lightheadness, dizziness, hallucinations, paralysis, blurred vision, memory loss, headache, euphoria, general anesthetic, muscle weakness, numbness of the extremeties, asphyxia, unconciousness and possible death), metabolism, respiration, blood, cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal system (nausea) Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation with abdominal pain and nausea. May also affect the liver, blood, brain, peripheral and central nervous systems. Symptoms of over exposure by ingestion are similar to that of overexposure by inhalation.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

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

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Hexane UNNA: 1208 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Hexanes Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Hexanes Illinois chemical safety act: Hexanes New York release reporting list: Hexanes Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Hexanes Pennsylvania RTK: Hexanes Florida: Hexanes Minnesota: Hexanes Massachusetts RTK: Hexanes Massachusetts spill list: Hexanes New Jersey: Hexanes New Jersey spill list: Hexanes Louisiana spill reporting: Hexanes TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hexanes SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Hexanes CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Hexanes: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):
CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):
R11- Highly flammable. R20- Harmful by inhalation. R38- Irritating to skin. R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67- Vapors may cause drowsiness or dizziness. S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S29- Do not empty into drains. S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: g

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

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:19 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Safety data for indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene

Glossary of terms on this data sheet.

The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers.

General

Synonyms: 1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene, 1,10-(o-phenylene)pyrene, o-phenylenepyrene, 2,3-phenylenepyrene, 2,3,o-phenylenepyrene, IP
Use:
Molecular formula: $C_{22}H_{12}$
CAS No: 193-39-5
EINECS No: 205-893-2

Physical data

Appearance: solid
Melting point: 161 - 163 C
Boiling point: 536 C
Vapour density:
Vapour pressure:
Density (g cm^{-3}):
Flash point:
Explosion limits:
Autoignition temperature:
Water solubility:

Stability

Stable. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents.

Toxicology

Limited evidence that this material may be carcinogenic.

Toxicity data

(The meaning of any toxicological abbreviations which appear in this section is given here.)

Risk phrases

(The meaning of any risk phrases which appear in this section is given here.)
R40.

Transport information

(The meaning of any UN hazard codes which appear in this section is given here.)
Non-hazardous for air, sea and road freight.

Personal protection

Treat as potentially hazardous - many multi-ring aromatic compounds are suspected carcinogens.

Safety phrases

(The meaning of any safety phrases which appear in this section is given here.)
S36 S37 S45.

[Return to Physical & Theoretical Chemistry Lab. Safety home page.]

This information was last updated on May 10, 2005. We have tried to make it as accurate and useful as possible, but can take no responsibility for its use, misuse, or accuracy. We have not verified this information, and cannot guarantee that it is up-to-date.

Note also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL **begins** "http://msds.chem.ox.ac.uk/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Iron oxide dust and fume (as Fe)

CAS 1309-37-1

Fe_2O_3

RTECS NO740 NO7525000 (fum

Synonyms & Trade Names
Ferric oxide, Iron(III) oxide

DOT ID & Gui
1376 135 (spent)

Exposure Limits

NIOSH REL: TWA 5 mg/m^3

OSHA PEL: TWA 10 mg/m^3

IDLH 2500 mg/m^3 (as Fe) See: 1309371

Conversion

Physical Description
Reddish-brown solid. [Note: Exposure to fume may occur during the arc-welding of iron.]

MW: 159.7	BP: ?	MLT: 2664°F	Sol: Insoluble
VP: 0 mmHg (approx)	IP: NA		Sp.Gr: 5.24
Fl.P: NA	UEL: NA	LEL: NA	

Noncombustible Solid

Incompatibilities & Reactivities
Calcium hypochlorite

Measurement Methods
NIOSH 7300, 7301, 7303, 9102; OSHA ID121, ID125G
See: NMAM or OSHA Methods

Personal Protection & Sanitation (See protection codes)
Skin: No recommendation
Eyes: No recommendation
Wash skin: No recommendation
Remove: No recommendation
Change: No recommendation

First Aid (See procedures)

Breathing: Respiratory support

Respirator Recommendations NIOSH

Up to 50 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering face quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100. Click here for inform selection of N, R, or P filters.
(APF = 10) Any supplied-air respirator

Up to 125 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
(APF = 25) Any powered air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.

Up to 250 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter. Click here for information on sel or P filters.
(APF = 50) Any supplied-air respirator that has a tight-fitting facepiece and is operated in a continuous-flow mode

(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter
(APF = 50) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece
(APF = 50) Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece

Up to 2500 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions:
(APF = 10,000) Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand o pressure mode
(APF = 10,000) Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positiv mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus

Escape:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter. Click here for information on sel or P filters./Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus
Important additional information about respirator selection

Exposure Routes inhalation

Symptoms Benign pneumoconiosis with X-ray shadows indistinguishable from fibrotic pneumoconiosis (siderosis)

Target Organs respiratory system

See also: INTRODUCTION See ICSC CARD: 1577 MEDICAL TESTS: 0122

For the following RAE Part Numbers:

600-0001-000, 600-0002-000

600-0002-001, 600-0026-000

600-0027-000, 600-0069-000

AIR LIQUIDE

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME; CLASS: NONFLAMMABLE GAS MIXTURE

Containing One or More of the Following Components in a Nitrogen Balance Gas: Oxygen 0-23.5%; Isobutylene, 0.0005-0.9%

SYNONYMS: Not Applicable
CHEMICAL FAMILY NAME: Not Applicable
FORMULA: Not Applicable
Document Number: 50054

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

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

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	mole %	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH	OTHER
			TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	ppm
Isobutylene	115-11-7	0.0005-0.9%	There are no specific exposure limits for Isobutylene.					
Oxygen	7782-44-7	0-23.5%	There are no specific exposure limits for Oxygen.					
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance	There are no specific exposure limits for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant (SA). Oxygen levels should be maintained above 19.5%.					

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

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

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This is a colorless, odorless gas mixture. Releases of this gas mixture may produce oxygen-deficient atmospheres (especially in confined spaces or other poorly-ventilated environments); individuals in such atmospheres may be asphyxiated. Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness and other central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

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

INHALATION: Due to the small size of an individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from over-exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The chief health hazard associated with this gas mixture is when this gas mixture contains less than 19.5% Oxygen and is released in a small, poorly-ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space). Under this circumstance, an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The effects associated with various levels of oxygen are as follows:

CONCENTRATION OF OXYGEN	OBSERVED EFFECT
12-16% Oxygen:	Breathing and pulse rate increase, muscular coordination slightly disturbed.
10-14% Oxygen:	Emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, disturbed respiration.
6-10% Oxygen:	Nausea, vomiting, collapse, or loss of consciousness.
Below 6%:	Convulsive movements, possible respiratory collapse, and death.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	1
FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
See Section 8			

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

ACUTE: Due to the small size of the individual cylinder of this gas mixture, no unusual health effects from exposure to the product are anticipated under routine circumstances of use. The most significant hazard associated with this gas mixture when it contains less than 19.5% oxygen is the potential for exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Symptoms of oxygen deficiency include respiratory difficulty, ringing in ears, headaches, shortness of breath, wheezing, headache, dizziness, indigestion, nausea, unconsciousness, and death. The skin of a victim of over-exposure may have a blue color. Additionally, Isobutylene, a component of this gas mixture, may cause drowsiness or central nervous system effects in high concentrations; however, due to its low concentration in this gas mixture, this is unlikely to occur.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres (below 18% oxygen in air) may affect the heart and nervous system.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Respiratory system, eyes. CHRONIC: Heart, cardiovascular system, central nervous system.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO THIS GAS MIXTURE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn.

No unusual health effects are anticipated after exposure to this gas mixture, due to the small cylinder size. If any adverse symptom develops after over-exposure to this gas mixture, remove victim(s) to fresh air as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation if necessary. Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after over-exposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory conditions may be aggravated by over-exposure to this gas mixture.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Administer oxygen, if necessary; treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.
Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

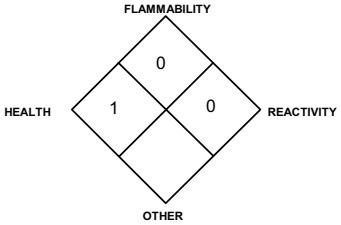
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS: Non-flammable gas mixture. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This gas mixture is not flammable; however, containers, when involved in fire, may rupture or burst in the heat of the fire.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.
Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

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

NFPA RATING



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Allow the gas mixture to dissipate. If necessary, monitor the surrounding area (and the original area of the release) for oxygen. Oxygen levels must be above 19.5% before non-emergency personnel are allowed to re-enter area.

If leaking incidentally from the cylinder, contact your supplier.

7. HANDLING and USE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to oxygen deficiency. Do not attempt to repair, adjust, or in any other way modify the cylinders containing this gas mixture. If there is a malfunction or another type of operational problem, contact nearest distributor immediately.

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

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

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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

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

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

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

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0ºC) and 1 atm: 0.072 lbs/ ft^3 (1.153 kg/m^3)

BOILING POINT: -195.8°C (-320.4°F)
FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -210°C (-345.8°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 0.906
pH: Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol @ 32°F (0ºC) and 1 atm: 0.023
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 28.01
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.
EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
SPECIFIC VOLUME (ft^3/lb): 13.8
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

The following information is for Oxygen, a main component of this gas mixture.

GAS DENSITY @ 32°F (0°C) and 1 atm: 0.083 lb/cu ft (1.326 kg/m^3)

FREEZING/MELTING POINT @ 10 psig: -218.8°C (-361.8°F)
BOILING POINT: -183.0°C (-297.4°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (air = 1) @ 70°F (21.1°C): 1.105
pH: Not applicable.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol at 32ºF (0ºC) and 1 atm: 0.04.91
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 32.00
EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): Not applicable.
EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not applicable.
VOLUME (ft^3/lb): 12.1
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) psig: Not applicable.
COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not applicable.

The following information is for the gas mixture.

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

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): There are no unusual warning properties associated with a release of this gas mixture. In terms of leak detection, fittings and joints can be painted with a soap solution to detect leaks, which will be indicated by a bubble formation.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Normally stable in gaseous state.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: The thermal decomposition products of Isobutylene include carbon oxides. The other components of this gas mixture do not decompose, per se, but can react with other compounds in the heat of a fire.
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Titanium will burn in the Nitrogen component of this gas mixture. Lithium reacts slowly with Nitrogen at ambient temperatures. The Isobutylene component of this gas mixture is also incompatible with strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen difluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride).
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with incompatible materials. Cylinders exposed to high temperatures or direct flame can rupture or burst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

ISOBUTYLENE:
LC_{50} (inhalation, rat) = 620,000 mg/kg/4 hours
LC_{50} (inhalation, mouse) = 415,000 mg/kg
NITROGEN:
There are no specific toxicology data for Nitrogen. Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant, which acts to displace oxygen in the environment.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this gas mixture are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, CAL/OSHA, and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.
IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Contact with rapidly expanding gases can be irritating to exposed skin and eyes.
SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The components of this gas mixture are not known to cause human skin or respiratory sensitization.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of this gas mixture and its components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: No mutagenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.
Embryotoxcity: No embryotoxic effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.
Teratogenicity: No teratogenicity effects have been described for the components in this gas mixture.
Reproductive Toxicity: No reproductive toxicity effects have been described for the components in gas mixture.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.
BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) are not applicable for the components of this gas mixture.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

OXYGEN: Water Solubility = 1 volume Oxygen/32 volumes water at 20•C. Log K_{ow} = -0.65
NITROGEN: Water Solubility = 2.4 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 0•C. 1.6 volumes Nitrogen/100 volumes water at 20•C.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on plant and animal life.
EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: No evidence is currently available on the effects of this gas mixture on aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)*or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956
PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126
MARINE POLLUTANT: The components of this gas mixture are not classified by the DOT as Marine Pollutants (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).
SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. The transportation of compressed gas cylinders in automobiles or in closed-body vehicles can present serious safety hazards. If transporting these cylinders in vehicles, ensure these cylinders are not exposed to extremely high temperatures (as may occur in an enclosed vehicle on a hot day). Additionally, the vehicle should be well-ventilated during transportation.
Note: DOT 39 Cylinders ship in a strong outer carton (overpack). Pertinent shipping information goes on the outside of the overpack. DOT 39 Cylinders do not have transportation information on the cylinder itself.

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Compressed gases, n.o.s. (*Oxygen, Nitrogen)*or the gas component with the next highest concentration next to Nitrogen.
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1956
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable
HAZARD LABEL: Class 2.2 (Non-Flammable Gas)
SPECIAL PROVISIONS: None
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT AND LIMITED QUANTITY INDEX: 0.12
ERAP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING SHIP INDEX: None
PASSENGER CARRYING ROAD VEHICLE OR PASSENGER CARRYING RAILWAY VEHICLE INDEX: 75
NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): 126
NOTE: Shipment of compressed gas cylinders via Public Passenger Road Vehicle is a violation of Canadian law (Transport Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:
U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this gas mixture are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this gas mixture. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.
U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.
OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

- No component of this gas mixture is subject to the requirements of CFR 29 1910.1000 (under the 1989 PELs).
- Isobutylene is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Threshold Quantity for this gas is 10,000 pounds.
- The regulations of the Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals are not applicable (29 CFR 1910.119).
- This gas mixture does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals (40 CFR Part 82).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

- Nitrogen and Oxygen are not listed as Regulated Substances, per 40 CFR, Part 68, of the Risk Management for Chemical Releases. Isobutylene is listed under this regulation in Table 3 as Regulated Substances (Flammable Substances), in quantities of 10,000 lbs (4,554 kg) or greater.

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this gas mixture are listed on the DSL Inventory.
CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: The components of this gas mixture are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.
CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This gas mixture is categorized as a Controlled Product, Hazard Class A, as per the Controlled Product Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

MIXTURES: When two or more gases or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

Further information about the handling of compressed gases can be found in the following pamphlets published by: Compressed Gas Association Inc. (CGA), 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102. Telephone: (703) 412-0900.

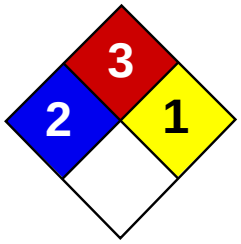
P-1 *"Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"*
AV-1 *"Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases"*
"Handbook of Compressed Gases"

PREPARED BY:

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

AIR LIQUIDE

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



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet
Cumene MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Cumene

Catalog Codes: SLC3052

CAS#: 98-82-8

RTECS: GR8575000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cumene

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Isopropyl benzene; Cumol; 2-Phenyl propane; (1-Methylethyl)benzene

Chemical Name: Isopropylbenzene

Chemical Formula: C6H5CH(CH3)2

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Cumene	98-82-8	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Cumene: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 1400 mg/kg [Rat]. 12750 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 12300 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
Very hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:
Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:
After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Serious Skin Contact:
Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Examine the lips and mouth to ascertain whether the tissues are damaged, a possible indication that the toxic material was ingested; the absence of such signs, however, is not conclusive. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 424°C (795.2°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 36°C (96.8°F). OPEN CUP: 44°C (111.2°F).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 0.9% UPPER: 6.5%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Flammable in presence of open flames and sparks.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Not available.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapour/spray. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes

Storage:
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. A refrigerated room would be preferable for materials with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 50 CEIL: 75 (ppm) TWA: 245 CEIL: 365 (mg/m3) Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 120.2 g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

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

Boiling Point: 152.4°C (306.3°F)

Melting Point: -96°C (-140.8°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.862 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 8 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 4.14 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 1.2 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 3.7

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Very slightly soluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances: Not available.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 1400 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 12300 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Chronic Effects on Humans: The substance is toxic to lungs, the nervous system, mucous membranes.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Isopropylbenzene : UN1918 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Marine Pollutant

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Pennsylvania RTK: Cumene Massachusetts RTK: Cumene TSCA 8(b) inventory: Cumene SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Cumene CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Cumene

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):
CLASS B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).

DSCL (EEC):
R10- Flammable. R22- Harmful if swallowed. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 1

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

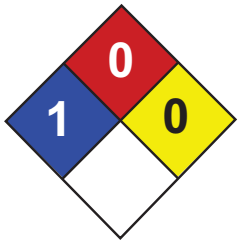
References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/11/2005 11:43 AM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.



Health	1
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Lead MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Lead

Catalog Codes: SLL1291, SLL1669, SLL1081, SLL1459, SLL1834

CAS#: 7439-92-1

RTECS: OF7525000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Lead

CI#: Not available.

Synonym: Lead Metal, granular; Lead Metal, foil; Lead Metal, sheet; Lead Metal, shot

Chemical Name: Lead

Chemical Formula: Pb

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Lead	7439-92-1	100

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

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH, 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

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

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

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

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

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

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

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not available.

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Non-flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat.

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

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

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: When heated to decomposition it emits highly toxic fumes of lead.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

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

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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

protective clothing. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

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

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 0.05 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 0.05 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 0.03 (mg/m3) from NIOSH [United States] TWA: 0.05 (mg/m3) [Canada]Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 207.21 g/mole

Color: Bluish-white. Silvery. Gray

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

Boiling Point: 1740°C (3164°F)

Melting Point: 327.43°C (621.4°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 11.3 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials, excess heat

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:
Can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. Incompatible with sodium carbide, chlorine trifluoride, trioxane + hydrogen peroxide, ammonium nitrate, sodium azide, disodium acetylide, sodium acetylide, hot concentrated nitric acid, hot concentrated hydrochloric acid, hot concentrated sulfuric acid, zirconium.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH, 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. May cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS).

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential: Skin: Lead metal granules or dust: May cause skin irritation by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not likely to cause skin irritation Eyes: Lead metal granules or dust: Can irritate eyes by mechanical action. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: No hazard. Will not cause eye irritation. Inhalation: In an industrial setting, exposure to lead mainly occurs from inhalation of dust or fumes. Lead dust or fumes: Can irritate the upper respiratory tract (nose, throat) as well as the bronchi and lungsby mechanical action. Lead dust can be absorbed through the respiratory system. However, inhaled lead does not accumulate in the lungs. All of an inhaled dose is eventually abssorbed or transferred to the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation effects of exposure to fumes or dust of inorganic lead may not develop quickly. Symptoms may include metallic taste, chest pain, decreased physical fitness, fatigue, sleep disturbance, headache, irritability, reduces memory, mood and personality changes, aching bones and muscles, constipation, abdominal pains, decreasing appetite. Inhalation of large amounts may lead to ataxia, deliriuim, convulsions/seizures, coma, and death. Lead metal foil, shot, or sheets: Not an inhalation hazard unless metal is heated. If metal is heated, fumes will be released. Inhalation of these fumes may cause "fume metal fever", which is characterized by flu-like symptoms. Symptoms may include metallic taste, fever, nausea, vomiting, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain, generalized muscle pain/aches, and increased white blood cell count. Ingestion: Lead metal granules or dust: The symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal pain or cramps (lead cholic), spasms, nausea, vomiting, headache, muscle weakness, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, "lead line" on the gums, metallic taste, loss of appetite, insomnia, dizziness and other symptoms similar to that of inhalation. Acute poisoning may result in high lead levels in the blood and urine, shock, coma and death in extreme cases. Lead metal foil, shot or sheets: Not an ingestion hazard for usual industrial handling.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

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

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (female) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause reproductive harm (male) which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65 (no significant risk level): Lead: 0.0005 mg/day (value) California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: Lead California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Lead Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Lead Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Lead Illinois chemical safety act: Lead New York release reporting list: Lead Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Lead Pennsylvania RTK: Lead

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

Other Classifications:

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

DSCL (EEC):
R20/22- Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R33- Danger of cumulative effects. R61- May cause harm to the unborn child. R62- Possible risk of impaired fertility. S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S44- If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label when possible). S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:21 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

September 2005

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

NPG Home | Introduction | Synonyms & Trade Names | Chemical Names | CAS Numbers | RTECS Numbers | Appendices | Search

Manganese compounds and fume (as Mn)

CAS 7439-96-5 (metal)

Mn (metal)

RTECS OO9275000 (metal)

Synonyms & Trade Names
Manganese metal: Colloidal manganese, Manganese-55
Synonyms of other compounds vary depending upon the specific manganese compound.

DOT ID & Guide

Exposure Limits

NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m^3 ST 3 mg/m^3 [*Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl, and Manganese tetroxide.]

OSHA PEL*: C 5 mg/m^3 [*Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl and Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl.]

IDLH 500 mg/m^3 (as Mn) See: 7439965

Conversion

Physical Description
A lustrous, brittle, silvery solid.

MW: 54.9	BP: 3564°F	MLT: 2271°F	Sol: Insoluble
VP: 0 mmHg (approx)	IP: NA		Sp.Gr: 7.20 (metal)
Fl.P: NA	UEL: NA	LEL: NA	

Metal: Combustible Solid

Incompatibilities & Reactivities
Oxidizers [Note: Will react with water or steam to produce hydrogen.]

Measurement Methods
NIOSH 7300, 7301, 7303, 9102; OSHA ID121, ID125G
See: NMAM or OSHA Methods

Personal Protection & Sanitation (See protection codes)
Skin: No recommendation
Eyes: No recommendation
Wash skin: No recommendation
Remove: No recommendation
Change: No recommendation

First Aid (See procedures)
Breathing: Respiratory support
Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Respirator Recommendations NIOSH

Up to 10 mg/m^3:
(APF = 10) Any particulate respirator equipped with an N95, R95, or P95 filter (including N95, R95, and P95 filtering facepieces) except quarter-mask respirators. The following filters may also be used: N99, R99, P99, N100, R100, P100. Click here for information on selection of N, R, or P filters.
(APF = 10) Any supplied-air respirator

Up to 25 mg/m^3:
(APF = 25) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode
(APF = 25) Any powered air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter.

Up to 50 mg/m^3:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter. Click here for information on selection of N, R, or P filters.
(APF = 50) Any supplied-air respirator that has a tight-fitting facepiece and is operated in a continuous-flow mode

(APF = 50) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece and a high-efficiency particulate filter
(APF = 50) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece
(APF = 50) Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece

Up to 500 mg/m^3:
(APF = 1000) Any supplied-air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode

Emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations or IDLH conditions:
(APF = 10,000) Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode
(APF = 10,000) Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus

Escape:
(APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator with an N100, R100, or P100 filter. Click here for information on selection of N, R, or P filters./Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus
Important additional information about respirator selection

Exposure Routes inhalation, ingestion

Symptoms Manganism; asthenia, insomnia, mental confusion; metal fume fever: dry throat, cough, chest tightness, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, flu-like fever; low-back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); kidney damage

Target Organs respiratory system, central nervous system, blood, kidneys

See also: INTRODUCTION See ICSC CARD: 0174 See MEDICAL TESTS: 0131

Material Safety Data Sheet

m-Cresol

MSDS# 40358

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name:	m-Cresol
Catalog Numbers:	AC110570000, AC110570005, AC110570050, AC110571000, AC110572500, AC110580000 AC110580000, AC110580010, AC110580040, AC110580250, AC110585000, AC325780000 AC325780000, AC325781000, AC325785000
Synonyms:	3-Methylphenol; 3-Hydroxytoluene.

Company Identification:	Acros Organics BVBA Janssen Pharmaceuticalaan 3a 2440 Geel, Belgium
Company Identification: (USA)	Acros Organics One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
For information in the US, call:	800-ACROS-01
For information in Europe, call:	+32 14 57 52 11
Emergency Number, Europe:	+32 14 57 52 99
Emergency Number US:	201-796-7100
CHEMTREC Phone Number, US:	800-424-9300
CHEMTREC Phone Number, Europe:	703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#:	108-39-4
Chemical Name:	m-Cresol
%:	99+
EINECS#:	203-577-9

Hazard Symbols: T

Risk Phrases: 24/25 34

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger! Causes burns by all exposure routes. Toxic if swallowed. Toxic if absorbed through the skin. Combustible liquid and vapor. Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system, liver, respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Causes eye burns. May result in corneal injury.
Skin:	Causes skin burns. May cause dermatitis. Toxic in contact with skin.
Ingestion:	Causes severe digestive tract burns with abdominal pain, vomiting, and possible death. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Toxic if swallowed.
Inhalation:	Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. May be harmful if inhaled.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. May cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause central nervous system damage. Adverse reproductive effects have been reported in animals. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Ingestion: Possible aspiration hazard. POISON material. If swallowed, get medical aid immediately. Only induce vomiting if directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

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. Will burn if involved in a fire. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Combustible liquid and vapor.

Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Autoignition Temperature: 558 deg C (1,036.40 deg F)

Flash Point: 86 deg C (186.80 deg F)

Explosion Limits: Lower: 1 vol %

Explosion Limits: Upper: Not available

NFPA Rating: health: 3; flammability: 2; instability: 1;

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. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Do not let this chemical enter the environment.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not ingest or inhale. Use only in a chemical fume hood.

Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place. Store in a tightly closed container. Corrosives area. Store protected from light and air.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
m-Cresol	5 ppm; Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous r oute	2.3 ppm TWA; 10 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm IDLH	5 ppm TWA; 22 mg/m3 TWA (listed under Cresol).

OSHA Vacated PELs: m-Cresol: 5 ppm TWA; 22 mg/m3 TWA (listed under Cresol)

Engineering Controls:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use only under a chemical fume hood.

Exposure Limits

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:	Liquid
Color:	clear colorless to light amber
Odor:	phenol-like
pH:	5 (20 g/L aq.sol.)
Vapor Pressure:	0.05 mbar @ 20 deg C
Vapor Density:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available
Boiling Point:	203 deg C @ 760 mmHg (397.40°F)
Freezing/Melting Point:	8 - 10 deg C
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available
Solubility in water:	20 g/L @ 20°C
Specific Gravity/Density:	1.030
Molecular Formula:	C7H8O
Molecular Weight:	108.14

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	Darkens on exposure to light and air. Air sensitive. Light sensitive.
Conditions to Avoid:	Incompatible materials, light, ignition sources, exposure to air, excess heat.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, bases, nitric acid, acid anhydrides, chlorosulfonic acid, oleum, chloroformates.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:	CAS# 108-39-4: GO6125000
LD50/LC50:	RTECS: **CAS# 108-39-4:** Draize test, rabbit, eye: 103 mg Severe; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 517 mg/24H Severe; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = >710 mg/m3/1H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 58 mg/m3; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 828 mg/kg; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 600 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 1400 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 242 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 825 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 242 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 2050 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 620 mg/kg; Skin, rat: LD50 = 1100 mg/kg;

Skin, rat: LD50 = 1000 mg/kg;
.

Carcinogenicity: m-Cresol - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Other: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Other: Do not empty into drains.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

US DOT
Shipping Name: CRESOLS, LIQUID
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN Number: UN2076
Packing Group: II
Canada TDG
Shipping Name: CRESOLS, LIQUID
Hazard Class: 6.108
UN Number: UN2076
Packing Group: II

USA RQ: CAS# 108-39-4: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: T

Risk Phrases:

R 24/25 Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R 34 Causes burns.

Safety Phrases:

S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

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

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 108-39-4: 2

Canada

CAS# 108-39-4 is listed on Canada's DSL List

Canadian WHMIS Classifications: B3, D1B, E

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.

CAS# 108-39-4 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List

US Federal

TSCA

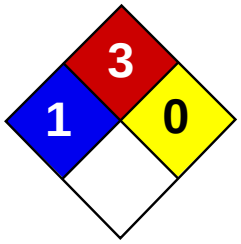
CAS# 108-39-4 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 - Other Information

MSDS Creation Date: 1/08/1998

Revision #11 Date 7/20/2009

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantibility 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 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.



Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	H

Material Safety Data Sheet
Methyl ethyl ketone MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Methyl ethyl ketone

Catalog Codes: SLM2626, SLM3232

CAS#: 78-93-3

RTECS: EL6475000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Methyl ethyl ketone

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: 2-Butanone

Chemical Name: Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Chemical Formula: C4H8O

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Methyl ethyl ketone: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2737 mg/kg [Rat]. 4050 mg/kg [Mouse]. DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 6480 mg/kg [Rabbit]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 23500 mg/m 8 hours [Rat].

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant).

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified POSSIBLE for human. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

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

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

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

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

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 404°C (759.2°F)

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: -9°C (15.8°F). OPEN CUP: -5.5556°C (22°F) (Tag).

Flammable Limits: LOWER: 1.8% UPPER: 10%

Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable liquid, soluble or dispersed in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol foam, water spray or fog.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:
Ignition on contact with potassium t-butoxide. Vapor may cause a flash fire

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:
Reaction with Hydrogen Peroxide + nitric acid forms heat and shock-sensitive explosive product. Mixture with 2-propanol will produce explosive peroxides during storage.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:
Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:
Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined

areas; dike if needed. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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

Storage:
Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Personal Protection:
Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] TWA: 150 STEL: 300 (ppm) [Australia] TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m3) from NIOSH TWA: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from NIOSH TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m3) [Canada] TWA: 200 STEL: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 590 STEL: 885 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor:
Acetone-like Pleasant. Pungent. Sweetish. (Strong.)

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 72.12g/mole

Color: Clear Colorless.

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

Boiling Point: 79.6 (175.3°F)

Melting Point: -86°C (-122.8°F)

Critical Temperature: 262.5°C (504.5°F)

Specific Gravity: 0.805(Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 10.3 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: 2.41 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: 0.25 ppm

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: The product is more soluble in oil; log(oil/water) = 0.3

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Solubility: Soluble in cold water, diethyl ether, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Heat, ignition sources, mechanical shock, incompatible materials.

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

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:
Incompatible with chloroform, copper, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, potassium t-butoxide, 2-propanol, chlorosulfonic acid, strong oxidizers, amines, ammonia, inorganic acids, isocyanates, caustics, pyrindines. Vigorous reaction with chloroform +alkali.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Toxicity to Animals:
WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2737 mg/kg [Rat]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 6480 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 32000 mg/m3 4 hours [Mouse].

Chronic Effects on Humans:
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified POSSIBLE for human. May cause damage to the following organs: gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung irritant).

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause birth defects based on animal dats. Embryotoxic and/or foetotoxic in animal.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin. Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous effects characterized by headache, dizziness, unconsciousness, and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation and affects the sense organs. May affect the liver and urinary system. Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May affect the liver. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 3220 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow]. 1690 mg/l 96 hours [Bluegill].

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

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

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

Identification: : Ethyl methyl ketone UNNA: 1193 PG: II

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
New York release reporting list: Methyl ethyl ketone Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Methyl ethyl ketone Pennsylvania RTK: Methyl ethyl ketone Minnesota: Methyl ethyl ketone Massachusetts RTK: Methyl ethyl ketone New Jersey: Methyl ethyl ketone California Director's list of Hazardous Substances: Methyl ethyl ketone TSCA 8(b) inventory: Methyl ethyl ketone TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: Methyl ethyl ketone: Effective: 10/4/82; Sunset: 10/4/92 SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Methyl ethyl ketone CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Methyl ethyl ketone: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada):
CLASS B-2: Flammable liquid with a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F). CLASS D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (VERY TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):
R11- Highly flammable. R36/37- Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. S9- Keep container in a well-ventilated place. S16- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S25- Avoid contact with eyes. S33- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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

Health: 1

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:39 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

```
ERROR: undefined
OFFENDING COMMAND: get

STACK:

/quit
-dictionary-
-mark-
```

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Havoline® Motor Oil (Deposit Shield)

Product Use: Engine Oil
Product Number(s): CPS223391, CPS223392, CPS223393, CPS223394, CPS223395, CPS223396, CPS223397
Synonyms: Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 10W-30, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 10W-40, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 20W-50, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 30, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 40, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 5W-20, Havoline® Motor Oil SAE 5W-30
Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
Global Lubricants
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
email : lubemsds@chevrontexaco.com
Product Information: 800-LUBE-TEK
MSDS Requests: 800-414-6737

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	Mixture	70 - 95 %weight

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. May cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects following prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at airborne levels above the recommended mineral oil mist exposure limit. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.
Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: No specific first aid measures are required. Do not induce vomiting. As a precaution, get medical advice.
Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE CLASSIFICATION:
OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Not classified by OSHA as flammable or combustible.

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

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flashpoint: (Cleveland Open Cup) 200 °C (392 °F) (Min)
Autoignition: No Data Available
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: Not Applicable Upper: Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO_2) to extinguish flames.

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

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: Keep out of the reach of children.
General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use in a well-ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.
Skin Protection: No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: 4H (PE/EVAL), Nitrile Rubber, Silver Shield, Viton.
Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is normally required.
If user operations generate an oil mist, determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for mineral oil mist. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from the measured concentrations of this material. For air-purifying respirators use a particulate cartridge.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	ACGIH	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	--	--
Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50)	OSHA Z-1	5 mg/m3	--	--	--

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Color: Amber
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: <0.01 mmHg @ 100 °C (212 °F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1
Boiling Point: >315°C (599°F)
Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.87 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) / 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: 0.866 kg/l @ 15°C (59°F) (Typical)
Viscosity: 7.6 mm2/s @ 100°C (212°F) (Min)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains petroleum base oils which may be refined by various processes including severe solvent extraction, severe hydrocracking, or severe hydrotreating. None of the oils requires a cancer warning under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). These oils have not been listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report nor have they been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as; carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A), or possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). These oils have not been classified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as: confirmed human carcinogen (A1), suspected human carcinogen (A2), or confirmed animal carcinogen

with unknown relevance to humans (A3).

During use in engines, contamination of oil with low levels of cancer-causing combustion products occurs. Used motor oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in mice following repeated application and continuous exposure. Brief or intermittent skin contact with used motor oil is not expected to have serious effects in humans if the oil is thoroughly removed by washing with soap and water.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE
This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. Oil collection services are available for used oil recycling or disposal. Place contaminated materials in containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact your sales representative or local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal or recycling methods.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

DOT Shipping Description: PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL, NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER 49 CFR
Additional Information:NOT HAZARDOUS BY U.S. DOT. ADR/RID HAZARD CLASS NOT APPLICABLE.

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL; NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL; NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ICAO

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:

1.	Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	NO
2.	Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	NO
3.	Fire Hazard:	NO
4.	Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
5.	Reactivity Hazard:	NO

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	03=EPCRA 313
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	04=CA Proposition 65
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	05=MA RTK

02=NTP Carcinogen 06=NJ RTK
07=PA RTK

No components of this material were found on the regulatory lists above.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: EINECS (European Union), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

One or more components has been notified but may not be listed in the following chemical inventories: DSL (Canada). Secondary notification by the importer may be required.

One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), ENCS (Japan).

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

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:
This product is not considered a controlled product according to the criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

LABEL RECOMMENDATION:
Label Category : ENGINE OIL 1 - ENG1

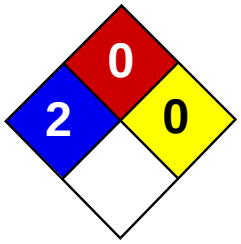
REVISION STATEMENT: This is a new Material Safety Data Sheet.
Revision Date: October 02, 2006

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
CVX - Chevron	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1) by the Chevron Energy Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

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



Health	2
Fire	0
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Nickel metal MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Nickel metal

Catalog Codes: SLN2296, SLN1342, SLN1954

CAS#: 7440-02-0

RTECS: QR5950000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Nickel metal

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Nickel Metal shot; Nickel metal foil.

Chemical Name: Nickel

Chemical Formula: Ni

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Nickel metal	7440-02-0	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Nickel metal LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung sensitizer). CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to skin. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:

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

Skin Contact:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

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

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable solid. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. This material is flammable in powder form only.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:
Material in powder form, capable of creating a dust explosion. Mixtures containing Potassium Perchlorate with Nickel & Titanium powders & infusorial earth can explode. Adding 2 or 3 drops of approximately 90% peroxyformic acid to powdered nickel will result in explosion. Powdered nickel reacts explosively upon contact with fused ammonium nitrate at temperatures below 200 deg. C.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

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

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep locked up.. Do not breathe dust. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, combustible materials, metals, acids.

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

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

Exposure Limits:
TWA: 1 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation Respirable. TWA: 0.5 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] InhalationConsult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Odorless.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 58.71 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

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

Boiling Point: 2730°C (4946°F)

Melting Point: 1455°C (2651°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Density: 8.908 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility:

Insoluble in cold water, hot water. Insoluble in Ammonia. Soluble in dilute Nitric Acid. Slightly soluble in Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Incompatible materials

Incompatibility with various substances: Reactive with oxidizing agents, combustible materials, metals, acids.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:
Incompatible with strong acids, selenium, sulfur, wood and other combustibles, nickel nitrate, aluminum, aluminum trichloride, ethylene, p-dioxan, hydrogen, methanol, non-metals, oxidants, sulfur compounds, aniline, hydrogen sulfide, flammable solvents, hydrazine, and metal powders (especially zinc, aluminum, and magnesium), ammonium nitrate, nitryl fluoride, bromine pentafluoride, potassium perchlorate + titanium powder + indusorial earth.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 2B (Possible for human.) by IARC. Classified 2 (Some evidence.) by NTP. Causes damage to the following organs: skin. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, upper respiratory tract.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:
Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Conc: LDL [Rat] - Route: Oral; Dose: 5000 mg/kg LDL [Guinea Pig] - Route: Oral; Dose: 5000 mg/kg

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause cancer based on animal test data

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Nickel dust and fume can irritate skin. Eyes: Nickel dust and fume can irritate eyes. Inhalation: Inhalation of dust or fume may cause respiratory tract irritation with non-productive cough, hoarseness, sore throat, headache, vertigo, weakness, chest pain, followed by delayed effects, including tachypnea, dyspnea, and ARDS. Death due to ARDS has been reported following inhalation of high concentrations of respirable metallic nickel dust. Later effects may include pulmonary edema and fibrosis. Ingestion: Metallic nickel is generally considered not to be acutely toxic if ingested. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal , and diarrhea. Nickel may damage the kidneys(proteinuria), and may affect liver function. It may also affect behavior (somnolence), and cardiovascular system (increased cornary artery resistance, decreased myocardial contractility, myocardial damage, regional or general arteriolar or venus dilation). Chronic Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin allergy. Nickel and nickel compounds are among the most common sensitizers inducing allergic contact dermatitis. Inhalation: Chronic inhalation nickel dust or fume can cause chronic hypertrophic rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps, perforation of the nasal septum, chronic pulmonary irritation, fibrosis, pulmonary edema, pulmonary eosinophilia, Pneumoconiosis, allergies (asthma-like allergy), and cancer of the nasal sinus cavities, lungs, and possibly other organs. Future exposures can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and/or chest tightness. Chronic inhalation of nickel dust or fume may also affect the liver (impaired liver function tests), and blood (changes in red blood cell count). Ingestion: Prolonged or repeated ingestion of nickel can be a source chronic urticaria and other signs of allergy.

Chronic ingestion of NIckel may also affect respiration and cause pneumoconiosis or fibrosis. Note: In the general population, sensitization occurs from exposure to nickel-containing coins, jewelry, watches,

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

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

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

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

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Nickel metal California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Nickel metal Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Nickel metal Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Nickel metal Illinois chemical safety act: Nickel metal New York release reporting list: Nickel metal Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Nickel metal Pennsylvania RTK: Nickel metal Michigan critical material: Nickel metal Massachusetts RTK: Nickel metal Massachusetts spill list: Nickel metal New Jersey: Nickel metal New Jersey spill list: Nickel metal Louisiana spill reporting: Nickel metal California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Nickel metal TSCA 8(b) inventory: Nickel metal

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

Other Classifications:

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

DSCL (EEC):
R40- Possible risks of irreversible effects. R43- May cause sensitization by skin contact. S22- Do not breathe dust. S36- Wear suitable protective clothing.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 2

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 08:42 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS)

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients Name: polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Reports of Carcinogenicity: YES

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE AND CHRONIC

- **Eyes**: Moderately irritating to eye tissues.
- **Skin**: Can be absorbed through intact skin, may cause de-fatting, potential for chloracne.
- **Inhalation**: Possible liver injury.
- **Ingestion**: Slightly toxic; reasonably anticipated to be carcinogenic.

EFFECTS OF OVER-EXPOSURE

Can cause dermatological symptoms; however, these are reversible upon removal of exposure source.

FIRST AID MEASURES

- **Eyes**: Irrigate immediately with copious quantities of running water for at least 15 minutes if liquid or solid PCBs get into them.
- **Skin:** Contaminated clothing should be removed and the skin washed thoroughly with soap and water. Hot PCBs may cause thermal burns.
- **Inhalation**: Remove to fresh air; if skin rash or respiratory irritation persists, consult a physician (if electrical equipment arcs over, PCBs may decompose to produce hydrochloric acid).
- **Ingestion**: Consult a physician. Do not induce vomiting or give any oily laxatives. (If large amounts are ingested, gastric lavage is suggested).

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES: Flash Point: >141 ^{o}C (285.8 ^{o}F)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: PCBs are fire-resistant compounds.

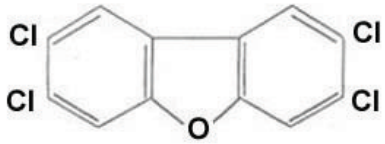
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Standard fire-fighting wearing apparel and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires that involve possible exposure to chemical combustion products. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and decontaminated after use.

UNUSUAL FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

If a PCB transformer is involved in a fire-related incident, the owner of the transformer is required to report the incident. Consult and follow appropriate federal, provincial and local regulations.

***Note**: When askarel liquid becomes involved in a fire, toxic by-products of combustion are typically produced including polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, both known carcinogens. The structures of these chemical species are as follows:*

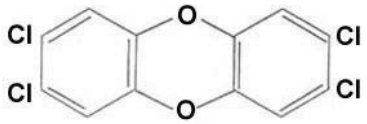


$C_{12}H_{8-n}Cl_nO$

$n = 4 - 8$

TCDF

2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran



$C_{12}H_{8-n}Cl_nO_2$

$n = 4 - 8$

TCDD

2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin

***Note**: 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin is one of the most potent teratogenic, mutagenic and carcinogenic agents known to man.*

SPILL RELEASE PROCEDURES

Cleanup & disposal of liquid PCBs are strictly regulated by the federal government. Ventilate area. Contain spill/leak. Remove spill by means of absorptive material. Spill clean-up personnel should use proper protective clothing. All wastes and residues containing PCBs should be collected, containerized, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by applicable federal, provincial and local laws.

HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Care should be taken to prevent entry into the environment through spills, leakage, use, vaporization, or disposal of liquid. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapours or mists. Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin. Comply with all federal, provincial and local regulations.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Federal regulations require PCBs, PCB items, storage areas, transformer vaults, and transport vehicles to be appropriately labelled.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Use OHSA approved equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical splash goggles. The respirator use limitations specified by the manufacturer must be observed.

VENTILATION

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to control exposure levels below airborne exposure levels.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Wear chemical splash goggles and have eye baths available.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear appropriate protective clothing. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling. Supplemental safety and health : none

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- **Vapour pressure:** (mm Hg @100 ^{o}F) 0.005 - 0.00006
- **Viscosity:** (CENTISTOKES) 3.6 - 540
- **Stability indicator/materials to avoid:** Yes
- **Stability Condition to Avoid:** PCBs are very stable, fire-resistant compounds.

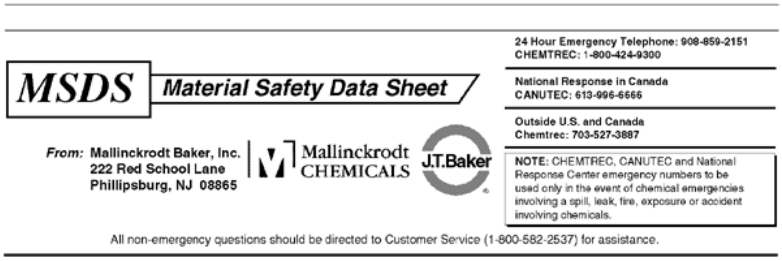
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phenolics, aldehydes, furans, dioxins

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

Consult the applicable PCB regulations prior to any disposal of PCBs or PCB-contaminated items.

MSDS Number: **T0767** * * * * * *Effective Date:* ***05/19/08*** * * * * * *Supercedes:* ***08/16/05***



TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

1. Product Identification

Synonyms: ethylene tetrachloride; tetrachloroethene; perchloroethylene; carbon bichloride; carbon dichloride
CAS No.: 127-18-4
Molecular Weight: 165.83
Chemical Formula: Cl2C:CCl2
Product Codes:
J.T. Baker: 9218, 9360, 9453, 9465, 9469
Mallinckrodt: 1933, 8058

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	99 - 100%	Yes

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER AND KIDNEYS. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

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

Health Rating: 2 - Moderate (Poison)
Flammability Rating: 0 - None
Reactivity Rating: 1 - Slight
Contact Rating: 2 - Moderate (Life)
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES; LAB COAT; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES
Storage Color Code: Blue (Health)

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:
Irritating to the upper respiratory tract. Giddiness, headache, intoxication, nausea and vomiting may follow the inhalation of large amounts while massive amounts can cause breathing arrest, liver and kidney damage, and death. Concentrations of 600 ppm and more can affect the central nervous system after a few minutes.
Ingestion:
Not highly toxic by this route because of low water solubility. Used as an oral dosage for hookworm (1 to 4 ml). Causes abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, headache, and dizziness.
Skin Contact:
Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects.
Eye Contact:
Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure:
May cause liver, kidney or central nervous system damage after repeated or prolonged exposures. Suspected cancer risk from animal studies.
Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:
Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the toxic effects.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.
Ingestion:
Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact:
Wash skin with soap or mild detergent and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician.
Eye Contact:
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician:
Do not administer adrenaline or epinephrine to a victim of chlorinated solvent poisoning.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire:
Not considered to be a fire hazard but becomes hazardous in a fire situation because of vapor generation and possible degradation to phosgene (highly toxic) and hydrogen chloride (corrosive). Vapors are heavier than air and collect in low-lying areas.
Explosion:
Not considered to be an explosion hazard. Containers may explode when involved in a fire.
Fire Extinguishing Media:
Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.
Special Information:
In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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

7. Handling and Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat or ignition. Isolate from flammable materials. Protect from direct sunlight. Wear special protective equipment (Sec. 8) for maintenance break-in or where exposures may exceed established exposure levels. Wash hands, face, forearms and neck when exiting restricted areas. Shower, dispose of outer clothing, change to clean garments at the end of the day. Avoid cross-contamination of street clothes. Wash hands before eating and do not eat, drink, or smoke in workplace. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Airborne Exposure Limits:
-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):
100 ppm (TWA), 200 ppm (ceiling),
300 ppm/5min/3-hour (max)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):
25 ppm (TWA), 100 ppm (STEL); listed as A3, animal carcinogen
Ventilation System:
A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.
Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):
If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus.
Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.
Eye Protection:
Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:
Clear, colorless liquid.
Odor:
Ethereal odor.
Solubility:
0.015 g in 100 g of water.
Specific Gravity:
1.62 @ 20C/4C
pH:
No information found.
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):
100
Boiling Point:
121C (250F)
Melting Point:
-19C (-2F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):
5.7
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):
18 @ 25C (77F)
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):
0.33 (trichloroethylene = 1)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:
Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Slowly decomposed by light. Deteriorates rapidly in warm, moist climates.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition. Hydrogen chloride gas and phosgene gas may be formed upon heating. Decomposes with moisture to yield trichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid.
Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.
Incompatibilities:
Strong acids, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, especially NaOH, KOH; finely divided metals, especially zinc, barium, lithium. Slowly corrodes aluminum, iron and zinc.
Conditions to Avoid:
Moisture, light, heat and incompatibles.

11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 2629 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 4100 ppm/6H; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

--------\Cancer Lists\----------

Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen--- Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	No	Yes	2A

12. Ecological Information

Environmental Fate:
When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is not expected to biodegrade. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.
Environmental Toxicity:
The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 1 and 10 mg/l. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l. This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

13. Disposal Considerations

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

14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1897
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 4L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1897
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 4L

International (Air, I.C.A.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN/NA: UN1897
Packing Group: III
Information reported for product/size: 4L

15. Regulatory Information

--------\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 1\----------

Ingredient	TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

--------\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\----------

Ingredient	Korea	--Canada-- DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

--------\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 1\----------

Ingredient	-SARA 302- RQ	TPQ	------SARA 313------ List	Chemical Catg.
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	No	No	Yes	No

--------\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\----------

Ingredient	CERCLA	-RCRA- 261.33	-TSCA- 8(d)
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	100	U210	No

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

WARNING:
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

Australian Hazchem Code: 2[Z]
Poison Schedule: None allocated.
WHMIS:
This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

NFPA Ratings: Health: **2** Flammability: **0** Reactivity: **0**
Label Hazard Warning:
WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER AND KIDNEYS. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and

duration of exposure.
Label Precautions:
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapor or mist.
Keep container closed.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Label First Aid:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. In all cases call a physician.
Product Use:
Laboratory Reagent.
Revision Information:
No Changes.
Disclaimer:
****
Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. MALLINCKRODT BAKER, INC. MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN OR THE PRODUCT TO WHICH THE INFORMATION REFERS. ACCORDINGLY, MALLINCKRODT BAKER, INC. WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM USE OF OR RELIANCE UPON THIS INFORMATION.
****
Prepared by: Environmental Health & Safety
Phone Number: (314) 654-1600 (U.S.A.)

Fisher Scientific

Material Safety Data Sheet

p-Cresol

MSDS# 17610

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name:	p-Cresol
Catalog Numbers:	AC110590000, AC110590050, AC110591000, AC110595000, AC405740000, AC405740040 AC405740040, AC405740050, AC405741000, AC405745000
Synonyms:	4-Cresol; p-Cresylic Acid; 1-Hydroxy-4-Methylbenzene; p-Hydroxytoluene; 4-Hydroxytoluene; p-Methylphenol.

Company Identification:	Fisher Scientific One Reagent Lane Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
For information in the US, call:	201-796-7100
Emergency Number US:	201-796-7100
CHEMTREC Phone Number, US:	800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#:	106-44-5
Chemical Name:	p-Cresol
%:	>98
EINECS#:	203-398-6

Hazard Symbols: T C

Risk Phrases: 24/25 34

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger! May cause allergic skin reaction. Toxic. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air). Light sensitive. Causes eye and skin burns. Causes digestive and respiratory tract burns. May cause liver and kidney damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Material is a solid at room temperature that melts upon moderate heating into a combustible liquid with a flash point below 200°F(93.3°C). Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system, liver, respiratory system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye:	Causes eye burns. May result in corneal injury. Contact with liquid is corrosive to the eyes and causes severe burns. May cause conjunctivitis and keratitis.
Skin:	May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Causes severe skin irritation and burns.
Ingestion:	May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. May cause vascular collapse and damage. Causes severe digestive tract burns with abdominal pain, vomiting, and possible death. May cause kidney, liver and spleen damage. Rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Cresols may cause abnormalities of the central nervous system, respiratory system, spleen and pancreas.
Inhalation:	May be fatal if inhaled. Irritation may lead to chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. May cause liver and kidney damage. Causes severe irritation of upper respiratory tract with coughing, burns, breathing difficulty, and possible coma. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. May cause headache. May cause nausea and possible vomiting.

Chronic:	May cause liver and kidney damage. Repeated exposure may cause sensitization dermatitis. May cause appetite loss, diarrhea, skin abnormalities, and digestive tract disturbances.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes:	Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Extensive irrigation with water is required (at least 30 minutes).
Skin:	Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Discard contaminated clothing in a manner which limits further exposure. Destroy contaminated shoes.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. 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:	Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.
Notes to Physician:	

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. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. May polymerize explosively when involved in a fire. Material is a solid at room temperature that melts upon moderate heating into a combustible liquid with a flash point below 200°F(93.3°C).
Extinguishing Media:	For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray.
Autoignition Temperature:	558.9 deg C (1,038.02 deg F)
Flash Point:	86.1 deg C (186.98 deg F)
Explosion Limits: Lower:	1.1% @ 150C
Explosion Limits: Upper:	Not available
NFPA Rating:	health: 3; 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. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Wear a self contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protection. (See Exposure Controls, Personal Protection section). Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling:	Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Do not ingest or inhale. Discard contaminated shoes. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.
Storage:	Keep away from sources of ignition. 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. Corrosives area. If the water content is below approximately 0.3% and the temperature exceeds 268°F (120°C), violent corrosion of aluminum and its alloys may occur.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

+---------- +---------- +---------- +---------- +

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
p-Cresol	5 ppm; Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous r oute	2.3 ppm TWA; 10 mg/m3 TWA 250 ppm IDLH	5 ppm TWA; 22 mg/m3 TWA (listed under Cresol).

OSHA Vacated PELs: p-Cresol: 5 ppm TWA; 22 mg/m3 TWA (listed under Cresol)

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

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: 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: Solid
Color: colorless to light yellow
Odor: phenol-like
pH: Not available
Vapor Pressure: 1 mm Hg @ 53 deg C
Vapor Density: 3.72 (air=1)
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Viscosity: Not available
Boiling Point: 202.2 deg C (395.96°F)
Freezing/Melting Point: 35 deg C (95.00°F)
Decomposition Temperature: Not available
Solubility in water: 22.6g/L @ 40C.
Specific Gravity/Density: 1.03 (water=1)
Molecular Formula: C7H8O
Molecular Weight: 108.0554

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions. Low melting point solid.

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

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Oxidizing agents, strong acids, bases, active metals, coatings, nitric acid, plastics, rubber, aliphatic amines, amides, chlorosulfonic acid, oleum, alkalies.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, cresol.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#: CAS# 106-44-5: GO6475000

RTECS:

CAS# 106-44-5: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 103 mg Severe;

LD50/LC50:	Draize test, rabbit, skin: 517 mg/24H Severe; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = >710 mg/m3/1H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 29 mg/m3; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 344 mg/kg; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 160 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 620 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 207 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 270 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 301 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 301 mg/kg; Skin, rat: LD50 = 750 mg/kg; Skin, rat: LD50 = 750 mg/kg; .
Carcinogenicity:	p-Cresol - Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.
Other:	See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 19-28.6 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Unspecified Fish: LC50 = 19-28.6 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Unspecified Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 1.6 mg/L; 15 Minutes; Microtox test

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

US DOT
Shipping Name: CRESOLS, SOLID
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN Number: UN3455
Packing Group: II
Canada TDG
Shipping Name: O CRESOL
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN Number: UN2076
Packing Group: II

USA RQ: CAS# 106-44-5: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols: T C

Risk Phrases:

R 24/25 Toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R 34 Causes burns.

Safety Phrases:

S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

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

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 106-44-5: 2

Canada

CAS# 106-44-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List

Canadian WHMIS Classifications: B3, D1A, E

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.

CAS# 106-44-5 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List

US Federal

TSCA

CAS# 106-44-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Section 16 - Other Information

MSDS Creation Date: 5/05/1999

Revision #9 Date 7/20/2009

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantibility 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 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.

BOC GASES

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: PROPYLENE

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

BOC Gases,
Division of
The BOC Group, Inc.
575 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, NJ 07974

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

BOC Gases
Division of
BOC Canada Limited
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700
24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
(905) 501-0802
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: PROPYLENE
CHEMICAL NAME: Propylene
COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: Propene
TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 2.1
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, B1, D2B

PREPARED BY: Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700
PREPARATION DATE: 6/1/95
REVIEW DATES: 6/7/96

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[1]	TLV-ACGIH[2]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Propylene FORMULA: C_3H_6 CAS: 115-07-1 RTECS #: UC6740000	99.0 to 99.7	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available

[1] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[2] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

This product does not contain oxygen and may cause asphyxia if released in a confined area. Simple hydrocarbons can cause irritation and central nervous system depression at high concentrations. Extremely flammable.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Skin Contact	Skin Absorption	Eye Contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure Limits No	Irritant Yes	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen No
Synergistic Effects None Reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EYE EFFECTS:
Irritation may occur.

SKIN EFFECTS:
None anticipated as product is a gas at room temperature.

INGESTION EFFECTS:
Ingestion is unlikely.

INHALATION EFFECTS:
Product is relatively nontoxic. Simple hydrocarbons can irritate the eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory system at high concentrations.

Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, disorientation, incoordination, narcosis, nausea or narcotic effects.

This product may displace oxygen if released in a confined space. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5% at sea level to prevent asphyxiation.

Effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiants may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

NFPA HAZARD CODES	HMIS HAZARD CODES	RATINGS SYSTEM
Health: 1	Health: 0	0 = No Hazard
Flammability: 4	Flammability: 4	1 = Slight Hazard
Reactivity: 1	Reactivity: 0	2 = Moderate Hazard
		3 = Serious Hazard
		4 = Severe Hazard

4. First Aid Measures

EYES:
Never introduce oil or ointment into the eyes without medical advice! If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for further treatment and follow up.

SKIN:
Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected area with cold water and soap. DO NOT USE HOT WATER.

INGESTION:
Not normally required. Seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION:
PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO PRODUCT. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given assisted (artificial) respiration and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Flammable liquid and vapor		
Flash point: -162°F (-108°C)	Method: TCC	Autoignition Temperature: 927°F (460°C)
LEL(%): 2.0	UEL(%): 11.1	
Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: Not Available		

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
This product will ignite at ambient temperatures and can be expected to form a flammable mixture upon release to the atmosphere. May burn with an almost invisible flame in bright light.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:
If possible, stop the flow of gas with a remote valve. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. If fire is extinguished and flow of gas is continued, increase ventilation to prevent a build up of a flammable/explosive atmosphere. Extinguish sources of ignition.

Be cautious of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapor Explosion, BLEVE, if flame is impinging on surrounding containers. Direct 500 GPM water stream onto containers above the liquid level with remote monitors. Limit the number of personnel in proximity to the fire. Evacuate surrounding areas to at least 3000 feet in all directions.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. Increase ventilation to prevent build up of a flammable/explosive atmosphere. Extinguish all sources of ignition! If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location

7. Handling and Storage

Earth bond and ground all lines and equipment associated with the product system. Electrical equipment should be non-sparking and explosion proof.

Propylene is non-corrosive and may be used with any common structural material.

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<250 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 130°F (54°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time.

Post "No Smoking" signs in storage or use areas.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

EXPOSURE LIMITS[1]:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA[2]	TLV-ACGIH[3]	LD_{50} or LC_{50} Route/Species
Propylene FORMULA: C_3H_6 CAS: 115-07-1 RTECS #: UC6740000	>99.0 to 99.7	Simple Asphyxiant	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Available

[1] Refer to individual state of provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.
[2] As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
[3] As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation. Use general ventilation to prevent build up of flammable concentrations. May use hood with forced ventilation when handling small quantities. If product is handled routinely where the potential for leaks exists, all electrical equipment must be rated for use in potentially flammable atmospheres. Consult the National Electrical Code for details.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION:
Safety goggles or glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION:
Protective gloves made of plastic or rubber.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Positive pressure air line with full-face mask and escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:
Safety shoes, safety shower, eyewash.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure at 70°F	: 151	psia
Vapor density at STP (Air = 1)	: 1.43	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point	: -53.9	^{o}F
	: -47.7	^{o}C
Freezing point	: Not Available	
	: Not Available	
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H20)	: Slightly soluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Available	
Odor and appearance	: A colorless gas with a mild olefinic odor.	

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:
Stable

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
Keep away from open flames, oxygen and oxidizing materials. Reacts violently with oxides of nitrogen (NO_2, N_2O_4 and N_2O). Oxidizers, mineral acids, halogenated compounds, nitrogen dioxide, molten sulfur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Carbon monoxide

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

No chronic effects data given in the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) or Sax, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th ed.

12. Ecological Information

No data given.

13. Disposal Considerations

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

14. Transport Information

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Propylene	Propylene
HAZARD CLASS:	2.1	2.1
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1077	UN 1077
SHIPPING LABEL:	FLAMMABLE GAS	FLAMMABLE GAS

15. Regulatory Information

Propylene is listed under the accident prevention provisions of section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) with a threshold quantity (TQ) of 10,000 pounds.

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION
This product contains the following toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

CAS NUMBER	INGREDIENT NAME	PERCENT BY VOLUME
115-07-1	PROPYLENE	99.0 to 99.7

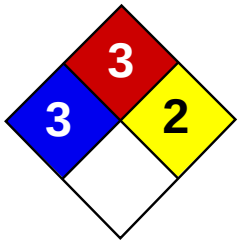
This information must be included on all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

SARA TITLE III - HAZARD CLASSES:
Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

16. Other Information

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:
Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).



Health	3
Fire	3
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Sodium MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Sodium

Catalog Codes: SLS3505

CAS#: 7440-23-5

RTECS: VY0686000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Natrium

Chemical Name: Sodium

Chemical Formula: Na

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Sodium	7440-23-5	100

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

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:
Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant). Hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Do not use an eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact:

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Be particularly careful to clean folds, crevices, creases and groin. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

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

Inhalation: Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

Ingestion:
Do not induce vomiting. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 115°C (239°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Some metallic oxides.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Extremely flammable in presence of moisture. Highly flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable solid. Moisture reactive material. SMALL FIRE: Obtain advice on use of water. Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Do not use water jet.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

Large Spill:
Flammable solid that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep under inert atmosphere. Keep container dry. Do not breathe dust. Never add water to this product In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Avoid contact with skin and eyes Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, moisture.

Storage:
Flammable materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Ground all equipment containing material. Keep container dry. Keep in a cool place.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

Exposure Limits: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 22.99 g/mole

Color: Silvery.

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

Boiling Point: 881.4°C (1618.5°F)

Melting Point: 97.8°C (208°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: 0.97 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water, hot water.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Not available.

Incompatibility with various substances:
Highly reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, moisture. The product reacts violently with water to emit flammable but non toxic gases.

Corrosivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Not available.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: No.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Material is destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 4.3: Material that emits flammable gases on contact with water.

Identification: : Sodium : UN1428 PG: I

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
Pennsylvania RTK: Sodium Massachusetts RTK: Sodium TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sodium

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

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (TOXIC).

DSCL (EEC):
R17- Spontaneously flammable in air. R38- Irritating to skin. R41- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 3

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 3

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 2

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References:
-Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Indutrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Guide de la loi et du règlement sur le transport des marchandises dangeureuses au canada. Centre de conformité internatinal Ltée. 1986.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/09/2005 06:28 PM

Last Updated: 11/01/2010 12:00 PM

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

UNLEADED GASOLINE (ALL GRADES)
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Petrocom Energy Group, LLC
1330 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2350
Houston, Texas 77056
Phone: 713-418-3000
Fax: 713-418-3001

Revision Date: 03/05/2008

Section 1: Product Identification

Name: Unleaded Gasoline
Synonyms: Regular/Midgrade/Premium Gasoline, Motor Fuel, Reformulated Gasoline, RFG, Conventional Gasoline.
CAS No.: 86290-81-5
MSDS No.: PEG-UNL
Use: Motor fuel

Section 2: Product Composition

Component	CAS Number	Amount (%)
Gasoline	86290-81-5	0 – 100
Benzene	71-43-2	0 – 5
Toluene	108-88-3	0 – 30
Xylene (all isomers)	1330-20-7	0 – 25
Hexane (other isomers)	Mixture	5 – 25
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 – 3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 – 3
Octanes (all isomers)	Mixture	0 – 20
Heptane (all isomers)	142-82-5	0 – 15
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 – 10
Pentanes (all isomers)	Mixture	0 – 20
Trimethylbenzenes (all isomers)	95-63-6	0 – 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 – 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 – 5
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0 – 16
Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	994-05-8	0 – 6

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview	Hazard Rankings
DANGER! Extremely Flammable liquid and vapor Harmful if swallowed Skin Irritant May cause eye and respiratory irritation Cancer Hazard – Contains material which can cause cancer	**NFPA**

Physical form: Liquid
Appearance: Clear to amber
Odor: Strong, Gasoline

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: Contact with eyes may cause irritation, redness, tearing, stinging, watering and blurred vision.

Skin: Contact with skin may cause irritation, itching, redness and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, and may also cause dermatitis and inflammation. (See also section 11).

Inhalation: Breathing high concentration can be harmful. Throat and lung irritation may occur. Central nervous system effects including nausea, euphoria, dizziness, headache, fatigue, drowsiness or unconsciousness may occur due to long term or high concentration exposure to vapors.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, diarrhea if swallowed. Central nervous system effects may be caused. Swallowing this product can result in severe lung damage and/or death.

Signs / Symptoms: When overexposed to this product effects such as nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, respiratory failure, central nervous system depression, unconsciousness, tremor, death may occur.

See toxicological Information (section 11)

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye contact: Flush eyes immediately with fresh, cool water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or redness or any symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If inhaled, immediately move person to fresh air. If there is difficulty breathing, give oxygen. If not breathing, immediately give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): This product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is unconscious or drowsy, place on the left side with the head down. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: This material sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material.
Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing evaluate upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen as required.
If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Cinsuder activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubtion or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

NFPA Hazard Class: Health = 1 ; Flammability = 3 ; Instability = 0
(0 – Minimal ; 1 – Slight ; 2 – Moderate ; 3 – Serious ; 4 – Severe)

Auto – ignition temperature : >260 ˚C (500 ˚F)

Flash point : Closed cup: -43 ˚C (-45 ˚F)

Flammable limits : Lower: approximately 1.4%
Upper: approximately 7.6%

Products of combustion : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and sulfur oxides, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and other products of incomplete combustion.

Special properties : Flammable liquid" This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel long distances to a source where they can ignite and flash back, or explode. A mixture of vapor and air can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture n the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing media : Use of dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended to extinguish fire. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may not extinguish the fire, unless it is used by experienced fire fighters and under favorable conditions.

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

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions: This material is extremely flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep all hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded.

Spill precautions: Stay upwind and away from spill. Notify persons down wind of the spill, isolate spill area and keep unauthorized personnel out. If it can be done with minimal risk, try to stop spill. Always wear protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Contact emergency personnel.

Environmental precautions: Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, drains, soil, and natural waterways. Use foam or spills to minimize vapors (section 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Methods for cleaning up: Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup is recommended.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Flammable liquid and vapor. To be used only as a motor fuel. Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Use in a well ventilated area away from all ignition sources. Use product with caution around heat, sparks, static electricity and open flames. Static electricity may ignite vapors and cause fire.

Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other ignition sources. The may explode and cause injury and/or death. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and returned promptly to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Storage: Store in approved containers only. Keep in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, well ventilated areas. Keep isolated away from heat, sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering controls: Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below their occupational exposure limits. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protection

Eye Protection: Keep away from eyes. Safety glasses complying with approved standards should be worn. Chemical type goggles should be worn.

Skin Protection: Keep away from skin. Skin protection should be worn. Chemical resistant, impervious gloves should be worn. Always follow good personal hygiene practices after handling the material.

Respiratory Protection: Approved respiratory equipment must be used if a risk assessment indicates it is necessary. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn.

General Protection: Use this material in well ventilated areas. Ventilation equipment should be explosion proof also.

Component	Applicable Workplace Exposure Limits
Gasoline	ACGIH – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 500 ppm (15 minutes)
Benzene	ACGIH – TWA: 0.5 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 2.5 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 1 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 5 ppm (15 minutes)
Toluene	ACGIH – TWA: 20 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 200 ppm (8 hours) CEIL: 300 ppm PEAK: 500 ppm (10 minutes)
Xylene (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 150 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours)
Hexane (other isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 1000 ppm (15 minutes)
n-Hexane	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Cyclohexane	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours)
Octanes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Heptane (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 400 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 5000 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Ethanol	ACGIH – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours)
Pentanes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 600 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours)
Trimethylbenzenes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 25 ppm (8 hours)
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 125 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours)
Cumene	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours)
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours)
Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	ACGIH – TWA: 20 ppm (8 hours)

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid.
Color:	Transparent, clear to amber liquid.
Odor:	Strong. Characteristic gasoline odor.
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	>26 ˚C (>78 ˚F)
Melting Point:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity:	0.66 to 0.75 (Water = 1)
Vapor density:	3 to 4 (Air = 1)
Vapor pressure:	220-450 mm Hg at 20˚C (68˚F) / 6-15 Reid-psia at 37.8˚C (100˚F)
Volatility:	720 – 770 g/l VOC (w/v)
Viscosity (at 40 ˚C):	< 1
Flash Point:	< -45 ˚F / < 43˚C
Bulk Density:	6.0 – 6.4 lbs/gal
Solubility in water:	Negligible

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause fire.
Conditions to avoid:	Keep away from heat, flame and all other possible sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid:	Keep away from strong oxidizing agents such as acids, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Please refer to the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Not expected to occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Oral toxicity: Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 2000 mg/kg (species: rats)
Dermal toxicity: Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 2000 mg/kg (species: rabbits)
Inhalation toxicity: Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 5 mg/l (species: rats)
Eye irritation: Almost non-irritating. Draize score: > 6 and < 15 (species: rabbits)
Skin irritation: Irritant. Primary irritation index: > 3 and < 5 (species: rabbits)

Other data: Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause respiratory system irritation and damage. It may also result in the damage and depression of the central nervous system and may cause death. Prolonged contact with the material may cause severe skin irritation.

Subchronic toxicity: Dermal studies resulted in significant irritation but not systematic toxicity (species: rabbits). Inhalation exposures (90 day, approximately 1500 ppm vapor) produced light hydrocarbon nephropathy but no significant systemic toxicity (species: rats).

Neurotoxicity: Repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments.
However, no persistent neurotoxic effects were observed in subchronic inhalation studies of gasoline.

Reproductive toxicity: An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.

Chronic toxicity: A lifetime mouse skin painting study of unleaded gasoline applied at 50 microliters, three time weekly, resulted in some severe skin irritation and changes, but no statistically significant increase in skin cancer or cancer to any other organ. Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline over 2000 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and increased kidney tumors in male rats. The EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporzied unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unque to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment.

Other toxic effects on humans

Extremely hazardous in case of ingestion.
Very hazardous in case of eye contact.
Hazardous in case of skin contact.
Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation.

Carcinogenic effects:

Contains material that may cause cancer depending on the level and duration of exposure.

Target organs:

Contains material that may cause damage to humans organs such as (but not limited to) blood, kidneys, lungs, liver, eye, skin, nervous system and upper respiratory tract.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

This material may be toxic to aquatic organisms such as algae and daphnia. It has also shown to be toxic to fish.

Environmental fate:

The material is expected to be readily biodegradable. When released into the environment, some of the constituents of gasoline will volatilize and be photo degraded in the atmosphere. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions, photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal:

Avoid disposal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product and any of its by products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements.
This material would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste. See sections 7 and 8 for further information on handling, storage and personal protection. See section 9 for the material's physical and chemical properties.

Section 14: Transportation Information

This material is U.S Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Shipping name: Gasoline, 3, UN 1203, PG II
Gasohol, 3, NA 1203, PG II (for gasoline blended with less than 20% ethanol).

Hazard class: 3 DOT Class: Flammable liquid

Packing Group: II

UN / NA Number: UN1203 / NA1203

Emergency Response Code: 128

Label:

Section 15: Regulatory Information

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

SARA 302 / 304: Emergency planning and notification The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for “Extremely Hazardous Substances” listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311 / 312: Hazard identification SARA Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by “Hazard Category” as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under: Fire, Acute (immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.

CERCLA / SARA 313: Toxic and chemical notification and release reporting

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372

Component	CAS Number	Amount (%)
Benzene	71-43-2	0 – 5
Toluene	108-88-3	0 – 30
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	1330-20-7	0 – 25
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 – 3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 – 3
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzenes	95-63-6	0 – 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 – 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 – 5
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0 – 16

California Proposition 65: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):
Benzene (CAS NO. 71-43-3)
Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3)
Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)
Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)

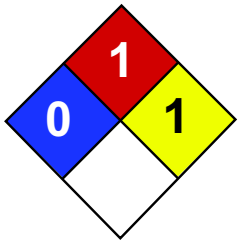
Canadian Regulations: WHMIS Hazard Class: B2 – Flammable Liquids
D2A – Very Toxic Material

Section 16: Other Information

Issue date: March 5, 2008
Previous issue date: No previous date
Version: 1
MSDS Code: PEG-UNL

Legend:
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry
CEIL = Ceiling Limit
CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
NFPA = National Fire Protection Association
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours)
WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer:
The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) d on data believed to be accurate as of the issuance date of this MSDS. No warranty is expressed or implied for the accuracy or completeness of the above provided information. Petrocom Energy Group, LLC does not assume any liability for any damage or injury arising out of product use by others. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the accuracy of the data, and determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under any conditions.



Health	1
Fire	1
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	E

Material Safety Data Sheet
Zinc Metal MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Zinc Metal

Catalog Codes: SLZ1054, SLZ1159, SLZ1267, SLZ1099, SLZ1204

CAS#: 7440-66-6

RTECS: ZG8600000

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Zinc Metal

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym: Zinc Metal Sheets; Zinc Metal Shot; Zinc Metal Strips

Chemical Name: Zinc Metal

Chemical Formula: Zn

Contact Information:

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

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

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

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

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

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

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Zinc Metal	7440-66-6	100

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Zinc Metal LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

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

Potential Chronic Health Effects:
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

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

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

Serious Skin Contact: Not available.

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

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

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

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: 480°C (896°F)

Flash Points: Not available.

Flammable Limits: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:
Slightly flammable to flammable in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat, of oxidizing materials, of acids, of alkalis, of moisture. Non-flammable in presence of shocks.

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

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:
Flammable solid. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:
Zinc + NaOH causes ignition. Oxidation of zinc by potassium proceeds with incandescence. Residues from zinc dust /acetic acid reduction operations may ignite after long delay if discarded into waste bins with paper. Incandescent reaction when Zinc and Arsenic or Tellurium, or Selenium are combined. When hydrazine mononitrate is heated in contact with zinc, a flamming decomposition occurs at temperatures a little above its melting point. Contact with acids and alkali hydroxides (sodium hydroxide, postasium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, etc.) results in evolution of hydrogen with sufficient heat of reaction to ignite the hydrogen gas. Zinc foil ignites if traces of moisture are present. It is water reactive and produces flammable gases on contact with water. It may ignite on contact with water or moist air.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Not available.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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

Large Spill:
Flammable solid that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases. Stop leak if without risk. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Eliminate all ignition sources. Call for assistance on disposal. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:
Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not breathe dust. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Storage:
Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep from any possible contact with water. Do not allow water to get into container because of violent reaction.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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

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

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

Exposure Limits: Not available.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: 65.39 g/mole

Color: Bluish-grey

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

Boiling Point: 907°C (1664.6°F)

Melting Point: 419°C (786.2°F)

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.

Vapor Density: Not available.

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: Not available.

Solubility: Insoluble in cold water, hot water, methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol, acetone.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Excess heat, incompatible materials, moisture

Incompatibility with various substances:
Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids, alkalis. Slightly reactive to reactive with moisture. The product may react violently with water to emit flammable but non toxic gases.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity:
Incompatible with acids, halogenated hydrocarbons, NH_4NO_3, barium oxide, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, Cadmium, CS_2, chlorates, Cl_2, CrO_3, F_2, Hydroxylamine, $Pb(N_3)_2$, $MnCl_2$, HNO_3, performic acid, $KClO_3$, KNO_3, N_2O_2, Selenium, $NaClO_3$, Na_2O_2, Sulfur, Te, water, $(NH_4)_2S$, As_2O_3, CS_2, $CaCl_2$, chlorinated rubber, catalytic metals, halocarbons, o-nitroanisole, nitrobenzene, nonmetals, oxidants, paint primer base, pentacarbonoyliron, transition metal halides, seleninyl bromide, HCl, H_2SO_4, (Mg +$Ba(NO_3)_2$ +BaO_2), (ethyl acetoacetate +tribromoneopentyl alcohol. Contact with Alkali Hydroxides(Sodium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Calcium Hydroxide, etc) results in evolution of hydrogen. Ammonium nitrate + zinc + water causes a violent reaction with evolution of steam and zinc oxide. May react with water.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:
LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

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

Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals: Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: Not available.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:
Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation. Dermal exposure to zinc may produce leg pains, fatigue, anorexia and weight loss. Eyes: May cause eye irritation. Ingestion: May be harmul if swallowed. May cause digestive tract irritation with tightness in throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, malaise, abdominal pain. fever, and chills.
May affect behavior/central nervous system and autonomic nervous system with ataxia, lethargy, staggering gait, mild derrangement in cerebellar function, lightheadness, dizzness, irritability, muscular stiffness, and pain. May also affect blood.
Inhalation: Inhalation of zinc dust or fumes may cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation with cough and chest pain. It can also cause "metal fume fever", a flu-like condition characterized appearance of chills, headached fever, maliase, fatigue, sweating, extreme thirst, aches in the legs and chest, and difficulty in breathing. A sweet taste may also be be present in metal fume fever, as well as a dry throat, aches, nausea, and vomiting, and pale grey cyanosis. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully investisgated.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

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

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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

Section 14: Transport Information

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

Identification: Not applicable.

Special Provisions for Transport: Not applicable.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations:
New York release reporting list: Zinc Metal Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Zinc Metal Pennsylvania RTK: Zinc Metal Florida: Zinc Metal Michigan critical material: Zinc Metal Massachusetts RTK: Zinc Metal New Jersey: Zinc Metal California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Zinc Metal TSCA 8(b) inventory: Zinc Metal TSCA 12(b) one time export: Zinc Metal SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Zinc Metal CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Zinc Metal: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg)

Other Regulations: EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): Not Available

DSCL (EEC):
R15- Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases. R17- Spontaneously flammable in air. S7/8- Keep container tightly closed and dry.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 1

Fire Hazard: 1

Reactivity: 1

Personal Protection: E

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

Health: 0

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 1

Specific hazard:

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

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Created: 10/10/2005 12:18 AM

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

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 ScienceLab.com 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 ScienceLab.com has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

ATTACHMENT D

Standard Safe Work Practices

1) Eating, drinking, chewing tobacco, smoking and carrying matches or lighters is prohibited in a contaminated or potentially contaminated area or where the possibility for the transfer of contamination exists.

2) Avoid contact with potentially contaminated substances. Do not walk through puddles, pools, mud, etc. Avoid, whenever possible, kneeling on the ground, leaning or sitting on equipment or ground. Do not place monitoring equipment on potentially contaminated surfaces (i.e., ground, etc.).

3) All field crew members should make use of their senses to alert them to potentially dangerous situations in which they should not become involved; i.e., presence of strong and irritating or nauseating odors.

4) Prevent, to the extent possible, spills. In the event that a spillage occurs, contain liquid if possible.

5) Field crew members shall be familiar with the physical characteristics of investigations, including:
    - Communication
    - Hot zone (areas of known or suspected contamination)
    - Site access
    - Nearest water sources

6) All wastes generated during activities on-site should be disposed of as directed by the project manager or his on-site representative.

7) Employees shall follow procedures to avoid at-risk behaviors that could result in an incident.

APPENDIX 9
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

APPENDIX 9

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and Riverside Center Parcel 2 BIT Associates, LLC c/o The Dermot Company, Inc. (Riverside) have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC BCP, Riverside will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Shaminder Chawla, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 788-8841

Project Contact List: OER has established a Site Contact List for this project to provide public notices in the form of fact sheets to interested members of the Community. Communications will include updates on important information relating to the progress of the cleanup program at the Site as well as to request public comments on the cleanup plan. The Project Contact List includes owners and occupants of adjacent buildings and homes, principal administrators of nearby schools, hospitals and day care centers, the public water supplier that serves the area, established document

repositories, the representative Community Board, City Council members, other elected representatives and any local Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grantee organizations. Any member of the public or organization will be added to the Site Contact List on request. A copy of the Site Contact List is maintained by OER's project manager. If you would like to be added to the Project Contact List, contact NYC OER at (212) 788-8841 or by email at brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov.

Repositories: A document repository is maintained in the nearest public library that maintains evening and weekend hours. This document repository is intended to house, for community review, all principal documents generated during the cleanup program including Remedial Investigation plans and reports, Remedial Action work plans and reports, and all public notices and fact sheets produced during the lifetime of the remedial project. Riverside will inspect the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

New York Public Library for the Performing Arts,
Dorothy and Lewis Cullman Center
40 Lincoln Center Plaza, New York, NY 10023
(917) 275-6975
Monday and Thursday: 12:00PM to 8:00PM,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday: 12:00PM to 6:00PM, and
Saturday: 12:00PM to 6:00PM

Digital Documentation: NYC OER strongly encourages the use of digital documents in repositories as a means of minimizing paper use while also increasing convenience in access and ease of use.

Public Notice and Public Comment: Public notice to all members of the Project Contact List is required at three major steps during the performance of the cleanup program (listed below) and at other points that may be required by OER. Notices will

include Fact Sheets with descriptive project summaries, updates on recent and upcoming project activities, repository information, and important phone and email contact information. All notices will be prepared by Riverside, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by Riverside. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program. Final review of all work plans by OER will consider all public comments. Approval will not be granted until the public comment period has been completed.

Citizen Participation Milestones: Public notice and public comment activities occur at several steps during a typical NYC BCP project. See flow chart on the last page of this document, which identifies when during the NYC BCP public notices are issued: These steps include:

- **Public Notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan.**

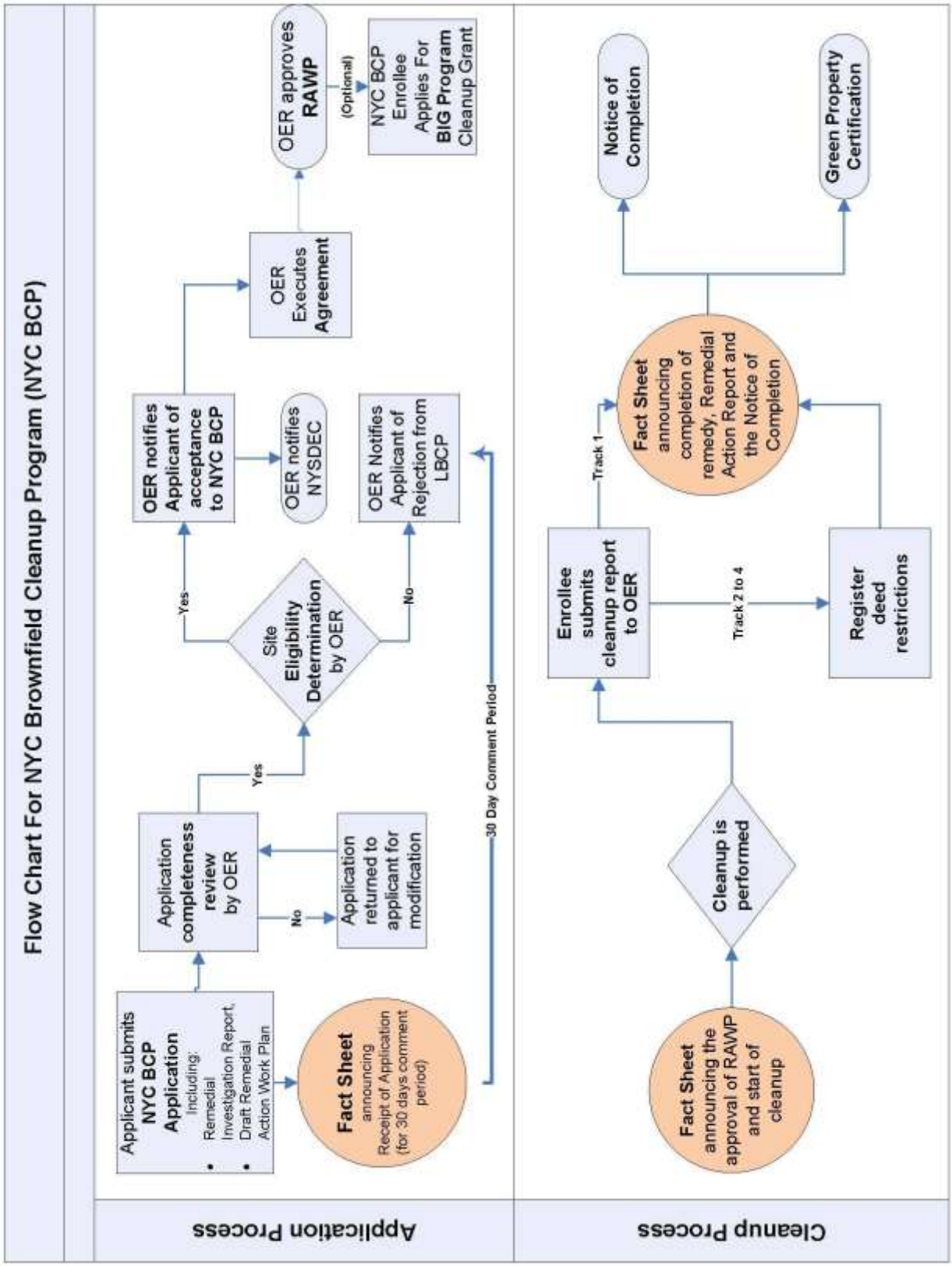
  Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes the findings of the RIR and provides details of the RAWP. The public comment period will be extended an additional 15 days upon public request. A public meeting or informational session will be conducted by OER upon request.

- **Public Notice announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation**

  Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation.

of

of


Flow Chart For NYC Brownfield Cleanup Program (NYC BCP)
Application Process
Applicant submits NYC BCP Application
Including:
• Remedial Investigation Report,
• Draft Remedial Action Work Plan
Fact Sheet
announcing Receipt of Application (for 30 days comment period)
Application completeness review by OER
No
Application returned to applicant for modification
Yes
Site Eligibility Determination by OER
Yes
No
OER notifies Applicant of acceptance to NYC BCP
OER notifies NYSDEC
OER Notifies Applicant of Rejection from LBCP
30 Day Comment Period
OER Executes Agreement
OER approves RAWP
(Optional)
NYC BCP Enrollee Applies For BIG Program Cleanup Grant
Cleanup Process
Fact Sheet announcing the approval of RAWP and start of cleanup
Cleanup is performed
Enrollee submits cleanup report to OER
Track 1
Track 2 to 4
Fact Sheet announcing completion of remedy, Remedial Action Report and the Notice of Completion
Register deed restrictions
Notice of Completion
Green Property Certification