

**REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
243 MEEKER AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK**

Remedial Action Work Plan

NYC VCP Number: 13CVCP078K

**Prepared for:
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REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CERTIFICATION

| | |
|--|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | i |
| Community Protection Statement..... | v |
| 1.0 SITE BACKGROUND..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Site Location and Current usage..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan | 2 |
| 1.3 Description of Surrounding Property..... | 3 |
| 1.4 Remedial Investigation | 3 |
| 2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES | 7 |
| 3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS | 8 |
| 3.1 Threshold Criteria..... | 10 |
| 3.2. Balancing Criteria..... | 12 |
| 4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION..... | 18 |
| 4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action..... | 18 |
| 4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill management | 20 |
| 4.3 Engineering Controls | 24 |
| 4.4 Institutional Controls | 25 |
| 4.5 Site Management Plan | 26 |
| 4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment | 27 |
| 5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT..... | 31 |
| 5.1 Project Organization and oversight..... | 31 |
| 5.2 Site Security | 31 |
| 5.3 Work Hours..... | 31 |
| 5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan | 31 |
| 5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan..... | 32 |
| 5.6 Agency Approvals | 34 |
| 5.7 Site Preparation..... | 34 |

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 5.8 | Traffic Control | 36 |
| 5.9 | Demobilization..... | 36 |
| 5.10 | Reporting and Record Keeping..... | 37 |
| 5.11 | Complaint Management..... | 38 |
| 5.12 | Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan | 38 |
| 5.13 | Data Usability Summary report | 38 |
| 6.0 | REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT | 39 |
| 7.0 | SCHEDULE..... | 41 |

TABLES

| | |
|---------|---|
| Table 1 | Imported Backfill and Clean Soil Limits |
|---------|---|

FIGURES

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Figure 1 | Site Location Map |
| Figure 2 | Site Plan |
| Figure 3 | Layout of Proposed Site Development |
| Figure 4 | Surrounding Land Usage |
| Figure 5 | Excavation Plan |
| Figure 6 | Capping Plan |
| Figure 7 | Vapor Barrier Plan |

ATTACHMENTS

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Attachment A | Proposed Development Plans |
| Attachment B | Citizen Participation Plan |
| Attachment C | Sustainability Statement |
| Attachment D | Soil Materials Management Plan |
| Attachment E | Vapor Barrier Specifications |
| Attachment F | Site Specific Construction Health and Safety Plan |

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| Acronym | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| AOC | Area of Concern |
| AS/SVE | Air Sparging/Soil Vapor Extraction |
| BOA | Brownfield Opportunity Area |
| CAMP | Community Air Monitoring Plan |
| C/D | Construction/Demolition |
| COC | Certificate of Completion |
| CQAP | Construction Quality Assurance Plan |
| CSOP | Contractors Site Operation Plan |
| DCR | Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions |
| ECs/ICs | Engineering and Institutional Controls |
| HASP | Health and Safety Plan |
| IRM | Interim Remedial Measure |
| VCA | Voluntary Cleanup Agreement |
| MNA | Monitored Natural Attenuation |
| NOC | Notice of Completion |
| NYC VCP | New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program |
| NYC DEP | New York City Department of Environmental Protection |
| NYC DOHMH | New York State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene |
| 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 DOH | New York State Department of Health |
| NYS DOT | New York State Department of Transportation |
| ORC | Oxygen-Release Compound |
| OSHA | United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration |
| PE | Professional Engineer |

| | |
|-------|--|
| PID | Photo Ionization Detector |
| QEP | Qualified Environmental Professional |
| QHHEA | Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment |
| RAOs | Remedial Action Objectives |
| RAR | Remedial Action Report |
| RAWP | Remedial Action Work Plan or Plan |
| RCA | Recycled Concrete Aggregate |
| RD | Remedial Design |
| RI | Remedial Investigation |
| RMZ | Residual Management Zone |
| SCOs | Soil Cleanup Objectives |
| SCG | Standards, Criteria and Guidance |
| SMP | Site Management Plan |
| SPDES | State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| SVOC | Semi-Volatile Organic Compound |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| UST | Underground Storage Tank |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |

CERTIFICATION

I, _____, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Redevelopment Project at 243 Meeker Avenue, Site number 13CVCP078K.

I, _____ am a Qualified Environmental Professional as defined in §43-140. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Redevelopment Project at 243 Meeker Avenue, Site number 13CVCP078K.

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



QEP Name

QEP Signature

DATE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Patoma Partners, LLC has enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a 6,050-square foot site located at 243 Meeker Avenue in Brooklyn, New York. A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

Site Location and Current Usage

The Site is located at 243 Meeker Avenue in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, New York and is identified as Block 2741 and Lot 19 on the New York City Tax Map. **Figure 1** shows the Site location. The Site is 6,050-square feet triangular shaped lot formed by the intersection of Meeker Avenue and Withers Street. The lot is bounded by Withers Street to the north, Meeker Avenue to the south and east, and an 8-story hotel (Le Hotel Jolie) to the west. A map of the site boundary is shown in **Figure 2**. Currently, the Site is vacant, but was formerly utilized as a gas station. A one-story concrete block service station building consisting of two automotive service bays and a small office/store is located in the northwest corner of the lot and the overhead dispenser canopy is still present along Meeker Avenue.

Lot 19 consists of 121 feet of street frontage on Meeker Avenue, 100 feet of street frontage on Withers Street, and a depth of 94 feet along the west property line.

Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The proposed redevelopment plan requires the Site to be divided into three separate lots. Each lot would then be developed with a new 4-story residential building (Building A, Building B, and Building C).

The two western most lots, (Building B and Building C) will we developed with 4-story residential buildings that front Withers Street, each approximately 25 feet by 52 feet. Both buildings will have three residential units. Both buildings will have a basement level that will



extend the entire footprint of each building. Excavation to a depth of approximately 6 feet below grade will be performed for both buildings to construct the foundation and slab. The building's concrete slabs will be installed at a depth of 5 feet 2 inches below sidewalk grade. The first floor of each building will be slightly raised to allow for a basement ceiling height of 8 feet. The basement of each building will consist of a boiler room, meter room, bike storage room, and miscellaneous storage. No living space will be located within the basements. Both buildings will have a small concrete capped rear yard located behind each building. Excavation of a depth to approximately 1 foot below grade will be required to install a 6" gravel layer below the 4" thick concrete rear patio. The total volume of soil to be excavated for the basement level of the two buildings is approximately 575 yd³ (875 tons). An additional 40 yd³ (60 tons) would be excavated from the rear yards.

The entire footprint of the eastern most lot will be developed with a 4-story mixed use residential/commercial building. Building A will be 50 feet wide along Withers Street and approximately 60 feet 8 inches wide along Meeker Avenue. The building will consist of a 2,150 ft² commercial space on the ground level that will front Meeker Avenue. The second, third and fourth floors of the building will consist of two additional residential units (apartments). Building A will not have a basement level, but will have a small crawl space area below the northwest corner of the building. Excavation to a depth of 6 feet will be required to construct the stairwell and crawl space. Additional excavation of 2 to 4 feet below grade will be required around the perimeter of Building A to construct the building's foundation/footings, and additional trenching within the first 2 to 3 feet of soil will be required for sub-grade piping/utilities. The total amount of soil to be excavated from Building A as a part of construction is estimated at approximately 150 yd³.

Layout of the proposed site development is presented in **Figure 3**. The current zoning designation is M1-R6. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

Summary of the Remedy

The proposed remedial action achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The proposed remedial action achieves all of the remedial action

objectives established for the project and addresses applicable standards, criterion, and guidance; is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants; is cost effective and implementable; and uses standards 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. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding SCOs.
6. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media onsite.
7. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all 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;
9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
11. Installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the building slab;

12. Capping of entire Site with a 4-inch engineered concrete slab including basement areas, slab on grade areas and rear patio areas;
13. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
14. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
15. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
16. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency (Not required if Track 1 cleanup is achieved); 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) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval (Not required if Track 1 cleanup is achieved).

COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

The Office of Environmental Remediation created the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to provide governmental oversight for the cleanup of contaminated property in NYC. This Remedial Action Work Plan (“cleanup plan”) describes the findings of prior environmental studies that show the location of contamination at the Site, and describes the plans to clean up the Site to protect public health and the environment.

This cleanup plan provides a very high level of protection for neighboring communities. This cleanup plan also includes many other elements that address common community concerns, such as community air monitoring, odor, dust and noise controls, hours of operation, good housekeeping and cleanliness, truck management and routing, and opportunities for community participation. The purpose of this Community Protection Statement is to explain these community protection measures in non-technical language to simplify community review.

Remedial Investigation and Cleanup Plan. Under the NYC VCP, a thorough cleanup study of this property (called a remedial investigation) has been performed to identify past property usage, to sample and test soils, groundwater and soil vapor, and identify contaminant sources present on the property. The cleanup plan has been designed to address all contaminant sources that have been identified during the study of this property.

Identification of Sensitive Land Uses. Prior to selecting a cleanup, the neighborhood was evaluated to identify sensitive land uses nearby, such as schools, day care facilities, hospitals and residential areas. The cleanup program was then tailored to address the special conditions of this community.

Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment. An important part of the cleanup planning for the Site is the performance of a study to find all of the ways that people might come in contact with contaminants at the Site now or in the future. This study is called a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). A QHHEA was performed for this project. This assessment has considered all known contamination at the Site and evaluated the potential



for people to come in contact with this contamination. All identified public exposures will be addressed under this cleanup plan.

Health and Safety Plan. This cleanup plan includes a Health and Safety Plan that is designed to protect community residents and on-Site workers. The elements of this plan are in compliance with safety requirements of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This plan includes many protective elements including those discussed below.

Site Safety Coordinator. This project has a designated Site safety coordinator to implement the Health and Safety Plan. The safety coordinator maintains an emergency contact sheet and protocol for management of emergencies. The Site safety coordinator is Mr. Kevin Waters of Environmental Business Consultants. Mr. Waters can be reached at 631.504.6000.

Worker Training. Workers participating in cleanup of contaminated material on this project are required to be trained in a 40-hour hazardous waste operators training course and to take annual refresher training. This pertains to workers performing specific tasks including removing contaminated material and installing cleanup systems in contaminated areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan. Community air monitoring will be performed during this cleanup project to ensure that the community is properly protected from contaminants, dust and odors. Air samples will be tested in accordance with a detailed plan called the Community Air Monitoring Plan or CAMP. Results will be regularly reported to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. This cleanup plan also has a plan to address any unforeseen problems that might occur during the cleanup (called a 'Contingency Plan').

Odor, Dust and Noise Control. This cleanup plan includes actions for odor and dust control. These actions are designed to prevent off-Site odor and dust nuisances and includes steps to be taken if nuisances are detected. Generally, dust is managed by application of physical covers and by water sprays. Odors are controlled by limiting the area of open excavations, physical covers, spray foams and by a series of other actions (called operational measures). The project is also required to comply with NYC noise control standards. If you observe problems in these areas,

please contact the on-Site project manager, Kevin Brussee at 631-504-6000 or NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager Hannah Moore (212) 442-6372.

Quality Assurance. This cleanup plan requires that evidence be provided to illustrate that all cleanup work required under the plan has been completed properly. This evidence will be summarized in the final report, called the Remedial Action Report. This report will be submitted to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and will be thoroughly reviewed.

Storm-Water Management. To limit the potential for soil erosion and discharge, this cleanup plan has provisions for storm-water management. The main elements of the storm water management include physical barriers such as tarp covers and erosion fencing, and a program for frequent inspection.

Hours of Operation. The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. For this cleanup project, the hours of operation are 7:00AM to 6:00PM Monday through Friday.

Signage. While the cleanup is in progress, a placard will be prominently posted at the main entrance of the property with a laminated project Fact Sheet that states that the project is in the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program, provides project contact names and numbers, and locations of project documents can be viewed.

Complaint Management. The contractor performing this cleanup is required to address all complaints. If you have any complaints, you can call the EBC Project Manager, Kevin Brussee 631-504-6000, the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager Hannah Moore (212) 442-6372, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program.

Utility Mark-outs. To promote safety during excavation in this cleanup, the contractor is required to first identify all utilities and must perform all excavation and construction work in compliance with NYC Department of Buildings regulations.

Soil and Liquid Disposal. All soil and liquid material removed from the Site as part of the cleanup will be transported and disposed of in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal regulations and required permits will be obtained.

Soil Chemical Testing and Screening. All excavations will be supervised by a trained and properly qualified environmental professional. In addition to extensive sampling and chemical testing of soils on the Site, excavated soil will be screened continuously using hand-held instruments, by sight, and by smell to ensure proper material handling and management, and community protection.

Stockpile Management. Soil stockpiles will be kept covered with tarps to prevent dust, odors and erosion. Stockpiles will be frequently inspected. Damaged tarp covers will be promptly replaced. Stockpiles will be protected with silt fences. Hay bales will be used, as needed to protect storm water catch basins and other discharge points.

Trucks and Covers. Loaded trucks leaving the Site will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to prevent dust and odor. Trucks will be properly recorded in logs and records and placarded in compliance with applicable City, State and Federal laws, including those of the New York State Department of Transportation. If loads contain wet material that can leak, truck liners will be used. All transport of materials will be performed by licensed truckers and in compliance with all laws and regulations.

Imported Material. All fill materials proposed to be brought onto the Site will comply with rules outlined in this cleanup plan and will be inspected and approved by a qualified worker located on-Site. Waste materials will not be brought onto the Site. Trucks entering the Site with imported clean materials will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Equipment Decontamination. All equipment used for cleanup work will be inspected and washed, if needed, before it leaves the Site. Trucks will be cleaned at a truck inspection station on the property before leaving the Site.

Housekeeping. Locations where trucks enter or leave the Site will be inspected every day and cleaned regularly to ensure that they are free of dirt and other materials from the Site.

Truck Routing. Truck routes have been selected to: (a) limit transport through residential areas and past sensitive nearby properties; (b) maximize use of city-mapped truck routes; (c) limit total distance to major highways; (d) promote safety in entry to highways; (e) promote overall safety in trucking; and (f) minimize off-Site line-ups (queuing) of trucks entering the property. Operators of loaded trucks leaving the Site will be instructed not to stop or idle in the local neighborhood.

Final Report. The results of all cleanup work will be fully documented in a final report (called a Remedial Action Report) that will be available for you to review in the public document repositories located at the Leonard Library (81 Devoe Street).

Long-Term Site Management. To provide long-term protection after the cleanup is complete, the property owner will be required to comply with an ongoing Site Management Plan that calls for continued inspection of protective controls, such as Site covers. The Site Management Plan is evaluated and approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are defined in the property's deed. A certification of continued protectiveness of the cleanup will be required from time to time to show that the approved cleanup is still effective.

REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

Patoma Partners, LLC has enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a property located at 243 Meeker Avenue in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York (the Site). 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.

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND CURRENT USAGE

The Site is located at 243 Meeker Avenue in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 2741 and Lot 19 on the New York City Tax Map. **Figure 1** shows the Site location. The Site is 6,050-square feet triangular shaped lot formed by the intersection of Meeker Avenue and Withers Street. The lot is bounded by Withers Street to the north, Meeker Avenue to the south and east, and an 8-story hotel (Le Hotel Jolie) to the west. A map of the site boundary is shown in **Figure 2**. Currently, the Site is vacant, but was formerly utilized as a gas station. A one-story concrete block service station building consisting of two automotive service bays and a small office/store is located in the northwest corner of the lot and the overhead dispenser canopy is still present along Meeker Avenue.

Lot 19 consists of 121 feet of street frontage on Meeker Avenue, 100 feet of street Frontage on Withers Street, and a depth of 94 feet along the west property line.

1.2 PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The proposed redevelopment plan requires the Site to be divided into three separate lots. Each lot would then be developed with a new 4-story residential building (Building A, Building B, and Building C).

The two western most lots, (Building B and Building C) will be developed with 4-story residential buildings that front Withers Street, each approximately 25 feet by 52 feet. Both buildings will have three residential units. Both buildings will have a basement level that will extend the entire footprint of each building. Excavation to a depth of approximately 6 feet below grade will be performed for both buildings to construct the foundation and slab. The building's concrete slabs will be installed at a depth of 5 feet 2 inches below sidewalk grade. The first floor of each building will be slightly raised to allow for a basement ceiling height of 8 feet. The basement of each building will consist of a boiler room, meter room, bike storage room, and miscellaneous storage. No living space will be located within the basements. Both buildings will have a small rear yard located behind each building. Excavation of a depth to approximately 1 foot below grade will be required to install a 6" gravel layer below the 4" thick concrete rear patio. The total volume of soil to be excavated for the basement level of the two buildings is approximately 575 yd³ (875 tons). An additional 40 yd³ (60 tons) may be excavated from the rear yards.

The entire footprint of the eastern most lot will be developed with a 4-story mixed use residential/commercial building. Building A will be 50 feet wide along Withers Street and approximately 60 feet 8 inches wide along Meeker Avenue. The building will consist of a 2,150 ft² commercial space on the ground level that will front Meeker Avenue. The second, third and fourth floors of the building will consist of two additional residential units (apartments). Building A will not have a basement level, but will have a small crawl space area below the northwest corner of the building. Excavation to a depth of 6 feet will be required to construct the stairwell and crawl space. Additional excavation of 2 to 4 feet below grade will be required around the perimeter of Building A to construct the building's foundation/footings, and additional trenching within the first 2 to 3 feet of soil will be required for sub-grade piping/utilities. The total amount

of soil to be excavated from Building A as a part of construction is estimated at approximately 150 yd³.

Layout of the proposed Site development is presented in **Figure 3**. Architectural Plans are provided in **Attachment A**. The current zoning designation is M1-R6. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING PROPERTY

The area surrounding the Site consists of a mix of residential and industrial properties. The Site is a triangular shaped lot formed by the intersection of Meeker Avenue and Withers Street. The lot is bounded by Withers Street to the north, Meeker Avenue to the south and east, and an 8-story hotel (Le Hotel Jolie) to the west. Meeker Avenue is a one way street that runs below the elevated Brooklyn Queens Expressway. Withers Street is a small one way street that runs east to west. The majority of the small 25 foot wide lots located on the north side of Withers Street are developed with 3-story row houses. A limited number of the row houses have first floor commercial space.

Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals, daycare facilities or schools are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site.

1.4 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called “*Remedial Investigation Report, Redevelopment Project*”, dated July, 2012 (RIR).

Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed by Impact Environmental in November of 2001. The Phase I noted that the property has been utilized as a service station (gas

station) since at least 1939. NYSDEC records indicate the initial gas station consisted of at least four 550-gallon USTs. An additional four or five 550-gallon USTs were installed in 1966. It is assumed that each of the nine 550-gallon USTs were removed in 1989 (plus an additional 550-gallon waste oil UST in 1992), and replaced with four 4,000-gallon USTs in the October of 1989.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. Historic fill is present in the southern portion of the Site to approximately 3 feet below grade. High levels of heavy metals were detected within the historic fill in this area.
2. Petroleum contaminated soil is present at the groundwater interface beneath the service station building, and slightly south, southeast, and east of the service station building.

Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);

Due Diligence Phase of RI:

2. Installed 10 soil borings (B1 through B10) in April and May of 2012, and collected seven soil samples { B3(8-10), B5(6-8), B6(7-8), B7(5-7), B8(6-8), B8(8-10), B10(5-7) } for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed five 1" temporary groundwater monitoring wells (MW1 through MW5) in April and May of 2012, and collected three groundwater samples (GW3, GW4 and GW5) for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality;

Supplemental Investigation Phase of RI

4. Installed 5 additional soil borings (EBC1 through EBC5) across the entire project Site on June 19, 2012, and collected 10 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
5. Installed 4 additional soil borings (D1 through D4) to delineate the petroleum contaminated soil area on June 19, 2012;

6. Re-installed temporary monitoring wells MW1, MW2, and collected three groundwater samples (plus one duplicate), for chemical analysis to further evaluate groundwater quality;
7. Re-sampled temporary groundwater monitoring wells MW4 and MW5 for chemical analysis to further evaluate groundwater quality;
8. Installed three soil vapor probes around Site and collected three soil vapor samples (SV1, SV2, SV3) for chemical analysis.

Summary of Environmental Findings

1. Elevation of the property is approximately 17 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater ranges from 5 to 6.5 feet at the Site.
3. Groundwater flow is generally from east to west beneath the Site.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The eastern half of the Site was previously excavated to a depth of approximately 13 feet below grade and backfilled with sand. The western half of the Site is comprised of a historic fill layer that varies between 2 to 5 feet below grade followed by a native tan sand and/or brown/tan silty sand. Sand at the groundwater interface that has been negatively impacted by the petroleum spill appears a grey or light grey.
6. Soil/fill samples collected during the RI showed no pesticides or PCBs at detectable concentrations. Gasoline related VOCs including 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (28 ppm), ethylbenzene (22 ppm), xylenes (70 ppm) and n-propyl benzene (16 ppm) were detected at concentrations above Unrestricted Use SCOs, with 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (130,000 ppb) also exceeding its Restricted Residential SCO. These VOC exceedances were identified at the water table interface within the gasoline impacted area. Several SVOCs (benzo compounds, chrysene and pyrene) were detected above Restricted Residential SCOs within the two shallow soil samples retained from the historic fill layer. Nine metals were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs in 2 shallow and 2 deep soil samples, and of these metals arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead and mercury were also detected above Restricted Residential SCOs. Relatively high concentrations of lead (4,190 mg/kg), mercury (32.1 mg/kg), copper (2,500 mg/kg), and arsenic (131 mg/kg) were reported within one shallow (0' to 2') soil sample (EBC1). Overall, soil results

show (1) that the area near the service station building is impacted with gasoline-related compounds, and (2) that the area of residual historic fill is impacted with SVOCs and metals.

7. Gasoline-related VOCs were reported within three of five groundwater wells, with 13 constituents, including BTEX, BTEX derivatives, and MTBE, exceeding their GQSs in these wells. BTEX concentrations in these wells range from 3.9 ppb to 1660 ppb. One chlorinated VOC, 1,2-dichloroethane (50 ppb) also exceeded its GQS in one sample. In addition, acetone was detected in one sample at 1,300 ppb which is above its GQS. Twelve SVOCs were detected above their corresponding GQSs in groundwater collected in proximity to the service station building. Highest SVOC detections included phenol (1,200 ppb), o-cresol (180 ppb), and m&p-cresol (420 ppb) in MW4. The other nine SVOCs were PAH compounds and were detected at relatively low concentrations. The dissolved metals iron, magnesium, manganese, sodium, selenium, barium, and lead were detected above their respective NYSDEC GQS. No pesticides or PCBs were detected in any of the groundwater samples collected at the Site. Overall, the RI indicates that groundwater is impacted by the historic use of the Site as a gas station.
8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI detected petroleum and chlorinated VOCs at generally low concentrations. The same gasoline related VOCs that were reported within the soil and groundwater samples, were detected within all three soil vapor samples. The total BTEX concentrations ranged from 38 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 151 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. PCE was identified in all three soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of 8.61 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and TCE was also identified in one of the three soil vapor samples at a concentration of 1.07 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. PCE and TCE concentrations within all three soil vapor samples were reported below the monitoring level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix. In addition, acetone, which was detected within one groundwater and five shallow soil samples, was identified within all three soil vapor samples at concentrations ranging from 351 to 836 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

Based on the results of the RI, the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) have been identified for this Site:

Groundwater

- Remove contaminant sources causing impact to groundwater.
- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.
- Prevent exposure to contaminants volatilizing from contaminated groundwater.

Soil

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

Soil Vapor

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

3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The goal of the remedy selection process under 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 exceedence of applicable standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs). A remedy is then developed based on the following nine criteria:

- Protection of human health and the environment;
- Compliance with SCGs;
- Short-term effectiveness and impacts;
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material;
- Implementability;
- Cost effectiveness;
- Community Acceptance; and
- Land use.

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:

Two remedial action alternatives are considered in this alternatives analysis. Alternative 1 is a Track 1 alternative that involves removal of all soil impacted above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Alternative 2 removes all impacted soil above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.

- Alternative 1 involves
 - Removal of all soils exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site (expected excavation to 2 feet to 8 feet below the surface to remove historic fill plus excavation to a minimum depth of 9 feet in the petroleum-impacted area) and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs have been achieved with post-

excavation endpoint sampling. Since the planned excavation depth for Building B and C is only 6 feet with only 1 foot of excavation in the rear yards, and since Building A will be constructed with a slab on grade, over excavation will be required.

- Installation of a vapor barrier beneath the basement foundation and behind foundation sidewalls as part of construction to prevent any potential exposures from groundwater and soil vapor.

- Alternative 2 involves
 - Removal of all soils exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs throughout the Site. This alternative will involve excavation of the metals hotspot at EBC1, as well as over excavation to a minimum depth of 9 feet in the area of petroleum impacts. End point soil samples will be collected to confirm remaining soil meets Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs;
 - Placement of a final cover over the entire Site to eliminate exposure to remaining soil/fill;
 - Placement of vapor barrier beneath foundation slab and sidewalls to prevent soil vapor entering the new buildings;
 - 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 restriction 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

Protection of Public Health and the Environment

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.

Alternative 1 will be protective of human health and the environment by eliminating the historic fill at the Site which contains elevated levels of metals, pesticides and SVOCs. The potential for human and environmental exposure to these constituents on-Site will be eliminated by excavation of all soil with parameters in excess of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. It includes disposing of excavated materials off-Site and backfilling as needed with certified clean fill/topsoil, virgin mined materials, or certified recycled materials approved by OER.

The Track 1 alternative will result in excavation of all soil with contaminant concentration above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs and would:

- Eliminate the risk of ingestion exposures or other direct contact with contaminated on-Site soils consistent with remedial action objectives;
- Eliminate the risk of leaching into groundwater and ingestion exposures or direct contact with groundwater with contamination derived from the Site consistent with remedial action objectives; and
- Eliminate potential sources for on-Site production of soil vapors, and prevent migration of on-Site derived vapors into occupied structures and eliminate associated inhalation exposures consistent with remedial action objectives.

Alternative 2 will be protective of human health and the environment by excavating the historic fill at the Site and by meeting Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs for all remaining soil. The potential for human and environmental exposure to the elevated levels of metals and SVOCs present in the fill materials and to residual petroleum contamination on-Site will be eliminated by excavation

of all soils with parameters in excess of Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, disposing of excavated materials off-Site, and capping the entire Site with the buildings' slabs and rear concrete patios.

The Track 2 alternative would:

- Establish Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs are effectively achieved with excavation for the building foundations, removal of 1 foot of soil from the rear yard areas and over excavation to a depth of 9 feet in the southwestern corner of the property;
- Placement of an engineered cap to eliminate any potential exposures to remaining soils that do not exceed the SCOs within the building footprints and rear patio areas;
- Establish use restrictions to ensure that future ingestion or other exposures are eliminated;
- 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 requires 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;
- 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 site owners.

During remedial construction activity, workers and area residents may be exposed to impacted soil and vapors. For both alternatives, worker exposure to soil and vapors will be minimized through implementation of a Health and Safety Plan. Exposures to area residents from dust and/or vapors will be minimized through the use of engineering controls and through implementation of a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

3.2. BALANCING CRITERIA

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

Alternative 1 will achieve compliance with the remedial goals, SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal to Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor will also be achieved by installation of vapor barrier as part of construction.

Alternative 2 will achieve compliance with the remedial goals, SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor will also be achieved by installation of vapor barrier.

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.

Both Track 1 and Track 4 alternatives have similar-short term effectiveness during their respective implementations, as each requires excavation of historic fill material. Short term impacts are likely to be higher for the Track 1 alternative due to excavation of greater amounts of historical fill material. However, focused attention to means and methods during the remedial action during a Track 1 removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize or negate the overall impact of these activities and any differences between these alternatives.

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 1 would achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence related to on-Site contamination by permanently removing all impacted soil/fill.

Alternative 2 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, 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 will provide continued high level of protection in perpetuity.

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 1 will permanently eliminate the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants from on-Site soil by meeting Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

Alternative 2 will remove most of the impacted soil present on the Site and any remaining soil beneath the new buildings and within the rear yards will meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Alternative 1 would eliminate a greater total mass of contaminants on Site.

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.

The techniques, materials and equipment to implement Alternatives 1 and 2 are readily available and have been proven effective in remediating the contaminants associated with the Site. Excavation of soils is both a "low tech" and reliable method which has a long and proven track record on the remediation of petroleum spill sites.

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.

Initial costs associated with the Track 1 alternative may be higher than the Track 4 alternative based on soil volume. However, long-term costs higher for Alternative 2 are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan and placement of a deed restriction as part of Alternative 2. In both cases, appropriate public health and environmental protections are achieved.

Costs associated with Alternative 1 are estimated at approximately \$195,000. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to a depth of 5 ft for the foundation and basement level of Buildings B and C (525 yd³) with additional excavation of 5 feet (or greater) to remove petroleum impacted soil within a 1,750 ft² area (324 yd³) to achieve Unrestricted Use SCOs;
- Excavate top 1 foot of rear yard area 1,250 ft² (40 yd³) and as needed for foundation of building C (150 yd³);
- Excavate to a depth of 8 feet within the vicinity of EBC5 to meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs for copper lead, mercury and Zinc (75 yd³);
- Disposal of 1040 yd³ (1,563 tons) of excavated soil as non-hazardous;
- Backfilling ~277 yd³ of certified, virgin or recycled materials within over excavated area for petroleum soil removal;
- Backfilling ~90 yd³ of certified, virgin or recycled materials within rear yard area;
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

Costs associated with Alternative 2 are estimated at approximately \$161,988. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to a depth of 5 ft for the foundation and basement level of Buildings B and C (525 yd³) with additional excavation of 5 feet (or greater) to remove petroleum impacted soil within a 1,500 ft² area (277 yd³) to achieve Restricted Residential SCOs;
- Excavate top 1 foot of rear patio area 1,250 ft² (40 yd³) and as needed for foundation of building A (150 yd³);
- Disposal of 1,040 yd³ (1,563 tons) of excavated soil as non-hazardous;
- Backfilling ~277 yd³ of certified, virgin or recycled materials within over excavated area for petroleum soil removal;
- Installation of a vapor barrier beneath the building's basement slab (Buildings B and C) and slab on grade (Building A) foundation as a preventive measure.
- Capping the site with a 4-inch concrete basement slab (Buildings B and C) slab on grade (Building A) and rear yard patio area.
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

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. Based on the overall goals of the remedial program and initial observations by the project team, both of the alternatives for the Site would be acceptable to the community. This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Attachment B.

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 proposed redevelopment of the Site is compatible with its current zoning. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, which is appropriate for its planned residential use.

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.

While Alternative 2 would potentially result in lower energy usage based on reducing the volume of material transported off-Site, both remedial alternatives are comparable with respect to the opportunity to achieve sustainable remedial action.

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

4.1 SUMMARY OF PREFERRED REMEDIAL ACTION

The preferred remedial action alternative is Alternative 2. The preferred remedial action alternative achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The preferred remedial action alternative will achieve all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable SCGs. The preferred remedial action alternative is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants. The preferred remedial action alternative is cost effective and implementable and uses standards 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. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding SCOs. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site.
6. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
7. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all 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;

8. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
9. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
10. Installation of a vapor barrier system beneath the buildings' slabs.
11. Capping of entire Site with a 4-inch engineered concrete slab including basement areas, slab on grade areas and rear patio areas;
12. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
13. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
14. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
15. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency (Not required if Track 1 cleanup is achieved); and
16. 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) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval (Not required if Track 1 cleanup is achieved).

4.2 SOIL CLEANUP OBJECTIVES AND SOIL/FILL MANAGEMENT

Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) are proposed for this project. The following Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs will be used:

| <u>Contaminant</u> | <u>Track 4 Site Specific SCOs</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VOCs | Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs |
| Total SVOCs | 250 ppm |
| Lead | 1,200 ppm |
| Mercury | 2.8 ppm |
| Copper | 750 ppm |
| Arsenic | 24 ppm |

On-Site soil meets Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs as amended by the above-listed Track 4 SCOs. Soil and materials management on-Site and off-Site, including excavation, handling and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Attachment D.

Excavation will consist of

- Removal of metals hotspot at EBC1;
- Over excavation to a minimum depth of 9 feet in the southwestern area of the Site to remove the residual petroleum-impacted material above Restricted Residential SCOs which is present in this area of the property; and
- Excavation for development purposes, including 6 feet of excavation in the footprint of Buildings B and C and the footprint of the crawl space for Building A, 1 foot of excavation in the rear yard area, 2 to 4 feet of removal around the perimeter of Building A, and additional removal as required for utility trenching.

An excavation plan is provided in **Figure 5**.

Estimated Soil/Fill Removal Quantities

The total quantity of soil/fill expected to be excavated and disposed off-Site is 1040 yd³ (1,563 tons).

Disposal location(s) will be reported promptly to the OER Project Manager prior to the start of the remedial action.

End-Point Sampling

Hotspot removal actions under this plan will be performed in conjunction with remedial end-point sampling. The end-point sampling protocol is discussed below:

1. For excavations less than 20 feet in total perimeter, at least one bottom sample and one sidewall sample biased in the direction of surface runoff.
2. For excavations 20 to 300 feet in perimeter:
 - For surface removals, one sample from the top of each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
 - For subsurface removals, one sample from each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
3. For sampling of volatile organics, bottom samples should be taken within 24 hours of excavation, and should be taken from the zero to six-inch interval at the excavation floor. Samples taken after 24 hours should be taken at six to twelve inches.
4. For contaminated soil removal, post remediation soil samples for laboratory analysis should be taken immediately after contaminated soil removal. If the excavation is enlarged horizontally, additional soil samples will be taken pursuant to bullets 1-3 above.

Post-remediation sample locations and depth will be biased towards the areas and depths of highest contamination identified during previous sampling episodes unless field indicators such as field instrument measurements or visual contamination identified during the remedial action indicate that other locations and depths may be more heavily contaminated. In all cases, post-

remediation samples should be biased toward locations and depths of the highest expected contamination.

For assessment of attainment of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs, the RI provided endpoint data to within Unrestricted Use SCOs at the surface (0-2 feet) in the northern half of the Site. Therefore, following excavation, endpoint samples will be collected from the petroleum contamination area, building foundation areas and rear yard area. Additional excavation and endpoint sampling would be performed if the sample results do not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

New York State ELAP certified labs will be used for all end-point sample analyses. Labs for end-point sample analyses will be reported in the RAR. The RAR will provide a tabular and map summary of all end-point sample results and will include all data including non-detects and applicable standards and/or guidance values. End-point samples will be analyzed for trigger analytes (those for which SCO exceedence is identified) utilizing the following methodology:

Soil analytical methods may include:

- Volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8260 (for endpoint soil samples collected from petroleum contaminated area)
- Semi-volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270 (PAHs);
- Target Analyte List metals (copper, lead, mercury, zinc); and
- Pesticides/PCBs by EPA Method 8081/8082 (4,4,4-DDE and 4,4,4-DDT).

Endpoint samples for confirmation of Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs will include the full suite of analysis. If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

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

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

Dedicated disposable sampling materials will be used for the collection endpoint samples, eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1 for every eight samples collected. Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

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

Prepare field blanks by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs. Trip blanks will not be used for samples to be analyzed for metals, SVOCs or pesticides. One blind duplicate sample will be prepared and submitted for analysis every 20 samples.

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 **Attachment D**. The estimated quantity of soil to be imported into the Site for backfill and cover soil is 325 yd³. The estimated quantity of on-Site soil/fill expected to be reused/relocated on Site is 50 yd³.

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 Systems:

- composite cover system consisting of a concrete covered courtyard area and the concrete building slab;
- vapor barrier beneath the basement slab and on the foundation sidewalls.

Composite Cover System

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This composite cover system is comprised of:

- 4-inch concrete pavement in rear patio areas;
- A concrete building slab for Buildings A, B and C of a thickness no less than 4 inches;
- vapor barrier beneath buildings' concrete slabs.

An engineered composite site cover will be placed over the entire Site, including a concrete foundation slab (minimal thickness of 4 inches) across the area covered by Buildings A, B and C and a 4-inch concrete pavement across the rear yard patio areas. A site map depicting the proposed distribution of each component of the composite site covers is provided as **Figure 6**.

The composite cover system is a permanent engineering control for the Site. The system will be inspected and reported at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the SMP. A Soil Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the RAR.

Vapor Barrier

The potential intrusion of soil vapor will be prevented with a combination of building slab and a vapor barrier. A high density polyethylene vapor barrier liner (HDPE) will be installed prior to pouring the building's concrete slab. The vapor barrier will consist of a 20 mil HDPE

geomembrane liner manufactured by GSE Lining Technologies of North America, or OER-approved equivalent. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area occupied by the footprint of the new buildings which are to be constructed at the Site. The specifications for installation will be provided to the construction management company and the foundation contractor or installer of the liner. The specifications state that all vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

The extent of the proposed vapor barrier membrane is provided in Figure 7. Installation details (penetrations, joints, etc.) with respect to the proposed building foundation, footings, slab, and sidewalls are provided in Figure 7. Product specification sheets are provided in Attachment E. The Remedial Action Report will include photographs (maximum of two photos per page) of the installation process, PE/RA certified letter (on company letterhead) from primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections, and a copy of the manufacturers certificate of warranty.

4.4 INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

Institutional Controls (IC) have been incorporated in this remedial action to manage residual soil/fill and other media and render the Site protective of public health and the environment. Institutional Controls are listed below. Long-term employment of EC/ICs will be established in a Declaration of Covenant and Restrictions (DCR) assigned to the property by the title holder and will be implemented under a site-specific Site Management Plan (SMP) that will be included in the RAR.

Institutional Controls for this remedial action are:

- Recording of an OER-approved Declaration of Covenant and Restrictions (DCR) with the City Register or county clerk, as appropriate. The DCR will include a description of all ECs and ICs, will summarize the requirements of the Site Management Plan, and will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the DCR and the approved SMP. The recorded DCR will be submitted in the

Remedial Action Report. The DCR will be recorded prior to OER issuance of the Notice of Completion;

- Submittal of a Site Management Plan in the RAR for approval by OER that provides procedures for appropriate operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection, reporting and certification of ECs. SMP will require that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns will submit to OER a periodic written statement that certifies that: (1) controls employed at the Site are unchanged from the previous certification or that any changes to the controls were approved by OER; and, (2) nothing has occurred that impairs the ability of the controls to protect public health and environment or that constitute a violation or failure to comply with the SMP. OER retains the right to enter the Site in order to evaluate the continued maintenance of any controls. This certification shall be submitted at a frequency to be determined and will comply with RCNY §43-1407(1)(3).
- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- All future activities on the Site that will disturb residual material must be conducted pursuant to the soil management provisions in an approved SMP;
- The Site will be used for residential use and will not be used for a higher level of use without prior approval by OER.

4.5 SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Site Management is the last phase of remediation and begins with the approval of the Remedial Action Report and issuance of the Notice of Completion (NOC) for the Remedial Action. The Site Management Plan (SMP) describes appropriate methods and procedures to ensure implementation of all ECs and ICs that are required by the DCR and this RAWP. The Site Management Plan is submitted as part of the RAR but will be written in a manner that allows its use as an independent document. Site Management continues until terminated in writing by OER. The property owner is responsible to ensure that all Site Management responsibilities defined in the DCR and the Site Management Plan are implemented.

The SMP will provide a detailed description of the procedures required to manage residual soil/fill left in place following completion of the remedial action in accordance with the Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with OER. This includes a plan for: (1) implementation of EC's and ICs; (2) implementation of monitoring programs; (3) operation and maintenance of EC's; (4) inspection and certification of EC's; and (5) reporting.

Site management activities, reporting, and EC/IC certification will be scheduled on a periodic basis to be established in the SMP and will be subject to review and modification by OER. The Site Management Plan will be based on a calendar year and certification reports will be due for submission to OER by March 31 of the year following the reporting period.

4.6 QUALITATIVE HUMAN HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

Investigations reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA).

The objective of the qualitative exposure assessment is to identify potential receptors to the contaminants of concern (COC) that are present at, or migrating from, the site. The identification of exposure pathways describes the route that the COC takes to travel from the source to the receptor. An identified pathway indicates that the potential for exposure exists; it does not imply that exposures actually occur.

Investigations reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). As part of the VCP process, a QHHEA was performed to determine whether the Site poses an existing or future health hazard to the Site's exposed or potentially exposed population. The sampling data from the RI were evaluated to determine whether there is any health risk by characterizing the exposure setting, identifying exposure pathways, and evaluating contaminant fate and transport. This EA was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3B and Section 3.3 (b) 8 of the NYSDEC Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

Known and Potential Sources

Historic fill is present in the top 1 to 5 feet of soil in the southern half of the Site. Based on the

results of the RIR, the contaminants of concern found are:

Soil

- Petroleum-related VOCs;
- Metals, including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead and mercury, exceeding Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs; and
- SVOCs exceeding Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs.

Groundwater

- Petroleum-related VOCs;
- SVOCs exceeding GQSSs;
- Metals, including sodium, manganese, iron and lead, exceeding GQSSs.

Soil vapor

- Petroleum-related VOCs detected in soil vapor.
- Chlorinated VOCs detected at low concentrations including PCE and TCE.

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

SVOCs and metals are present in the historic fill material within the southern half of the Site. Petroleum VOCs are present in soil and groundwater in the southwestern portion of the Site.

Receptor Populations

On-Site Receptors - The on-Site potential receptors include visitors, residents, retail workers, construction workers and trespassers. The proposed future use of the Site consists of three new 4-story residential and mixed-use (commercial-residential) buildings. During redevelopment of the Site, the on-Site potential receptors will include construction workers, trespassers and visitors. Once the Site is redeveloped, the on-Site potential receptors will include building residents and retail workers in the commercial portion of Building A.

Off-Site Receptors - Potential off-Site receptors within a 0.25-mile radius of the Site include: adult and child residents, and commercial and construction workers, pedestrians, trespassers, and cyclists, based on the following:

1. Commercial Businesses (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
2. Residential Buildings (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
3. Building Construction/Renovation (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
4. Pedestrians, Trespassers, Cyclists (up to .25 mile) – existing and future
5. Schools (up to .25 mile) – existing and future

Potential Points of Exposure

Existing

The Site is currently capped with concrete and the service station building foundation, limiting exposure to subsurface soil/ fill and petroleum contaminated soil. Groundwater is not exposed at the Site, and because the Site is served by the public water supply, groundwater is not used at the Site. There is potential for soil vapor to accumulate in the service station building.

Construction/ Remediation Activities

Once redevelopment activities begin, construction workers will come into direct contact with surface and subsurface soils, as well as groundwater, as a result of on-Site construction and excavation activities. On-Site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with any exposed impacted soil, fill, and groundwater. Similarly, off-Site receptors could be exposed to dust and petroleum vapors from on-Site activities. During construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust and VOCs from on-Site will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-Monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan.

Proposed Future Conditions

Once the remedial actions and redevelopment of the Site has been completed, there will be no potential on-Site or off-Site exposure pathways. Not only will soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs be removed, but the Site will also be fully capped with the concrete building slab and concrete pavement, which will prevent contact with any residual soils. Any exposures to vapors will be prevented by installation of a vapor barrier and building slab.

Potential Routes of Exposure

An exposure route is the mechanism by which a receptor comes into contact with a chemical.

Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body:

- Ingestion of fill/soil;
- Inhalation of vapors and particulates; and
- Dermal contact fill/soil or building materials.

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

Based upon this analysis, complete on-Site exposure pathways appear to be present only during the current unremediated phase and the remedial action phase. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways are minimized by preventing access to the Site. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust and VOCs from historic fill material and petroleum contaminated soil will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan. After the remedial action is complete, there will be no remaining exposure pathways to on-Site soil/fill, as the entire Site will be capped with concrete, and the vapor barrier and concrete building slab will interrupt potential for soil vapor intrusion.

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT

5.1 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND OVERSIGHT

Principal personnel who will participate in the remedial action include Kevin Brussee, Project Manager-EBC and Kevin Waters, Field Operations Officer-EBC. The Professional Engineer (PE) and Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEP) for this project are Ariel Czemerinski P.E., AMC Engineering and Charles Sosik P.G. EBC.

5.2 SITE SECURITY

Site access will be controlled by a chain link or wooden construction fence, which will surround the property.

5.3 WORK HOURS

The hours for operation of remedial construction will be from 7:00AM to 6:00PM. These hours conform to the New York City Department of Buildings construction code requirements.

5.4 CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The Health and Safety Plan is included in **Attachment F**. The Site Safety Coordinator will be Kevin Waters - EBC. 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 HASP and applicable laws and regulations. The HASP pertains to remedial and invasive work performed at the Site until the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 24 and 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. The Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records.

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and be required to sign an HASP acknowledgment. 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 HASP. 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 volatile organic compounds (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, test pit excavation or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. 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. Exceedences of action levels observed during performance of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis 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 (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 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/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review.

5.6 AGENCY APPROVALS

All permits or government approvals required for remedial construction have been or will be obtained prior to the start of remedial construction. Approval 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 in compliance 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 Markout 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.

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.

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 NYC VCP 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 NYC VCP Site with soil/fill will be instructed to proceed without stopping in the vicinity of the site to prevent neighborhood impacts. The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the site is to proceed south on Meeker Avenue South (1-way) 1-block to Union Avenue, turn left onto Union Avenue (2-way) heading east. Proceed beneath the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway overpass to Meeker Avenue North. Make a left turn onto Meeker Avenue North (1-way) heading north approximately 6-blocks and bear left onto the Brooklyn Queens Expressway (I-278) entrance ramp.

5.9 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.

5.10 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 day. 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. Daily 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 significant 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 Remedial Action Report.

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).

5.11 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.

5.12 DEVIATIONS FROM THE REMEDIAL ACTION WORK 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 Remedial Action Report. The process to be followed if there are substantial 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.

5.13 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 Remedial Action Report (RAR).

6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

A Remedial Action Report (RAR) will be submitted to OER following implementation of the remedial action defined in this RAWP. The RAR will document that the remedial work required under this RAWP has been completed and has been performed in compliance with this plan. 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;
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;
- Tabular summary of all end point sampling results and all material characterization results, QA/QC results for end-point sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action and DUSR;
- Test results or other evidence demonstrating that remedial systems are functioning properly;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of all contaminated material removed from the Site including a map showing source areas;
- Account of the disposal destination of all contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of all 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.
- Recorded Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions.
- Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital form.

Remedial Action Report Certification

The following certification will appear in front of the Executive Summary of the Remedial Action 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 Redevelopment Project at 243 Meeker Avenue. Site number.

I, _____, am a qualified Environmental Professional. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation remedial program for the Redevelopment Project at 243 Meeker Avenue. Site number. (Optional)

I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Work 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 4 month remediation period is anticipated.

| Schedule Milestone | Weeks from Remedial Action Start | Duration (weeks) |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| OER Approval of RAWP | 0 | - |
| Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy | 0 | - |
| Mobilization | 1 | 1 |
| Remedial Excavation | 2 | 2 |
| Demobilization | 10 | 1 |
| Submit Remedial Action Report | 16 | 6 |

TABLES

TABLE 1
Soil Cleanup Objectives

| Contaminant | CAS Number | Protection of Public Health | | | | Protection of Ecological Resources | Protection of Ground-water |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Residential | Restricted-Residential | Commercial | Industrial | | |
| METALS | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 7440-38 -2 | 16 _f | 16 _f | 16 _f | 16 _f | 13 _f | 16 _f |
| Barium | 7440-39 -3 | 350 _f | 400 | 400 | 10,000 _d | 433 | 820 |
| Beryllium | 7440-41 -7 | 14 | 72 | 590 | 2,700 | 10 | 47 |
| Cadmium | 7440-43 -9 | 2.5 _f | 4.3 | 9.3 | 60 | 4 | 7.5 |
| Chromium, hexavalent ^h | 18540-29-9 | 22 | 110 | 400 | 800 | 1 _e | 19 |
| Chromium, trivalent ^h | 16065-83-1 | 36 | 180 | 1,500 | 6,800 | 41 | NS |
| Copper | 7440-50 -8 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 10,000 _d | 50 | 1,720 |
| Total Cyanide ^h | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 10,000 _d | NS | 40 |
| Lead | 7439-92 -1 | 400 | 400 | 1,000 | 3,900 | 63 _f | 450 |
| Manganese | 7439-96 -5 | 2,000 _f | 2,000 _f | 10,000 _d | 10,000 _d | 1600 _f | 2,000 _f |
| Total Mercury | | 0.81 _j | 0.81 _j | 2.8 _j | 5.7 _j | 0.18 _f | 0.73 |
| Nickel | 7440-02 -0 | 140 | 310 | 310 | 10,000 _d | 30 | 130 |
| Selenium | 7782-49 -2 | 36 | 180 | 1,500 | 6,800 | 3.9 _f | 4 _f |
| Silver | 7440-22 -4 | 36 | 180 | 1,500 | 6,800 | 2 | 8.3 |
| Zinc | 7440-66 -6 | 2200 | 10,000 _d | 10,000 _d | 10,000 _d | 109 _f | 2,480 |
| PESTICIDES / PCBs | | | | | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex) | 93-72-1 | 58 | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 3.8 |
| 4,4'-DDE | 72-55-9 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 62 | 120 | 0.0033 _e | 17 |
| 4,4'-DDT | 50-29-3 | 1.7 | 7.9 | 47 | 94 | 0.0033 _e | 136 |
| 4,4'-DDD | 72-54-8 | 2.6 | 13 | 92 | 180 | 0.0033 _e | 14 |
| Aldrin | 309-00-2 | 0.019 | 0.097 | 0.68 | 1.4 | 0.14 | 0.19 |
| alpha-BHC | 319-84-6 | 0.097 | 0.48 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 0.04 _g | 0.02 |
| beta-BHC | 319-85-7 | 0.072 | 0.36 | 3 | 14 | 0.6 | 0.09 |
| Chlordane (alpha) | 5103-71 -9 | 0.91 | 4.2 | 24 | 47 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| delta-BHC | 319-86-8 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | 0.04 _g | 0.25 |
| Dibenzofuran | 132-64-9 | 14 | 59 | 350 | 1,000 _c | NS | 210 |
| Dieldrin | 60-57-1 | 0.039 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 0.006 | 0.1 |
| Endosulfan I | 959-98-8 | 4.8 _i | 24 _i | 200 _i | 920 _i | NS | 102 |
| Endosulfan II | 33213-65-9 | 4.8 _i | 24 _i | 200 _i | 920 _i | NS | 102 |
| Endosulfan sulfate | 1031-07 -8 | 4.8 _i | 24 _i | 200 _i | 920 _i | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Endrin | 72-20-8 | 2.2 | 11 | 89 | 410 | 0.014 | 0.06 |
| Heptachlor | 76-44-8 | 0.42 | 2.1 | 15 | 29 | 0.14 | 0.38 |
| Lindane | 58-89-9 | 0.28 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 23 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls | 1336-36 -3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 3.2 |
| SEMI-VOLATILES | | | | | | | |
| Acenaphthene | 83-32-9 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | 20 | 98 |
| Acenaphthylene | 208-96-8 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 107 |
| Anthracene | 120-12-7 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Benz(a)anthracene | 56-55-3 | 1 _f | 1 _f | 5.6 | 11 | NS | 1 _f |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 50-32-8 | 1 _f | 1 _f | 1 _f | 1.1 | 2.6 | 22 |
| Benzo(b) fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | 1 _f | 1 _f | 5.6 | 11 | NS | 1.7 |
| Benzo(g,h,i) perylene | 191-24-2 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Benzo(k) fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | 1 | 3.9 | 56 | 110 | NS | 1.7 |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | 1 _f | 3.9 | 56 | 110 | NS | 1 _f |
| Dibenz(a,h) anthracene | 53-70-3 | 0.33 _e | 0.33 _e | 0.56 | 1.1 | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Fluorene | 86-73-7 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | 30 | 386 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene | 193-39-5 | 0.5 _f | 0.5 _f | 5.6 | 11 | NS | 8.2 |
| m-Cresol | 108-39-4 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 0.33 _e |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 12 |
| o-Cresol | 95-48-7 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 0.33 _e |
| p-Cresol | 106-44-5 | 34 | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 0.33 _e |
| Pentachlorophenol | 87-86-5 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 55 | 0.8 _e | 0.8 _e |
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 1,000 _c |
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | 30 | 0.33 _e |
| Pyrene | 129-00-0 | 100 _a | 100 _a | 500 _b | 1,000 _c | NS | 1,000 _c |

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|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Residential | Restricted-Residential | Commercial | Industrial | | |
| VOLATILES | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 71-55-6 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 0.68 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 75-34-3 | 19 | 26 | 240 | 480 | NS | 0.27 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | 75-35-4 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 0.33 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 95-50-1 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 1.1 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107-06-2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 0.02 ^d |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 156-59-2 | 59 | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 0.25 |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | 156-60-5 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 0.19 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 541-73-1 | 17 | 49 | 280 | 560 | NS | 2.4 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 106-46-7 | 9.8 | 13 | 130 | 250 | 20 | 1.8 |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 123-91-1 | 9.8 | 13 | 130 | 250 | 0.1 ^e | 0.1 ^e |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | 100 ^a | 100 ^b | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 2.2 | 0.05 |
| Benzene | 71-43-2 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 44 | 89 | 70 | 0.06 |
| Butylbenzene | 104-51-8 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 12 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 56-23-5 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 22 | 44 | NS | 0.76 |
| Chlorobenzene | 108-90-7 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 40 | 1.1 |
| Chloroform | 67-66-3 | 10 | 49 | 350 | 700 | 12 | 0.37 |
| Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | 30 | 41 | 390 | 780 | NS | 1 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 118-74-1 | 0.33 ^e | 1.2 | 6 | 12 | NS | 3.2 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | 78-93-3 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 100 ^a | 0.12 |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether | 1634-04 -4 | 62 | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 0.93 |
| Methylene chloride | 75-09-2 | 51 | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 12 | 0.05 |
| n-Propylbenzene | 103-65-1 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 3.9 |
| sec-Butylbenzene | 135-98-8 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 11 |
| tert-Butylbenzene | 98-06-6 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | NS | 5.9 |
| Tetrachloroethene | 127-18-4 | 5.5 | 19 | 150 | 300 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Toluene | 108-88-3 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 36 | 0.7 |
| Trichloroethene | 79-01-6 | 10 | 21 | 200 | 400 | 2 | 0.47 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | 47 | 52 | 190 | 380 | NS | 3.6 |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 108-67-8 | 47 | 52 | 190 | 380 | NS | 8.4 |
| Vinyl chloride | 75-01-4 | 0.21 | 0.9 | 13 | 27 | NS | 0.02 |
| Xylene (mixed) | 1330-20 -7 | 100 ^a | 100 ^a | 500 ^b | 1,000 ^c | 0.26 | 1.6 |

All soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) are in parts per million (ppm). NS=Not specified. See Technical Support Document (TSD). Footnotes

a The SCOs for residential, restricted-residential and ecological resources use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

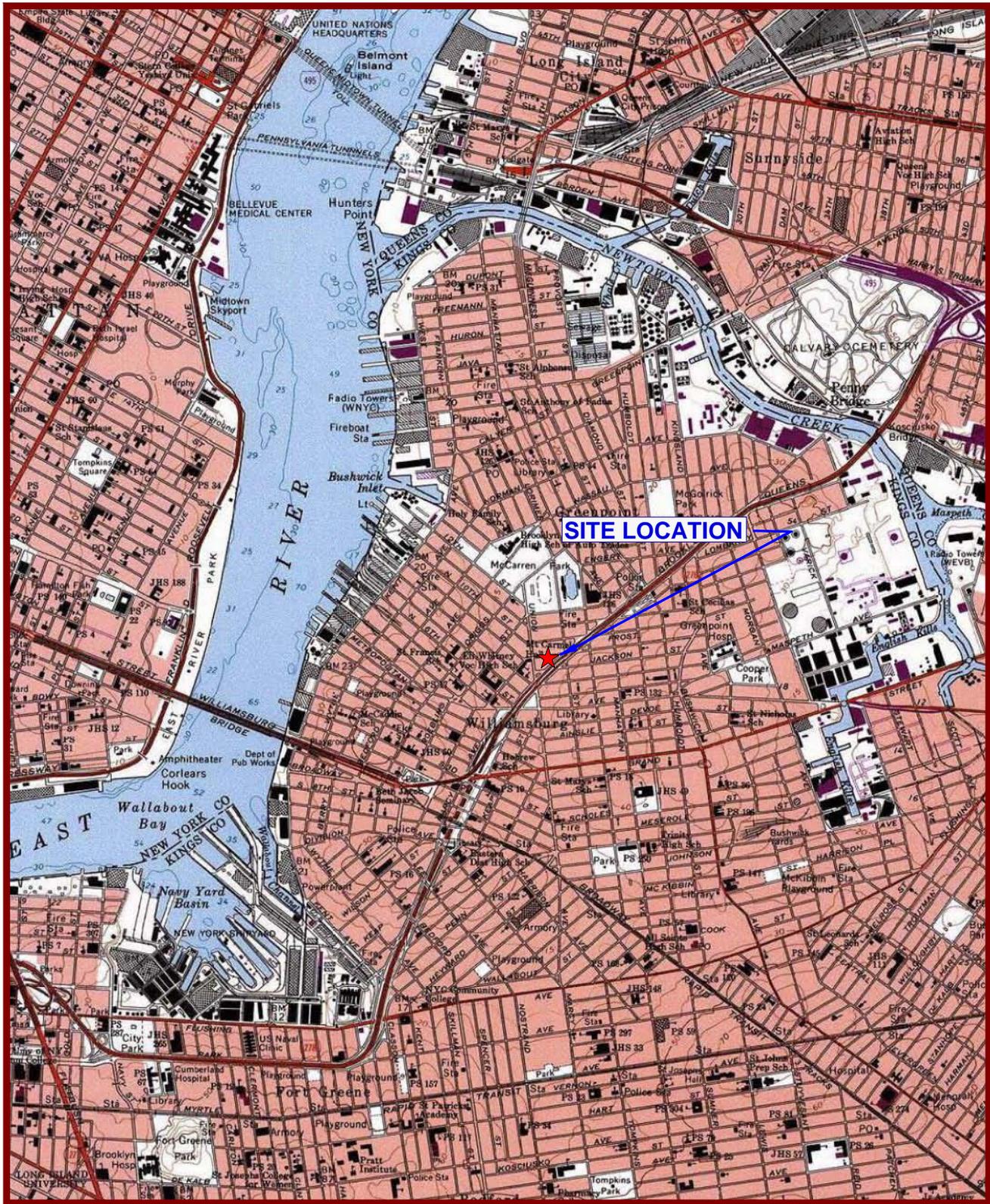
b The SCOs for commercial use were capped at a maximum value of 500 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

c The SCOs for industrial use and the protection of groundwater were capped at a maximum value of 1000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

d The SCOs for metals were capped at a maximum value of 10,000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

e For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the contract required quantitation limit (CRQL), the CRQL is used as the SCO value.

FIGURES



40°45.000' N

40°44.000' N

40°43.000' N

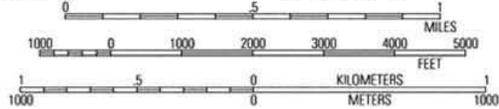
40°42.000' N

73°59.000' W

73°58.000' W

73°57.000' W

WGS84 73°56.000' W



06/04/11

USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle 1995, Contour Interval = 10 feet

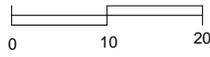
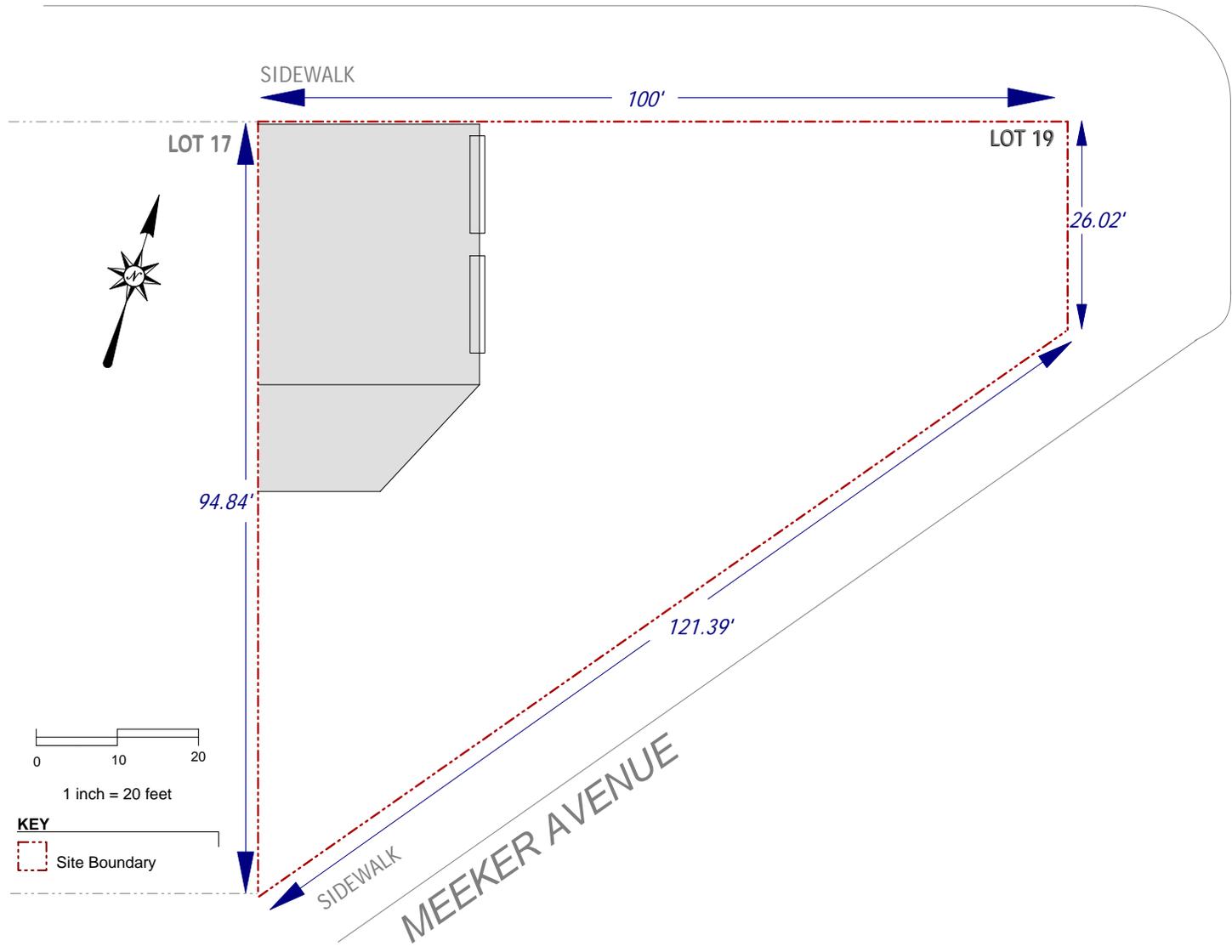
EBC
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000
 Fax 631.924.2870

243 MEEKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY
BLOCK 2741 LOT 19

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION MAP

WITHERS STREET



1 inch = 20 feet

KEY
Site Boundary



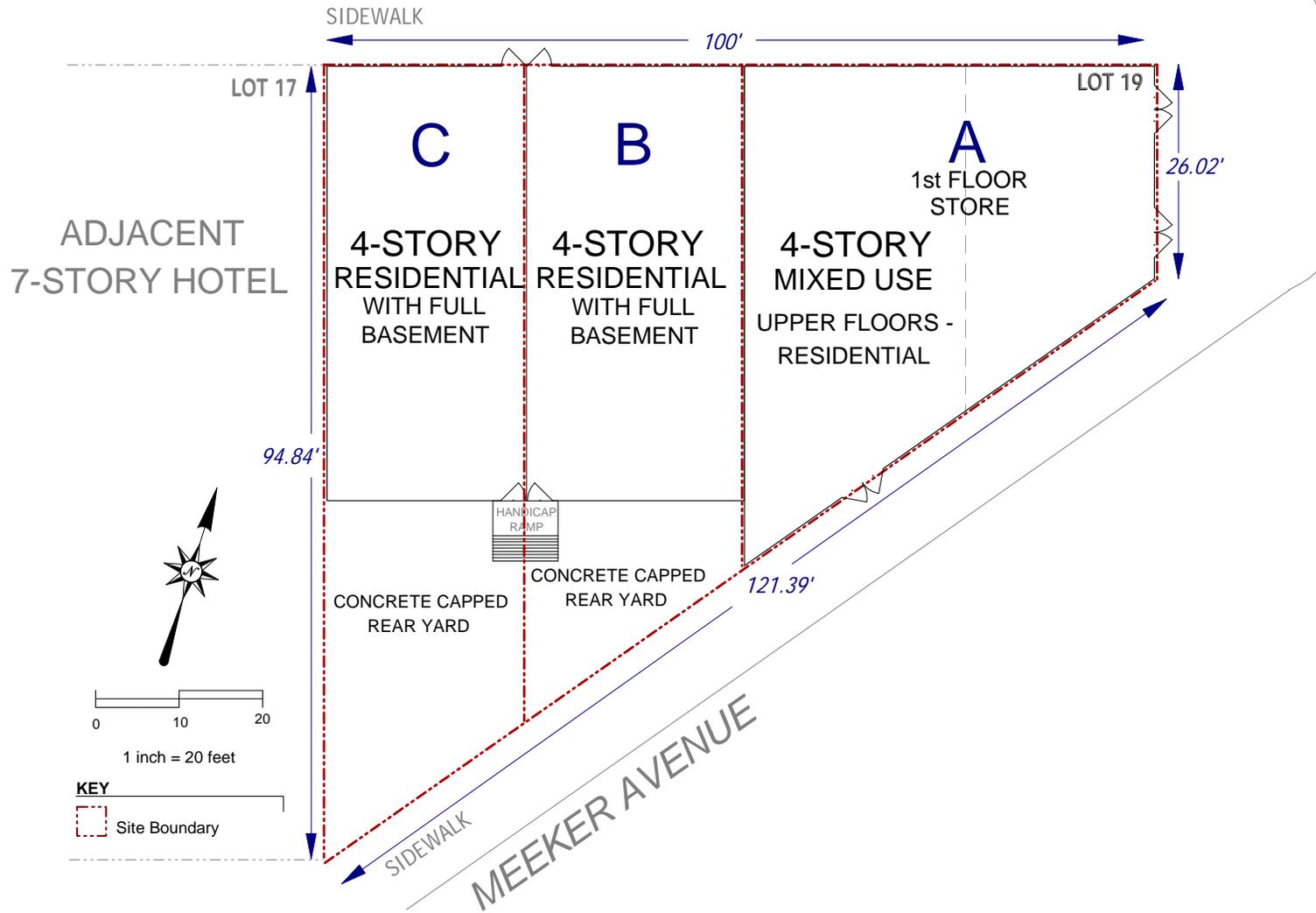
ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Phone 631.504.6000
Fax 631.924.2870

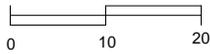
243 MEEKER AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NY 11211

FIGURE 2 SITE BOUNDARY

WITHERS STREET



ADJACENT
7-STORY HOTEL



1 inch = 20 feet

KEY



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FIGURE 3 REDEVELOPMENT
PLANS



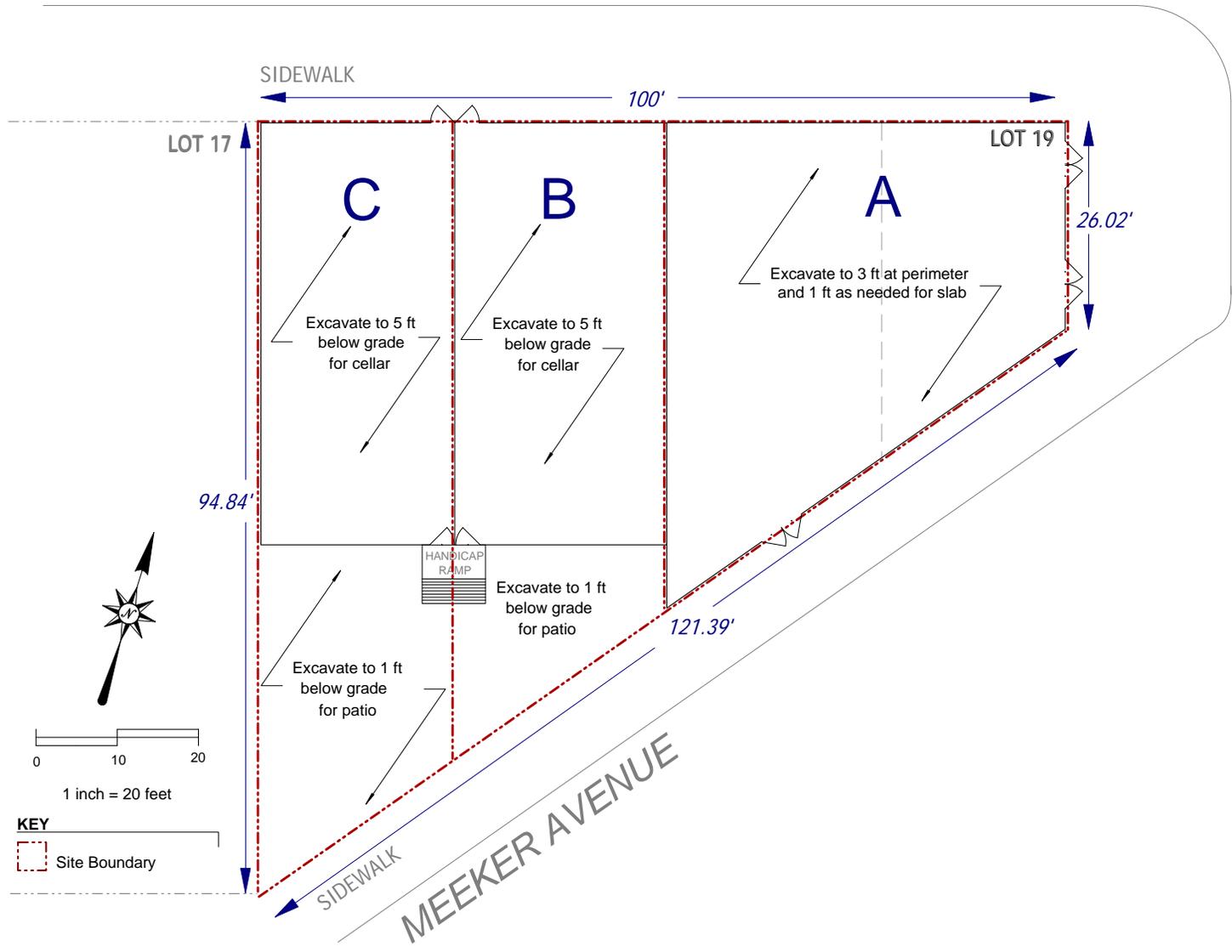
FIGURE 4
SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP

243 MEEKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY
 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT



ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS
 1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NEW YORK 11961
 PHONE: (631) 504-6000 FAX: (631) 924-2870

WITHERS STREET



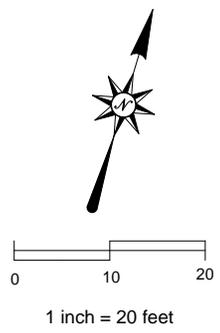
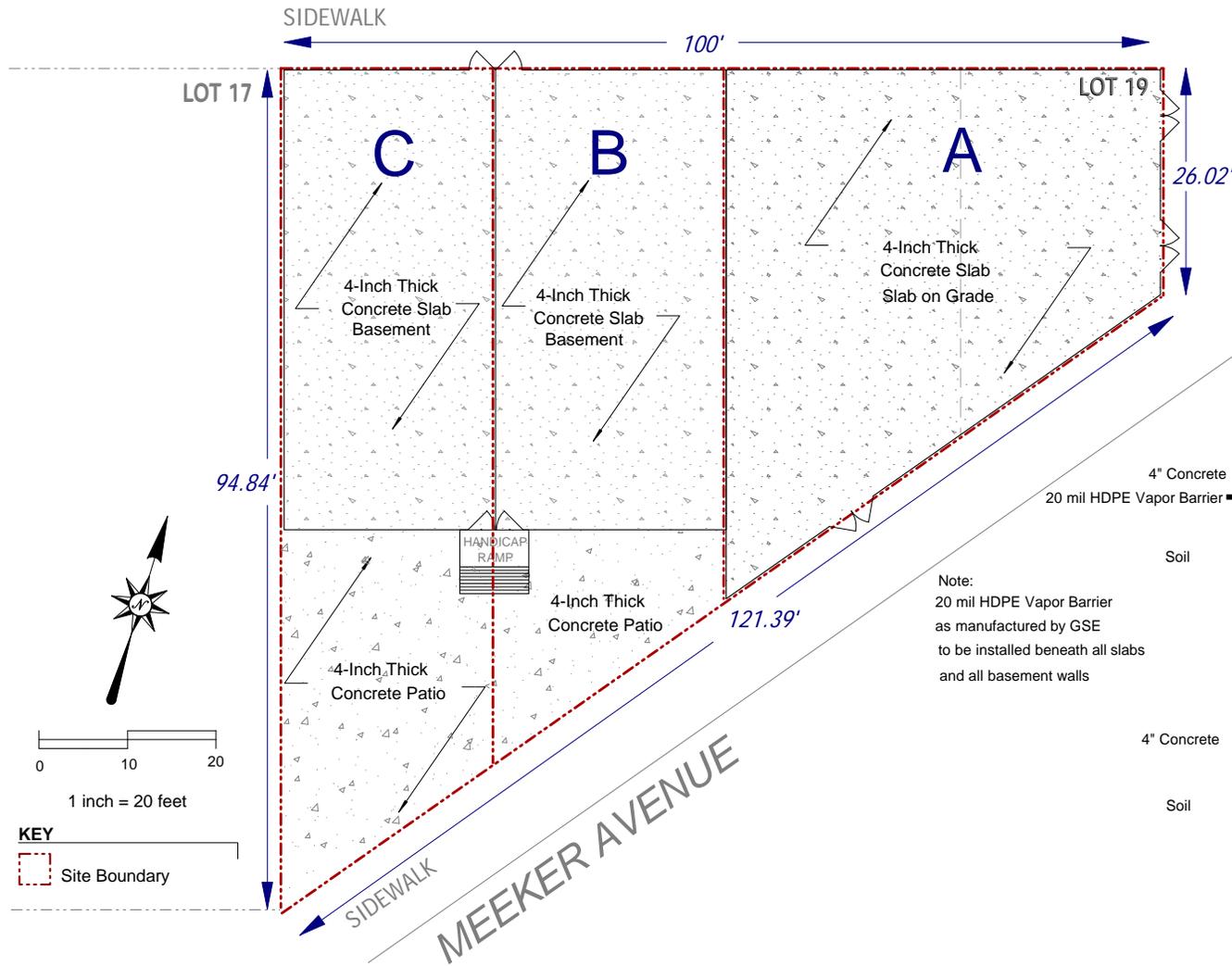
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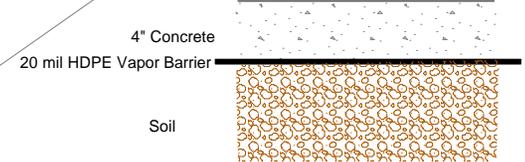
FIGURE 5 EXCAVATION PLAN

WITHERS STREET



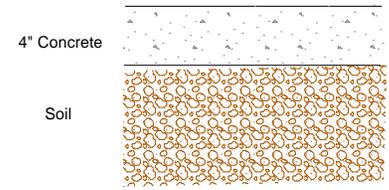
KEY
 Site Boundary

Capping Detail: Concrete Slab Buildings A-C



Note:
 20 mil HDPE Vapor Barrier
 as manufactured by GSE
 to be installed beneath all slabs
 and all basement walls

Capping Detail: Rear Patio



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 Fax 631.924.2870

243 MEEKER AVENUE
 BROOKLYN, NY 11211

FIGURE 6 CAPPING PLAN

ATTACHMENT A
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

ATTACHMENT B
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

ATTACHMENT B

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and Patoma Partners, LLC have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Voluntary 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 VCP, Patoma Partners, LLC 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, Hannah Moore who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 442-6372.

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. Patoma Partners, LLC will inspect the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

Repository Name: Brooklyn Public Library - Leonard Branch

Repository Address: 81 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, NY 11211

Repository Telephone Number: (718) 486-3365

Repository Hours of Operation

| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| Mon | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM |
| Tue | 1:00 PM - 8:00 PM |
| Wed | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM |
| Thu | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM |
| Fri | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM |
| Sat | 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM |
| Sun | closed |

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.

The major issues of concern to the public will be potential impacts of nuisance odors and dust during the disturbance of historic fill soils at the Site. This work will be performed in accordance

with procedures which will be specified under a detailed Remedial Program which considers and takes preventive measures for exposures to future residents of the property and those on adjacent properties during construction. Detailed plans to monitor the potential for exposure including a Construction Health and Safety Plan and a Community Air Monitoring Plan are required components of the remedial program. Implementation of these plans will be under the direct oversight of the New York City Department of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER).

These plans will specify the following worker and community health and safety activities during remedial activity at the Site:

- On-Site air monitoring for worker protection,
- Perimeter air monitoring for community protection.

The Health and Safety Plan and the Community Air Monitoring Plan prepared as part of the Remedial Action Work Plan will be available for public review at the document repository.

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 Patoma Partners LLC, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by Patoma Partners LLC. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Voluntary 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 VCP project. See flow chart on the following page, which identifies when during the NYC VCP 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.**

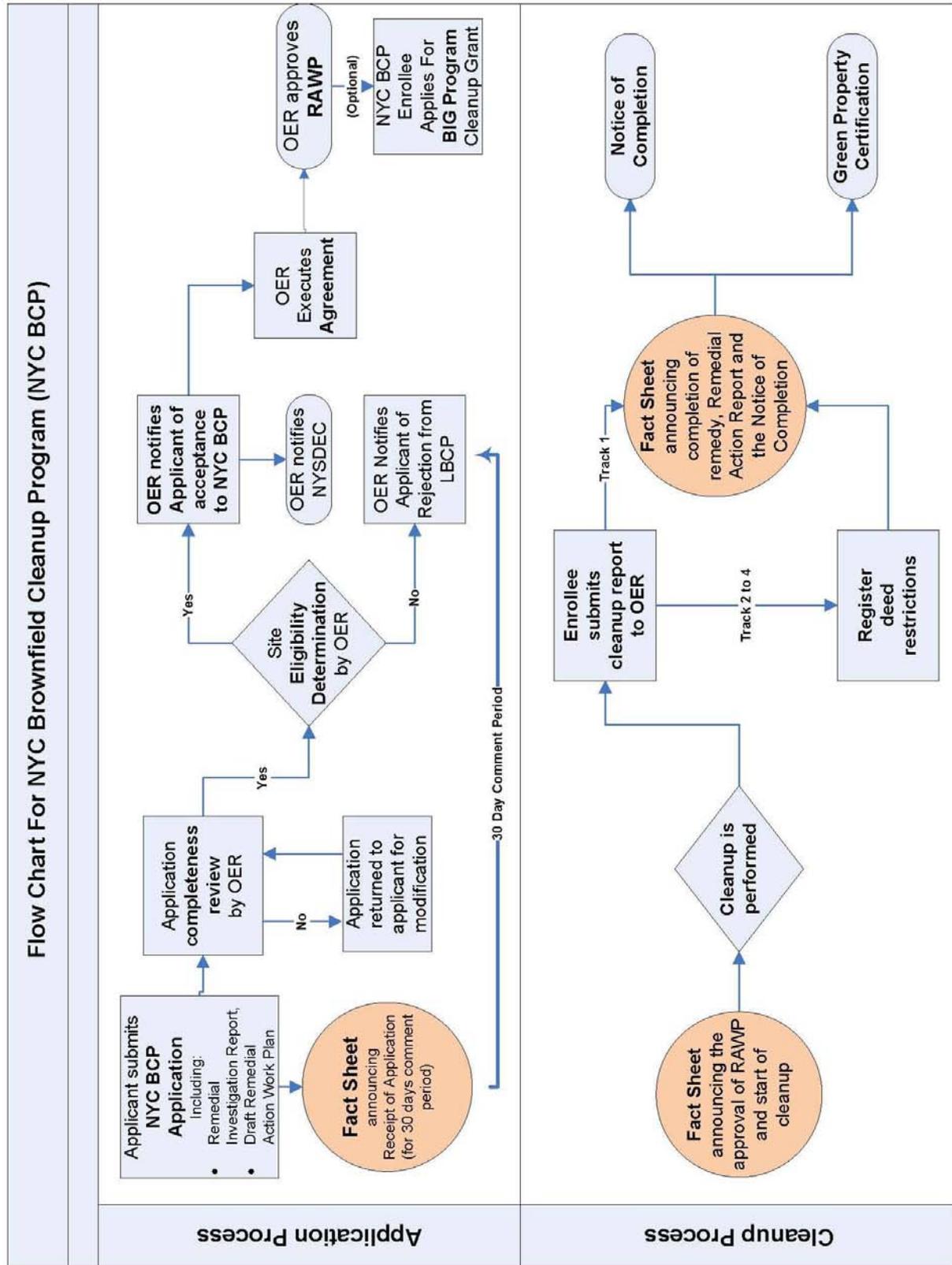
Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes 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.

- **Public Notice announcing the completion of remediation, designation of Institutional and Engineering Controls and issuance of the Notice of Completion.**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the completion of remediation, providing a list of all Institutional and Engineering Controls implemented for to the Site and announcing the issuance of the Notice of Completion.



ATTACHMENT C
SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

ATTACHMENT C

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.

This project intends to use recycled concrete aggregate wherever possible in grading and backfilling the site.

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 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.

The project will reduce the consumption of virgin materials by substituting recycled concrete aggregate for mined gravel and/or sand backfill whenever possible. 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.

Recycled concrete materials and other backfill materials will be locally sourced reducing the energy consumption associated with transporting these materials to the Site.

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.

Paperless Voluntary Cleanup Program. Patoma Partners is participating in OER's Paperless Voluntary 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. Patoma Partners 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.

ATTACHMENT D
SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

ATTACHMENT D

SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 SOIL SCREENING METHODS

Visual, olfactory and PID soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional and will be reported in the RAR. Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of the Notice of Completion.

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, will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped tarps 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/QEP overseeing the remedial action will:

- 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.

Outbound truck transport routes are The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the site is to proceed south on Meeker Avenue South (1-way) 1-block to Union Avenue, turn left onto Union Avenue (2-way) heading east. Proceed beneath the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway overpass to Meeker Avenue North. Make a left turn onto Meeker Avenue North (1-way) heading north approximately 6-blocks and bear left onto the Brooklyn Queens Expressway (I-278) entrance ramp.

This routing takes into account the following factors: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of mapped truck routes; (c) minimizing off-Site queuing of trucks entering the facility; (d) limiting total distance to major highways; (e) promoting safety in access to highways; and (f) overall safety in transport. To the extent possible, all trucks loaded with Site materials will travel from the Site using these truck routes. Trucks will not stop or idle in the neighborhood after leaving the project Site.

1.6 MATERIALS DISPOSAL OFF-SITE

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE/QEP 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/QEP or Enrollee 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 regulated material generated at an environmental remediation Site in Brooklyn, New York under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE/QEP or Enrollee. 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 Remedial Action Report 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.

All 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 soil cleanup objectives established in this plan may be reused on-Site. The soil cleanup objectives for on-Site reuse are listed in **Table 1**. '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 the NYC VCP agreement subject to Engineering and Institutional Controls. The PE/QEP 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.

1.8 DEMARCATION

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, 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 SMP; or (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 or, (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. Materials within this horizon require adherence to special conditions during future invasive activities as defined in the Site Management Plan.

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 **Table 1**.

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.

The following potential sources may be used pending attainment of backfill and cover soil quality objectives:

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the regulations of NYS DEC.

All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE/QEP 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/QEP 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 pavement materials, debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

Composite samples of imported material will be taken at a minimum frequency of one sample for every 500 cubic yards of material. Once it is determined that the fill material meets imported backfill or cover soil chemical requirements and is non-hazardous, and lacks petroleum contamination, the material will be loaded onto trucks for delivery to the Site.

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the RAR. A PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that the

facility is compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities 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 New York City Department of Environmental Protection (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 STORM-WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Applicable laws and regulations pertaining to storm-water pollution prevention will be addressed during the remedial program. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in this RAWP (silt fences and barriers, and hay bale checks) will be installed around the entire 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 toe 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 TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides and PCBs, as appropriate.

1.13 ODOR, DUST AND NUISANCE CONTROL

Odor Control

All necessary means will be employed to prevent on- and off-Site odor nuisances. At a minimum, procedures 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. 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/QEP's certifying the Remedial Action Report.

Dust Control

Dust management during invasive on-Site work will include, at a minimum:

- 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/QEP's responsible for certifying the Remedial Action Report.

Other Nuisances

Noise control will be exercised during the remedial program. All remedial work will conform, at a minimum, to NYC noise control standards.

Rodent control will be provided, during Site clearing and grubbing, and during the remedial program, as necessary, to prevent nuisances.

ATTACHMENT E
VAPOR BARRIER DESIGN
SPECIFICATIONS

Vapor Barrier Design and Installation

A vapor barrier is being recommended for this project as a preventative measure. This section includes the specifications and guidelines for installing a below concrete slab sheet vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area to be occupied by the new multi-use building to be constructed on the site. Vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

A vapor retarder or barrier, by definition, is a material or assembly of materials that resists vapor diffusion through it. For this project the sheet material will consist of a black high-density polyethylene (HDPE) film, 20 mil thick.

ASTM references for vapor barriers include the following:

1. ASTM E 1745-97 "Standard Specification for Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs."
2. ASTM E 1643-98 "Standard Practice for Vapor Barriers."

Materials

The minimum values for the HDPE film will meet the following:

| Property | Test Method | Minimum Values |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Thickness, mil (mm) | ASTM D 5199 | 20 |
| Density, g/cm ³ | ASTM D 1505 | 0.94 |
| Carbon Black Content, % | ASTM D 1603, mod. | 2.0 |
| Tensile Properties (each direction) | ASTM D 6693 | |
| Strength at Yield, lb/in. (kN/m) | | 22 |
| Strength at Break, lb/in. (kN/m) | | 44 |
| Elongation at Yield, % | (1.3" gauge length) | 10 |
| Elongation at Break, % | (2.0" gauge length) | 500 |
| Tear Resistance, lb (N) | ASTM D 1004 | 5 |
| Puncture Resistance, lb (N) | ASTM D 4833 | 26 |
| Notched Constant Tensile Load, hours | ASTM D 5397, app. | 400 |
| Oxidative Induction Time, min. | ASTM D 3895 | 100 |

The manufacturer of the specified liner is: GSE LINING TECHNOLOGY, INC.

1. All joints in the HDPE sheeting will be sealed with either a tape seal or a weld seal. The tape seal consists of a butyl mastic self-adhering tape, 2 inch (50 mm) wide, compatible with the sheet material.
2. The weld seal consists of an extrudate rod or bead, compatible with sheet material.

Preparation for the installation of the vapor barrier membrane is as follows:

3. Do not install vapor retarder/barrier until items penetrating it are in place.
4. Rake, trim, and tamp surfaces over which membrane is to be installed.
5. Substrates must be regular and smooth with no gaps or voids greater than 0.5 inches (12 mm).
6. The substrate must be free of loose aggregate and sharp protrusions.
7. The substrate does not need to be dry, but standing water must be removed.

Membrane Installation

Place the membrane HDPE film side to the substrate with printed coating side up facing towards the concrete pour. Lay membrane with seams perpendicular to and lapped in direction of concrete pour.

End laps should be staggered to avoid a build-up of layers. Accurately position succeeding sheets to overlap the previous sheet 3 inches (75 mm). Ensure that the underside of the succeeding sheet is clean, dry, and free from contamination before attempting to overlap.

If manufacturer recommends sealing overlaps with tape, proceed with the following steps:

8. Secure overlaps to the bottom sheet with tape.
9. Ensure a continuous bond is achieved without creases and roll firmly with a heavy roller. During cold or damp conditions, the tape adhesive can be gently warmed using a hot air gun or similar to remove moisture or condensation and improve initial adhesion.
10. If manufacturer recommends sealing overlaps by welding, weld overlap seams according to manufacturer's instructions.
11. Penetrations through the membrane such as utility conduits, can be sealed either using the tape and liquid membrane method or the extrusion weld method.

Procedures for sealing penetrations using the tape and seal method include the following:

12. Scribe membrane tight to the penetration.
13. If the membrane is not within 0.5 inches (12 mm) of the penetration, apply tape to cover the gap.
14. Wrap the penetration with tape by positioning the tape 0.5 inches (12 mm) above the membrane.
15. Mix and apply Liquid Membrane around the penetrations using a fillet to provide a watertight seal between the membrane and tape.

Procedures for sealing penetrations using the extrusion weld method include the following:

Scribe membrane tight to the penetration.

16. Perform extrusion weld techniques according to manufacturer's instructions.

Protection

Protect membrane from damage until permanent covering is in place.

Membrane Repair

The membrane can be repaired using either the tape method or the weld method.

The procedure to repair the membrane using the tape method is as follows:

- Repair punctures and tears in membrane using patches of the material and overlapping the puncture or tear a minimum of 12 inches.
- Seal with tape.

The procedure to repair the membrane using the weld method is as follows:

- Repair punctures and tears in membrane using patches of the material and overlapping the puncture or tear a minimum of 6 inches. Seal with extrusion weld.

Inspection

Upon completion of the installation of the membrane, the Contractor shall coordinate an inspection with the Engineer or its designated representative. The membrane shall not be covered until the Contractor receives written approval from the Engineer.

Pouring of Concrete

It is recommended that concrete be poured within 56 days of application of the membrane. Concrete must be placed and compacted carefully to avoid damage to the membrane. Never use a sharp object to consolidate the concrete.



Permeability For GSE Geomembranes

Due to its chemical structure, polyethylene is an (essentially) impermeable substance. The material is made up of very long molecules. There does exist, however, molecular voids (sometimes referred to as "free space") among the individual polyethylene chains. The existence of these spaces is recognized when we say polyethylene is essentially impermeable. Permeation may exist when, for instance, the pressure behind the permeant is very high or the permeant's molecular size is very small. However, the degree of permeation exhibited is difficult to determine using currently available test procedures. As a result, test results frequently reflect the inaccuracy of the procedure rather than the permeation of the material. Testing of GSE HDPE performed by an independent laboratory produced the following results.

A sometimes overlooked factor when reviewing permeation data is that most permeameters apply pressure to encourage permeation. In geotechnical and environmental applications, geomembranes are not subjected to the high pressures of potential permeants as they are in a permeation laboratory test. The lack of a driving force greatly diminishes actual permeation since the gaseous molecules find an easier path to follow than through the polyethylene liner. Also, because of the high pressures required to force permeants through polyethylene, failure of the permeameter is common. This is commonly in the form of a test apparatus leak. Such leaks can result in erroneous results.

| Test | ASTM Method | Results |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| Methane Permeability | D 1434 | 2.0 x 10 ⁻⁶ mL/cm ² ·s |
| Water Vapor Permeability | E 96 | 1.7 x 10 ⁻⁹ mL/cm ² ·s |

It must be emphasized that different chemicals will permeate at different rates due to differences in molecular shape, polarity and phase (gas or liquid). For example, the relatively small water molecule (atomic weight 18) will more easily permeate the polyethylene matrix as compared to a large molecule such as cyclohexanol (atomic weight 94).

The molecules' polarity must also be considered (recall the adage "like dissolves like"). Polyethylene is a non-polar molecule, therefore other non-polar molecules will permeate the matrix better. Examples of these molecules are hydrocarbons - especially those such as octane, pentane and hexene. The permeation of these are therefore greater than for polar molecules such as water.

TN006 PermeabilityGeomem R03/17/06

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Chemical Resistance For GSE Geomembranes

GSE geomembranes are made of high quality, virgin polyethylene which demonstrates excellent chemical resistance. GSE polyethylene geomembranes are resistant to a great number and combinations of chemicals. It is this property of (HDPE) high density polyethylene geomembranes that makes it the lining material of choice.

In order to gauge the durability of a material in contact with a chemical mixture, testing is required in which the material is exposed to the chemical environment in question. Chemical resistance testing is a very large and complex topic because of two factors. First, the number of specific media is virtually endless and second, there are many criteria such as tensile strength, hardness, etc. that may be used to assess a material's resistance to degradation.

The chemical resistance of polyethylene has been investigated by many people over the past few decades. We are able to draw from that work when making statements about the chemical resistance of today's polyethylene geomembranes. In addition to that, many tests have been performed that specifically use geomembranes and certain chemical mixtures. Naturally, however, every mixture of chemicals cannot be tested for. As a result of these factors, GSE published a chemical resistance chart, demonstrating general guidelines.

Polyethylene is, for practical purposes, considered impermeable. Be aware, however, that all materials are permeable to some extent. Permeability varies with concentration, temperature, pressure and type of permeant. The rates of permeation are usually so low, however, that they are insignificant. As a point of reference, polyethylene is commonly used for packaging of several types of materials. These include gasoline, motor oil, household cleaners (i.e. bleach), muratic acid, pesticides, insecticides, fungi-

cides, and other highly concentrated chemicals. Also, you should be aware that there are some chemicals which may be absorbed by the material but only when present at very high concentrations. These include halogenated and/or aromatic hydrocarbons at greater than 50%; their absorption results in swelling and slight changes in physical properties such as increased tensile elongations. This includes many types of fuels and oils. Recognize that this action, however, does not affect the liner's ability to act as a barrier for the material it is containing.

Since polyethylene is a petroleum product, it can absorb other petroleum products. Like a sponge, the material becomes slightly thicker and more flexible but does not produce a hole or void. However, unlike a sponge, this absorption is not immediate. It takes a much longer time for a polyethylene liner to swell than it does for a sponge. The exact time it takes for swelling to occur depends on the particular constituents and concentrations of the contained media. However, a hole would not be produced. Also, this absorption is reversible and the material will essentially return to it's original state when the chemical is no longer in contact with the liner.

With regard to typical municipal landfills in the United States, legally allowable levels of chemicals have been demonstrated to have no adverse affect on polyethylene geomembrane performance. The very low levels of salts, metals and organic compounds do not damage polyethylene. A double-lined containment with a leachate (leak detection) removal system effectively prevents any significant, continuous exposure of the secondary membrane to these materials and for practical purposes makes the total liner system even more impermeable.

TN005 ChemicalResistance R03/17/06

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Chemical Resistance Chart

GSE is the world's leading supplier of high quality, polyethylene geomembranes. GSE polyethylene geomembranes are resistant to a great number and combinations of chemicals. Note that the effect of chemicals on any material is influenced by a number of variable factors such as temperature, concentration, exposed area and duration. Many tests have been performed that use geomembranes and certain specific chemical mixtures. Naturally, however, every mixture of chemicals cannot be tested for, and various criteria may be used to judge performance. Reported performance ratings may not apply to all applications of a given material in the same chemical. Therefore, these ratings are offered as a guide only. This information is provided for reference purposes only and is not intended as a warranty or guarantee. GSE assumes no liability in connection with the use of this information.

| Medium | Concentration | Resistance at: | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 20 °C (68 °F) | 60 °C (140 °F) |
| A | | | |
| Acetic acid | 100% | S | L |
| Acetic acid | 10% | S | S |
| Acetic acid anhydride | 100% | S | L |
| Acetone | 100% | L | L |
| Adipic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Allyl alcohol | 96% | S | S |
| Aluminum chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Aluminum fluoride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Aluminum sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Alum | sol. | S | S |
| Ammonia, aqueous | dil. sol. | S | S |
| Ammonia, gaseous dry | 100% | S | S |
| Ammonia, liquid | 100% | S | S |
| Ammonium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ammonium fluoride | sol. | S | S |
| Ammonium nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ammonium sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ammonium sulfide | sol. | S | S |
| Amyl acetate | 100% | S | L |
| Amyl alcohol | 100% | S | L |
| Aniline | 100% | S | L |
| Antimony trichloride | 90% | S | S |
| Arsenic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Aqua regia | HCl-HNO ₃ | U | U |
| B | | | |
| Barium carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Barium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Barium hydroxide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Barium sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Barium sulfide | sol. | S | S |
| Benzaldehyde | 100% | S | L |
| Benzene | — | L | L |
| Benzoic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Beer | — | S | S |
| Borax (sodium tetraborate) | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Boric acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Bromine, gaseous dry | 100% | U | U |
| Bromine, liquid | 100% | U | U |
| Butane, gaseous | 100% | S | S |
| 1-Butanol | 100% | S | S |
| Butyric acid | 100% | S | L |
| C | | | |
| Calcium carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Calcium chlorate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Calcium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Calcium nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Calcium sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Calcium sulfide | dil. sol. | L | L |
| Carbon dioxide, gaseous dry | 100% | S | S |
| Carbon disulfide | 100% | L | U |
| Carbon monoxide | 100% | S | S |
| Chloroacetic acid | sol. | S | S |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 100% | L | U |
| Chlorine, aqueous solution | sat. sol. | L | U |
| Chlorine, gaseous dry | 100% | L | U |
| Chloroform | 100% | U | U |
| Chromic acid | 20% | S | L |
| Chromic acid | 50% | S | L |
| Citric acid | sat. sol. | S | S |

| Medium | Concentration | Resistance at: | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 20 °C (68 °F) | 60 °C (140 °F) |
| C | | | |
| Copper chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Copper nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Copper sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Cresylic acid | sat. sol. | L | — |
| Cyclohexanol | 100% | S | S |
| Cyclohexanone | 100% | S | L |
| D | | | |
| Decahydronaphthalene | 100% | S | L |
| Dextrine | sol. | S | S |
| Diethyl ether | 100% | L | — |
| Diethylphthalate | 100% | S | L |
| Dioxane | 100% | S | S |
| E | | | |
| Ethandiol | 100% | S | S |
| Ethanol | 40% | S | L |
| Ethyl acetate | 100% | S | U |
| Ethylene trichloride | 100% | U | U |
| F | | | |
| Ferric chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ferric nitrate | sol. | S | S |
| Ferric sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ferrous chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Ferrous sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Fluorine, gaseous | 100% | U | U |
| Fluorosilicic acid | 40% | S | S |
| Formaldehyde | 40% | S | S |
| Formic acid | 50% | S | S |
| Formic acid | 98-100% | S | S |
| Furfuryl alcohol | 100% | S | L |
| G | | | |
| Gasoline | — | S | L |
| Glacial acetic acid | 96% | S | L |
| Glucose | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Glycerine | 100% | S | S |
| Glycol | sol. | S | S |
| H | | | |
| Heptane | 100% | S | U |
| Hydrobromic acid | 50% | S | S |
| Hydrobromic acid | 100% | S | S |
| Hydrochloric acid | 10% | S | S |
| Hydrochloric acid | 35% | S | S |
| Hydrocyanic acid | 10% | S | S |
| Hydrofluoric acid | 4% | S | S |
| Hydrofluoric acid | 60% | S | L |
| Hydrogen | 100% | S | S |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 30% | S | L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 90% | S | U |
| Hydrogen sulfide, gaseous | 100% | S | S |
| L | | | |
| Lactic acid | 100% | S | S |
| Lead acetate | sat. sol. | S | — |
| M | | | |
| Magnesium carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Magnesium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Magnesium hydroxide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Magnesium nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Maleic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Mercuric chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |

| Medium | Concentration | Resistance at: | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 20 °C (68 °F) | 60 °C (140 °F) |
| Mercuric cyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Mercuric nitrate | sol. | S | S |
| Mercury | 100% | S | S |
| Methanol | 100% | S | S |
| Methylene chloride | 100% | L | — |
| Milk | — | S | S |
| Molasses | — | S | S |
| N | | | |
| Nickel chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Nickel nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Nickel sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Nicotinic acid | dil. sol. | S | — |
| Nitric acid | 25% | S | S |
| Nitric acid | 50% | S | U |
| Nitric acid | 75% | U | U |
| Nitric acid | 100% | U | U |
| O | | | |
| Oils and Grease | — | S | L |
| Oleic acid | 100% | S | L |
| Orthophosphoric acid | 50% | S | S |
| Orthophosphoric acid | 95% | S | L |
| Oxalic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Oxygen | 100% | S | L |
| Ozone | 100% | L | U |
| P | | | |
| Petroleum (kerosene) | — | S | L |
| Phenol | sol. | S | S |
| Phosphorus trichloride | 100% | S | L |
| Photographic developer | cust. conc. | S | S |
| Picric acid | sat. sol. | S | — |
| Potassium bicarbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium bisulfide | sol. | S | S |
| Potassium bromate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium bromide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium chlorate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium chromate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium cyanide | sol. | S | S |
| Potassium dichromate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium ferricyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium ferrocyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium fluoride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium hydroxide | 10% | S | S |
| Potassium hydroxide | sol. | S | S |
| Potassium hypochlorite | sol. | S | L |
| Potassium nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium orthophosphate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium perchlorate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium permanganate | 20% | S | S |
| Potassium persulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Potassium sulfite | sol. | S | S |
| Propionic acid | 50% | S | S |
| Propionic acid | 100% | S | L |
| Pyridine | 100% | S | L |
| Q | | | |
| Quinol (Hydroquinone) | sat. sol. | S | S |
| S | | | |
| Salicylic acid | sat. sol. | S | S |

| Medium | Concentration | Resistance at: | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 20 °C (68 °F) | 60 °C (140 °F) |
| Silver acetate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Silver cyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Silver nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium benzoate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium bicarbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium biphosphate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium bisulfite | sol. | S | S |
| Sodium bromide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium chlorate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium cyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium ferricyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium ferrocyanide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium fluoride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium hydroxide | 40% | S | S |
| Sodium hydroxide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium hypochlorite | 15% active chlorine | S | S |
| Sodium nitrate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium nitrite | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium orthophosphate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sodium sulfide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Sulfur dioxide, dry | 100% | S | S |
| Sulfur trioxide | 100% | U | U |
| Sulfuric acid | 10% | S | S |
| Sulfuric acid | 50% | S | S |
| Sulfuric acid | 98% | S | U |
| Sulfuric acid | fuming | U | U |
| Sulfurous acid | 30% | S | S |
| T | | | |
| Tannic acid | sol. | S | S |
| Tartaric acid | sol. | S | S |
| Thionyl chloride | 100% | L | U |
| Toluene | 100% | L | U |
| Triethylamine | sol. | S | L |
| U | | | |
| Urea | sol. | S | S |
| Urine | — | S | S |
| W | | | |
| Water | — | S | S |
| Wine vinegar | — | S | S |
| Wines and liquors | — | S | S |
| X | | | |
| Xylenes | 100% | L | U |
| Y | | | |
| Yeast | sol. | S | S |
| Z | | | |
| Zinc carbonate | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Zinc chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Zinc (II) chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Zinc (IV) chloride | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Zinc oxide | sat. sol. | S | S |
| Zinc sulfate | sat. sol. | S | S |

Specific immersion testing should be undertaken to ascertain the suitability of chemicals not listed above with reference to special requirements.

NOTES:

(S) **Satisfactory:** Liner material is resistant to the given reagent at the given concentration and temperature. No mechanical or chemical degradation is observed.

(L) **Limited Application Possible:** Liner material may reflect some attack. Factors such as concentration, pressure and temperature directly affect liner performance against the given media. Application, however, is possible under less severe conditions, e.g. lower concentration, secondary containment, additional liner protections, etc.

(U) **Unsatisfactory:** Liner material is not resistant to the given reagent at the given concentration and temperature. Mechanical and/or chemical degradation is observed.

(-) **Not tested**

sat. sol. = Saturated aqueous solution, prepared at 20°C (68°F)

sol. = aqueous solution with concentration above 10% but below saturation level

dil. sol. = diluted aqueous solution with concentration below 10%

cust. conc. = customary service concentration

TN032 ResistChart R03/17/06

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| South America | GSE Lining Technology Chile S.A. | Santiago, Chile | | 56 2 595 4200 | Fax: 56 2 595 4290 |
| Asia Pacific | GSE Lining Technology Company Limited | Bangkok, Thailand | | 66 2 937 0091 | Fax: 66 2 937 0097 |
| Europe & Africa | GSE Lining Technology GmbH | Hamburg, Germany | | 49 40 767420 | Fax: 49 40 7674234 |
| Middle East | GSE Lining Technology-Egypt | The 6th of October City, Egypt | | 202 2 828 8888 | Fax: 202 2 828 8889 |

ATTACHMENT F
SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**243 MEEKER AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Block 2741, Lot 19**

**CONSTRUCTION HEALTH
AND SAFETY PLAN**

AUGUST 2012

Program Volunteer:
Patoma Partners, LLC
201 East 12th Street, Ph12
New York, NY 10003

Prepared By:

EBC

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

1808 Middle Country Road
Ridge, NY 11961

CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **243 Meeker Avenue**

Location: **243 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, New York**

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **August - 2012**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

Project Description: **REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

Waste types: Solid, Liquid

Characteristics: Volatile Organic Compounds – Gasoline related hydrocarbons
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds – PAHs
Heavy Metals

Overall Hazard: Low to Moderate

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS (EBC) AND EBC'S SUBCONTRACTORS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF ANY PERSON ENTERING THIS SITE. DUE TO THE NATURE OF THIS SITE AND THE ACTIVITY OCCURRING THEREON, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DISCOVER, EVALUATE, AND PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR ALL POSSIBLE HAZARDS WHICH MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES SET FORTH HEREIN WILL REDUCE, BUT NOT ELIMINATE, THE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY AT THIS SITE. THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES IN THIS PLAN WERE PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS SITE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED ON ANY OTHER SITE WITHOUT PRIOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.



CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
Table of Contents

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT 4

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Scope..... 1

1.2 Application..... 1

1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments 1

1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities 2

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK 3

2.1 Location 3

2.2 Current Use 3

2.3 Historic Use..... 3

2.4 Prior Investigations..... 3

 2.4.1 *Impact Environmental Phase I ESA - 20013*

 2.4.2 *Impact Environmental Phase II Investigation – 2002 through 2004.....3*

 2.4.3 *EBC Supplemental Phase II Investigation – 2012.....4*

2.5 Redevelopment Plans..... 4

2.6 Description of Remedial Action..... 5

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT..... 6

3.1 Physical Hazards..... 6

 3.1.1 *Tripping Hazards6*

 3.1.2 *Climbing Hazards6*

 3.1.3 *Cuts and Lacerations6*

 3.1.4 *Lifting Hazards6*

 3.1.5 *Utility Hazards.....6*

 3.1.6 *Traffic Hazards6*

3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures 6

 3.2.1 *Heat Stress7*

 3.2.2 *Cold Exposure.....8*

3.3 Chemical Hazards..... 8

 3.3.1 *Respirable Dust.....9*

 3.3.2 *Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork.....9*

 3.3.3 *Organic Vapors.....9*

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT..... 10

4.1 Level D 10



| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 4.2 | Level C | 10 |
| 4.3 | Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection | 11 |
| 5.0 | AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS | 12 |
| 5.1 | Air Monitoring Requirements | 12 |
| 5.2 | Work Stoppage Responses | 12 |
| 5.3 | Action Levels During Excavation Activities | 12 |
| 6.0 | SITE CONTROL | 14 |
| 6.1 | Work Zones | 14 |
| 6.1 | General Site Work | 14 |
| 7.0 | CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN..... | 15 |
| 7.1 | Emergency Equipment On-site..... | 15 |
| 7.2 | Emergency Telephone Numbers..... | 15 |
| 7.3 | Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency | 15 |
| 7.4 | Medical Emergencies..... | 16 |
| 7.5 | Fire or Explosion..... | 16 |
| 7.6 | Evacuation Routes | 16 |
| 7.7 | Spill Control Procedures | 17 |
| 7.8 | Vapor Release Plan..... | 17 |

FIGURES

Figure 1 Route to Hospital (Appendix D)

APPENDICES

| | |
|------------|---|
| APPENDIX A | SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM |
| APPENDIX B | SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS |
| APPENDIX C | CHEMICAL HAZARDS |
| APPENDIX D | HOSPITAL INFORMATION, MAP AND FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT |

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Action planned for 243 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

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



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for implementation of Remedial Action at the site located 243 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during subsurface investigation activities. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to subsurface sample collection activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of Patoma Partners, LLC (“the owner”) and/or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) or New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC’s project manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC health and safety consultant.

1.1 Scope

This HASP addresses the potential hazards related to the site Remedial Action (RA). The RA activities include three distinct stages as described below:

- 1) Site mobilization of Demolition Subcontractor (DS);
 - a) Demolition, removal and disposal of the remaining structures on site;
 - b) Site demobilization of DS.

- 2) Site mobilization of 40HR HAZWOPER trained Environmental Remediation Subcontractor (EnvRS).
 - a) Excavate, load and transport for disposal, soil contaminated with petroleum contamination by EnvRS. Areas that require handling by ERS only, and requires excavation and disposal prior to site access by general site workers are fully described within Remedial Action Plan.
 - b) Demobilization of EnvRS

- 3) Site mobilization of General Subcontractor for excavation of buildings’ foundations.

1.2 Application

The HASP applies to all personnel involved in the above tasks who wish to gain access to active work areas, including but not limited to:

- EBC employees and subcontractors;
- Client representatives; and
- Federal, state or local representatives.

1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

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

copy of the Acknowledgement Form is included in **Appendix A**.

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

1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Construction Health and Safety Plan are:

| Name | Title | Address | Contact Numbers |
|----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. Charles B. Sosik | EBC Principal | 1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961 | (631) 504-6000 Cell (631) 357-4927 |
| Mr. Joel Braver | Express Builders Construction Supervisor | 144 Spencer Street Brooklyn, NY 11205 | (718) 625-2000 ext 17 |
| Mr. Kevin Brussee | EBC Project Manager | 1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961 | (631) 504-6000 Cell (631) 338-1749 |
| Mr. Kevin Waters | EBC Site Safety Officer | 1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961 | (631) 504-6000 |

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

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

1. Educating personnel about information in this CHASP and other safety requirements to be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing, and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.
2. Coordinating site safety decisions with the project manager.
3. Designating exclusion, decontamination and support zones on a daily basis.
4. Monitoring the condition and status of known on-site hazards and maintaining and implementing the air quality monitoring program specified in this CHASP.
5. Maintaining the work zone entry/exit log and site entry/exit log.
6. Maintaining records of safety problems, corrective measures and documentation of chemical exposures or physical injuries (the site safety officer will document these conditions in a bound notebook and maintain a copy of the notebook on-site).

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

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Location

The address for the Site is 243 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11211, and is designated as Block 2741 and Lot 19 on the New York City Tax Map. The Site is located in the City of New York and Borough of Brooklyn (Kings County). The Site is 6,050-square feet triangular shaped lot formed by the intersection of Meeker Avenue and Withers Street. The lot is bounded by Withers Street to the north, Meeker Avenue to the south and east, and an 8-story hotel (Le Hotel Jolie) to the west. Lot 19 consists of 121.39 feet of street frontage on Meeker Avenue, 100 feet of street frontage on Withers Street, and a depth of 94.84 feet along the west property line.

2.2 Current Use

Currently, the Site is vacant, but was formerly utilized as a gas station. A one-story concrete block service station building consisting of two automotive service bays and a small office/store is located in the northwest corner of the lot and the overhead dispenser canopy is still present along Meeker Avenue.

2.3 Historic Use

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed by Impact Environmental in November of 2001. The Phase I noted that the property has been utilized as a service station (gas station) since at least 1939.

Upon further investigation, Sanborn Maps provided by EDR depict the Site as a junk yard prior to being a gas station. Prior to 1899 the Site was undeveloped; by 1905 the site was a Junk Yard and continued being a Junk Yard through 1916.

2.4 Prior Investigations

2.4.1 Impact Environmental Phase I ESA - 2001

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed by Impact Environmental in November of 2001. The Phase I noted that the property has been utilized as a service station (gas station) since at least 1939. NYSDEC records indicate the initial gas station consisted of at least four 550-gallon USTs. An additional four or five 550-gallon USTs were installed in 1966. It is assumed that each of the nine 550-gallon USTs were removed in 1989 (plus an additional 550-gallon waste oil UST in 1992), and replaced with four 4,000-gallon USTs in the October of 1989.

2.4.2 Impact Environmental Phase II Investigation – 2002 through 2004

A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was performed by Impact Environmental in January of 2002. A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted at the site. No anomalies indicative of an abandoned underground storage tank was identified. A dye study was also conducted, which confirmed that the floor drain observed within the service station building was connected to the oil/water separator and to the city sewer system. In addition, six soil borings were performed at the property using a van mounted Geoprobe. PID readings of greater than 2,000 ppm were recorded for two of the soil borings (SP2 and SP3) performed in the northern portion of the property and elevated concentrations of gasoline related VOCs were detected within SP2(6-8) and SP3(6-8). At each of the soil probe locations, Impact Environmental collected a groundwater

sample. Several gasoline related VOCs were detected within all six groundwater samples at relatively low concentrations.

A Petroleum Storage Tank Closure Report was prepared by Impact Environmental in October of 2004, to document the removal of four 4,000 gallon USTs and one 245 gallon AST by Tank Specialists, Inc. in September of 2004. Impact Environmental noted petroleum contaminated soil in the excavation following removal of the tanks. A total of 1,163.75 tons of contaminated soil was excavated and transported to Soil Safe, Inc. for offsite disposal. Endpoint soil samples collected from the resulting excavation indicated the bulk of soil contamination associated with the tanks was removed.

2.4.3 EBC Supplemental Phase II Investigation – 2012

A Supplemental Phase II was conducted by EBC in May of 2012 as a part of due diligence supporting the purchase of the property. The Phase II sampling identified petroleum contaminated soil immediately in front of and below the service station building, just beyond the area formerly excavated. Groundwater samples collected from the same area also noted gasoline related VOCs above NYSDEC groundwater standards.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. Historic fill is present in the southern portion of the Site to approximately 3 feet below grade. High levels of heavy metals were detected within the historic fill in this area.
2. Petroleum contaminated soil is present at the groundwater interface beneath the service station building, and slightly south, southeast, and east of the service station building.

2.5 Redevelopment Plans

The proposed redevelopment plan requires the Site to be divided into three separate lots. Each lot would then be developed with a new 4-story residential building (Building A, Building B, and Building C).

The two western most lots, (Building B and Building C) will we developed with 4-story residential buildings that front Withers Street, each approximately 25 feet by 52 feet. Both buildings will have three residential units. Both buildings will have a basement level that will extend the entire footprint of each building. Excavation to a depth of approximately 6 feet below grade will be performed for both buildings to construct the foundation and slab. The building's concrete slabs will be installed at a depth of 5 feet 2 inches below sidewalk grade. The first floor of each building will be slightly raised to allow for a basement ceiling height of 8 feet. The basement of each building will consist of a boiler room, meter room, bike storage room, and miscellaneous storage. No living space will be located within the basements. Both buildings will have a small concrete capped rear yard located behind each building. Excavation of a depth to approximately 1 foot below grade will be required to install a 6" gravel layer below the 4" thick concrete rear patio. The total volume of soil to be excavated for the basement level of the two buildings is approximately 575 yd³ (875 tons). An additional 40 yd³ (60 tons) would be excavated from the rear yards.

The entire footprint of the eastern most lot will be developed with a 4-story mixed use residential/commercial building. Building A will be 50 feet wide along Withers Street and approximately 60 feet 8 inches wide along Meeker Avenue. The building will consist of a 2,150 ft² commercial space on the ground level that will front Meeker Avenue. The second, third and

fourth floors of the building will consist of two additional residential units (apartments). Building A will not have a basement level, but will have a small crawl space area below the northwest corner of the building. Excavation to a depth of 6 feet will be required to construct the stairwell and crawl space. Additional excavation of 2 to 4 feet below grade will be required around the perimeter of Building A to construct the building's foundation/footings, and additional trenching within the first 2 to 3 feet of soil will be required for sub-grade piping/utilities. The total amount of soil to be excavated from Building A as a part of construction is estimated at approximately 150 yd³.

2.6 Description of Remedial Action

Site activities included within the Remedial Action that are included within the scope of this HASP include the following:

1. Removal of petroleum and PVOC impacted soil from immediately in front of and below the service station building, just beyond the area formerly excavated.
2. Excavation of soil/fill exceeding Track 1 or Track 4 (Site Specific) SCOs listed in Table 1; Screening for indications of contamination (by visual means, odor, and monitoring with PID) of all excavated soil during any intrusive Site work;
3. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to evaluate the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of Track 1 or Track 4 (Site Specific) SCOs;
4. Appropriate off-Site disposal of all material removed from the Site in accordance with all Federal, State and local rules and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal;
5. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with: (1) chemical limits and other specifications included in Table 1, (2) all Federal, State and local rules and regulations for handling and transport of material.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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

3.1 Physical Hazards

3.1.1 Tripping Hazards

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

3.1.2 Climbing Hazards

During site activities, workers may have to work on excavating equipment by climbing. The excavating contractor will conform with any applicable NIOSH and OSHA requirements or climbing activities.

3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations

Field activities that involve excavating activities usually involve contact with various types of machinery. A first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross will be available during all intrusive activities.

3.1.4 Lifting Hazards

Improper lifting by workers is one of the leading causes of industrial injuries. Field workers in the excavation program may be required to lift heavy objects. Therefore, all members of the field crew should be trained in the proper methods of lifting heavy objects. All workers should be cautioned against lifting objects too heavy for one person.

3.1.5 Utility Hazards

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

3.1.6 Traffic Hazards

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

3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures

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

3.2.1 Heat Stress

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

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

1. Prevention

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

2. Recognition and Treatment

a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):

Cause: Continuous exposure to hot and humid air, aggravated by chafing clothing.

Symptoms: Eruption of red pimples around sweat ducts accompanied by intense itching and tingling.

Treatment: Remove source of irritation and cool skin with water or wet cloths.

b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)

Cause: Profuse perspiration accompanied by inadequate replenishment of body water and electrolytes.

Symptoms: Muscular weakness, staggering gait, nausea, dizziness, shallow breathing, pale and clammy skin, approximately normal body temperature.

Treatment: Perform the following while making arrangement for transport to a medical facility. Remove the worker to a contamination reduction zone. Remove protective clothing. Lie worker down on back in a cool place and raise feet 6 to 12 inches. Keep warm, but loosen all clothing. If conscious, provide sips of salt-water solution, using one teaspoon of salt in 12 ounces of water. Transport to a medical facility.

c. Heat Stroke

Cause: Same as heat exhaustion. This is also an extremely serious condition.

Symptoms: Dry hot skin, dry mouth, dizziness, nausea, headache, rapid pulse.

Treatment: Cool worker immediately by immersing or spraying with cool water or sponge bare skin after removing protective clothing. Transport to hospital.

3.2.2 Cold Exposure

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

3.3 Chemical Hazards

Soil, groundwater and soil gas samples collected from the site as part of several subsurface investigations performed at the site have revealed significant concentrations of volatile organic compounds associated with petroleum volatile organic compounds (PVOCs), as well as elevated levels of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals.

Volatile organic compounds reported to be present in soil, soil gas and/or groundwater include the following:

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 1,2-Dichloroethane | Benzene |
| Isopropylbenzene | n-Butylbenzene | n-Propylbenzene | Xylenes |
| Ethylbenzene | MTBE | Naphthalene | Toluene |
| sec-Butylbenzene | | | |

Semi-Volatile organic compounds reported to be present soil, soil gas and/or groundwater include the following:

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| o-cresol | m&p-cresol | Naphthalene | Phenol |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | Benzo(k)fluoranthene | Benzo(b)fluoranthene | Benzo(a)pyrene |
| Chrysene | Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | Pyrene |
| Acenaphthene | Phenanthrene | | |

Metals reported to be present soil, and/or groundwater include the following

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Arsenic | Barium | Beryllium | Cadmium |
| Chromium | Copper | Iron | Lead |
| Manganese | Mercury | Nickel | Sodium |
| Zinc | | | |

The VOCs detected within the soil, soil gas and/or groundwater are likely associated with former gas station and auto repair operations that were conducted at the Site. Elevated levels of SVOCs and Metals may be associated to historic fill material common in Brooklyn.

The primary routes of exposure to identified contaminants in soil, soil gas and groundwater to on-site investigation and remediation workers is through inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

Appendix C includes information sheets for the known and suspected chemicals that may be encountered at the site.

3.3.1 Respirable Dust

Dust may be generated from vehicular traffic and/or excavation activities. If visible observation detects elevated levels of dust, a program of wetting will be employed by the site safety officer. If elevated dust levels persist, the site safety office will employ dust monitoring using a particulate monitor (Miniram or equivalent). If monitoring detects concentrations greater than 150 µg/m³ over daily background, the site safety officer will take corrective actions as defined herein, including the use of water for dust suppression and if this is not effective, requiring workers to wear APRs with efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges.

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

3.3.2 Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork

Dust generated during excavation activities or other earthwork may contain contaminants identified in soils at the site. Dust will be controlled by wetting the working surface with water. Calcium chloride may be used if the problem cannot be controlled with water. Air monitoring and dust control techniques are specified in a site specific Dust Control Plan (if applicable). Site workers will not be required to wear APR's unless dust concentrations are consistently over 150 µg/m³ over site-specific background in the breathing zone as measured by a dust monitor unless the site safety officer directs workers to wear APRs. The site safety officer will use visible dust as an indicator to implement the dust control plan.

3.3.3 Organic Vapors

Elevated levels of VOCs were detected in both soil and groundwater samples collected during previous investigations at the site. Therefore, excavation activities may cause the release of organic vapors to the atmosphere. The site safety officer will periodically monitor organic vapors with a Photoionization Detector (PID) during excavation activities to determine whether organic vapor concentrations exceed action levels shown in Section 5 and/or the Community Air Monitoring Plan.

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

4.1 Level D

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

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

4.2 Level C

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

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

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

The exact PPE ensemble is decided on a site-by-site basis by the Site Safety Officer with the

intent to provide the most protective and efficient worker PPE.

4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

The required level of PPE is activity-specific and is based on air monitoring results (Section 4.0) and properties of identified or expected contaminants. **It is expected that site work will be performed in Level D.** If air monitoring results indicate the necessity to upgrade the level of protection, engineering controls (i.e. Facing equipment away from the wind and placing site personnel upwind of excavations, active venting, etc.) will be implemented before requiring the use of respiratory protection.

5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

29 CFR 1910.120(h) specifies that monitoring shall be performed where there may be a question of employee exposure to hazardous concentrations of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment so that employees are not exposed to levels which exceed permissible exposure limits, or published exposure levels if there are no permissible exposure limits, for hazardous substances.

5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

If excavation work is performed, air will be monitored for VOCs with a portable ION Science 3000EX photoionization detector, or the equivalent. If necessary, Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) and oxygen will be monitored with a Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI). If appropriate, fugitive dust will be monitored using a MiniRam Model PDM-3 aerosol monitor. Air will be monitored when any of the following conditions apply:

- initial site entry;
- during any work where a potential IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere could develop;
- excavation work begins on another portion of the site;
- contaminants, other than those previously identified, have been discovered;
- each time a different task or activity is initiated;
- during trenching and/or excavation work.

The designated site safety officer will record air monitoring data and ensure that air monitoring instruments are calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Instruments will be zeroed daily and checked for accuracy. Monitoring results will be recorded in a field notebook and will be transferred to instrument reading logs.

5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

The following responses will be initiated whenever one or more of the action levels necessitating a work stoppage are exceeded:

- 1 The SSO will be consulted immediately
- 2 All personnel (except as necessary for continued monitoring and contaminant migration, if applicable) will be cleared from the work area (eg from the exclusion zone).
- 3 Monitoring will be continued until intrusive work resumes.

5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

Instrument readings will be taken in the breathing zone above the excavation pit unless otherwise noted. Each action level is independent of all other action levels in determining responses.

| Organic Vapors (PID) | LEL % | Responses |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| 0-1 ppm above background | 0% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue excavating • Level D protection • Continue monitoring every 10 minutes |

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| 1-5 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading | 1-10% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue excavating • Go to Level C protection or employ engineering controls • Continue monitoring every 10 minutes |
| 5-25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading | 10-20% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discontinue excavating, unless PID is only action level exceeded. • Level C protection or employ engineering controls • Continue monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind • Continuous monitoring for LEL at excavation pit |
| >25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading | >20% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discontinue excavating • Withdraw from area, shut off all engine ignition sources. • Allow pit to vent • Continuous monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind. |

Notes: Air monitoring will occur in the breathing zone 30 inches above the excavation pit. Readings may also be taken in the excavation pit but will not be used for action levels.

If action levels for any one of the monitoring parameters are exceeded, the appropriate responses listed in the right hand column should be taken. If instrument readings do not return to acceptable levels after the excavation pit has been vented for a period of greater than one-half hour, a decision will then be made whether or not to seal the pit with suppressant foam.

If, during excavation activities, downwind monitoring PID readings are greater than 5 ppm above background for more than one-half hour, excavation will stop until sustained levels are less than 5 ppm (see Community Air Monitoring Plan).

6.0 SITE CONTROL

6.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose of site controls is to establish the perimeter of a hazardous area, to reduce the migration of contaminants into clean areas, and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. When operations are to take place involving hazardous materials, the site safety officer will establish an exclusion zone, a decontamination zone, and a support zone. These zones "float" (move around the site) depending on the tasks being performed on any given day. The site safety officer will outline these locations before work begins and when zones change. The site safety officer records this information in the site log book.

It is expected that an exclusion zone, decontamination zone, and support zone will only be established during the remedial work required to excavate the petroleum hotspot area. A licensed Environmental Contractor with relative hazardous material handling experience and training is required to perform any soil disturbing activities within the hotspots identified within the Remedial Action Work Plan. All onsite workers must provide evidence of OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training to conduct work within the exclusion zone established by the site safety officer. The exclusion zone is defined by the site safety officer but will typically be a 50-foot area around work activities. Gross decontamination (as determined by the site Health and Safety Officer) is conducted in the exclusion zone; all other decontamination is performed in the decontamination zone or trailer.

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

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

6.1 General Site Work

A licensed Environmental Contractor with relative hazardous material handling experience and training is required to excavate petroleum impacted hotspots identified within the Remedial Action Work Plan. All onsite workers must provide evidence of OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training to conduct work within the exclusion zone established by the site safety officer. Once hotspots have been removed, a general excavation contractor may excavate/grade as needed for basement excavation, shoring, and other building requirements as deemed necessary by the Remedial Action Work Plan and/or Project Manager. All onsite employees must have obtained OSHA 24-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training prior to performing soil disturbing activities.

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

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

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

7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| General Emergencies | 911 |
| Suffolk County Police | 911 |
| NYC Fire Department | 911 |
| Woodhull Medical Center | 1-718-963-8000 |
| NYSDEC Spills Hotline | 1-800-457-7362 |
| NYSDEC Project Manager | (718) 482-4909 |
| NYC Department of Health | (212) 676-2400 |
| National Response Center | 1-800-424-8802 |
| Poison Control | 1-800-222-1222 |
| Project Manager | 1-631-504-6000 |
| Site Safety Officer | 1-631-504-6000 |

7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

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

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, evacuate and secure the site, or upgrade/downgrade the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. If toxic materials are released to the air, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation;

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

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- Project Manager Mr. Kevin Brussee (631) 504-6000
- Construction Superintendent Mr. Joel Braver (718) 625-2000 ext 17
- Site Safety Officer Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000

7.4 Medical Emergencies

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

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

7.5 Fire or Explosion

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

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

7.6 Evacuation Routes

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

Under extreme emergency conditions, evacuation is to be immediate without regard for equipment. The evacuation signal will be a continuous blast of a vehicle horn, if possible, and/or by verbal/radio communication. When evacuating the site, personnel will follow these instructions:

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors, or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation through the decontamination corridor is not possible, personnel should

remove contaminated clothing once they are in a safe location and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.

- The site safety officer will conduct a head count to ensure that all personnel have been evacuated safely. The head count will be correlated to the site and/or exclusion zone entry/exit log.
- If emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to escape the emergency situation and decontaminate to the maximum extent practical.

7.7 Spill Control Procedures

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

7.8 Vapor Release Plan

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

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

- contact the local police;
- continue to monitor air every 30 minutes, 20 feet from the closest off-site property. If two successive readings are below 5 ppm (non-methane), off-site air monitoring will be halted.
- All property line and off site air monitoring locations and results associated with vapor releases will be recorded in the site safety log book.

APPENDIX A
SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

DAILY BRIEFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: _____ Person Conducting Briefing: _____

Project Name and Location: _____

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

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

3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

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

APPENDIX B
SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS

SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM

Site Safety Plan Amendment #: _____

Site Name: _____

Reason for Amendment: _____

Alternative Procedures: _____

Required Changes in PPE: _____

Project Superintendent (signature)

Date

Health and Safety Consultant (signature)

Date

Site Safety Officer (signature)

Date

APPENDIX C

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433



Pseudocumene
 C_9H_{12}
 Molecular mass: 120,2

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1433

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1433

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as mixed isomers) 25 ppm as TWA (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (as mixed isomers) 20 ppm 100 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure , resulting in chronic bronchitis The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p> |
|--|---|--|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | <p>Boiling point: 169°C Melting point: -44°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: very poor Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1</p> | <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 44°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 500°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.4 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.8</p> |
|--------------------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | <p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p> |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ICSC: 1433 | 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE |
| <p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> | |

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE

ICSC: 0250



Ethylene dichloride
1,2-Ethylene dichloride
Ethane dichloride
 $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} / \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$
Molecular mass: 98.96

ICSC # 0250
CAS # 107-06-2
RTECS # [KI0525000](#)
UN # 1184
EC # 602-012-00-7
March 13, 1995 Validated



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| FIRE | Highly flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. | Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide. |
| EXPLOSION | Vapour/air mixtures are explosive. | Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. | In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. |
| EXPOSURE | | AVOID ALL CONTACT! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Abdominal pain. Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Sore throat. Unconsciousness. Vomiting. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes). | Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | Redness. | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention. |
| •EYES | Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. | Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | Abdominal cramps. Diarrhoea. (Further see Inhalation). | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Give nothing to drink. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|--|--|---|
| Evacuate danger area! Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. | Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs, and other incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Dry. | Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Note: E F symbol T symbol R: 45-11-22-36/37/38 |

S: 53-45
UN Hazard Class: 3
UN Subsidiary Risks: 6.1
UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0250

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE

ICSC: 0250

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| I M P O R T A N T A D V A | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS VISCOUS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR. TURNS DARK ON EXPOSURE TO AIR, MOISTURE AND LIGHT.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating and on burning producing toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride (ICSC 0163) and phosgene (ICSC 0007). Reacts violently with aluminium, alkali metals, alkali amides, ammonia, bases, strong oxidants. Attacks many metals in presence of water. Attacks plastic.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 2; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 50 ppm C 100 ppm 200 ppm 5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 1 ppm (4 mg/m³) ST 2 ppm (8 mg/m³) See Appendix A See Appendix C (Chloroethanes) NIOSH IDLH: Ca 50 ppm See: 107062</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The vapour is irritating to the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract . Inhalation of the vapour may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, kidneys, liver , resulting in impaired functions.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | <p>Boiling point: 83.5°C Melting point: -35.7°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.235 Solubility in water, g/100 ml: 0.87 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 8.7 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.42</p> <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: 13°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 413°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 6.2-16 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.48</p> | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | | |

NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GTF1-II

NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0250

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT
LEGAL
NOTICE:**

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155



Mesitylene
 C_9H_{12}
 Molecular mass: 120.2

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1155

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 1155

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| I M P O R T A N T D A T A | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic and irritating fumes. Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV (as mixed isomers): 25 ppm; (ACGIH 2001). MAK (all isomers): 20 ppm; 100 mg/m³; class II 1 © (2001) OSHA PEL[†]: none NIOSH REL: TWA 25 ppm (125 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure, resulting in chronic bronchitis. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system blood See Notes.</p> |
|--|---|---|

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | <p>Boiling point: 165°C Melting point: -45°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: very poor Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.25</p> | <p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.1 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 50°C (c.c.) Auto-ignition temperature: 550°C Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.42</p> |
|--------------------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | <p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.</p> |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ICSC: 1155 | 1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE |
| <p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> | |

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

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015



Cyclohexatriene
Benzol
C₆H₆
Molecular mass: 78.1

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0015

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZENE

ICSC: 0015

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with oxidants, nitric acid, sulfuric acid and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.5 ppm as TWA 2.5 ppm as STEL (skin) A1 BEI (ACGIH 2004). MAK: H Carcinogen category: 1 Germ cell mutagen group: 3A (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1028 TWA 1 ppm ST 5 ppm See Appendix F NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.1 ppm ST 1 ppm See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 ppm See: 71432</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness Exposure far above the occupational exposure limit value may result in unconsciousness death</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the bone marrow immune system , resulting in a decrease of blood cells. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 80°C Melting point: 6°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 0.18 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 10 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.7</p> | <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.2 Flash point: -11°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 498°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.2-8.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.13</p> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|

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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> |  |
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NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0015 **BENZENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0268

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

ICSC: 0268

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| I M P O R T A N T D A T A | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH AROMATIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks plastic and rubber.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 125 ppm as STEL A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 125 ppm (545 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 800 ppm 10%LEL See: 100414</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p> |
|--|--|--|

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|--------------------------------|--|--|
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | <p>Boiling point: 136°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.9 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.015 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7</p> | <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 18°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 432°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.0-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.2</p> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|

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| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | <p>The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.</p> |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0268 **ETHYLBENZENE**

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International Chemical Safety Cards

METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

ICSC: 1164



tert-Butyl methyl ether
 MTBE
 Methyl-1,1-dimethylethyl ether
 2-Methoxy-2-methyl propane
 $(CH_3)_3COCH_3 / C_5H_{12}O$
 Molecular mass: 88.2

ICSC # 1164
 CAS # 1634-04-4
 RTECS # [KN525000](#)
 UN # 2398
 EC # 603-181-00-X
 November 04, 2000 Validated



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

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|--|--|---|
| Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours. | Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong acids. | F symbol Xi symbol R: 11-38 S: 2-9-16-24 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1164

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

ICSC: 1164

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire hazard. The substance decomposes on contact with acids.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 50 ppm as TWA; A3; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 50 ppm, 180 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: I(1.5); Carcinogen category: 3B; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2004).</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the skin. If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p> |
|---|---|--|

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| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 55°C Melting point: -109°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.7 Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 4.2 Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 27 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.0</p> | <p>Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.5 Flash point: -28°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 375°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.6-15.1 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.06</p> |
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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment because it persists in the environment.</p> |  |
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NOTES

Much less likely to form peroxides than other ethers. Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-I+II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1164

METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667



Naphthene
C₁₀H₈

Molecular mass: 128.18

ICSC # 0667
CAS # 91-20-3
RTECS # [QJ0525000](#)
UN # 1334 (solid); 2304 (molten)
EC # 601-052-00-2
April 21, 2005 Validated



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0667

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667

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

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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p> |  |
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NOTES

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

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-41S1334 (solid); 41GF1-II+III (solid); 41S2304 (molten)

NFPA Code: H2; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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|---------------------|--------------------|
| ICSC: 0667 | NAPHTHALENE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Normal-Butylbenzene, 99+%

ACC# 55434

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Normal-Butylbenzene, 99+%

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

Synonyms: 1-Phenylbutane

Company Identification:

Acros Organics N.V.

One Reagent Lane

Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

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

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

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

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

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

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

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

Target Organs: Liver, nervous system.

Potential Health Effects

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

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

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

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

Chronic: No information found.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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

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

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

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

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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

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

Flash Point: 59 deg C (138.20 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 412 deg C (773.60 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: .80 vol %

Upper: 5.80 vol %

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

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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

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

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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

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

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

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

Exposure Limits

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

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

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29

CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear, colorless

Odor: None reported.

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 1.33 hPa @ 23 C

Vapor Density: 4.6

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 183 deg C @ 760.00mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point: -88 deg C

Decomposition Temperature: > 183 deg C

Solubility: insoluble

Specific Gravity/Density: .8600g/cm³

Molecular Formula: C₁₀H₁₄

Molecular Weight: 134.22

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

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

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Oxidizing agents.

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

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 104-51-8: CY9070000

LD50/LC50:

Not available.

Carcinogenicity:

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

Epidemiology: No information available.

Teratogenicity: No information available.

Reproductive Effects: No information available.

Mutagenicity: No information available.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available. No information available.

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

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

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

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

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

Health & Safety Reporting List

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

Chemical Test Rules

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

Section 12b

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

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

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

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

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

Section 313 No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act:

This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants.

This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone 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.

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

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

OSHA:

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

STATE

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

California Prop 65

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

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

Not available.

Risk Phrases:

R 10 Flammable.

Safety Phrases:

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

S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S 37 Wear suitable gloves.

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

S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

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

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 104-51-8: 1

Canada - DSL/NDSL

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

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B3, D2B.

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

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 4/15/1998

Revision #4 Date: 3/16/2007

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

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Propylbenzene

Product Number : P52407
Brand : Aldrich

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

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

Target Organs

Lungs, Eyes, Kidney

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

HMIS Classification

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

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 1
Fire: 2
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

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

Ingestion

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 1-Phenylpropane
Formula : C₉H₁₂
Molecular Weight : 120.19 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**General advice**

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

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

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

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

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions**

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

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

Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

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

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

For prolonged or repeated contact use protective gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

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

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form liquid, clear

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

Melting point -99 °C (-146 °F) - lit.

Boiling point 159 °C (318 °F) - lit.

Flash point 42.0 °C (107.6 °F) - closed cup

Ignition temperature 450 °C (842 °F)

Lower explosion limit 0.8 %(V)

Upper explosion limit 6 %(V)

Density 0.862 g/cm³ at 25 °C (77 °F)

Water solubility slightly soluble

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute toxicity**

LD50 Oral - rat - 6,040 mg/kg

Remarks: Behavioral:Somnolence (general depressed activity).

LC50 Inhalation - rat - 2 h - 65000 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

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

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential health effects

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Inhalation | May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. |
| Ingestion | Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be harmful if swallowed. |
| Skin | May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. |
| Eyes | May cause eye irritation. |

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

RTECS: DA8750000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates. Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 2 mg/l - 24 h

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

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

Avoid release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

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

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

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

IMDG

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

IATA

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid

DSL Status

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

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Propylbenzene | CAS-No. 103-65-1 | Revision Date 2007-03-01 |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Propylbenzene | CAS-No. 103-65-1 | Revision Date 2007-03-01 |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|

New Jersey Right To Know Components

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Propylbenzene | CAS-No. 103-65-1 | Revision Date 2007-03-01 |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

Copyright 2010 Sigma-Aldrich Co. License granted to make unlimited paper copies for internal use only.

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0084

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-XYLENE

ICSC: 0084

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 144°C Melting point: -25°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.88 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.7</p> | <p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 32°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 463°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-6.7 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.12</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>NOTES</p> | |
| <p>Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The recommendations on this Card also apply to technical xylene. See ICSC 0086 p-Xylene and 0085 m-Xylene.</p> | |
| <p>Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1307-III NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0;</p> | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p> | |
| | |
| <p>ICSC: 0084</p> | <p>o-XYLENE</p> |
| <p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> | |

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0086

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

p-XYLENE

ICSC: 0086

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 138°C Melting point: 13°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9</p> | <p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 528°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.15</p> |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| | |
| ICSC: 0086 | p-XYLENE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0085

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

m-XYLENE

ICSC: 0085

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 100 ppm as TWA 150 ppm as STEL A4 (ACGIH 2001). BEI (ACGIH 2001). MAK: 100 ppm 440 mg/m³ Peak limitation category: II(2) skin absorption (H); Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). EU OEL: 50 ppm as TWA 100 ppm as STEL (skin) (EU 2000). OSHA PEL[±]: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 900 ppm See: 95476</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
|---|---|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 139°C Melting point: -48°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.86 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.8</p> | <p>Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02 Flash point: 27°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 527°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.0 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.20</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| ICSC: 0085 | m-XYLENE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : sec-Butylbenzene

Product Number : B90408
Brand : Aldrich

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

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

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

Combustible Liquid, Irritant

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 + H320

Causes skin and eye irritation.

H401

Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P305 + P351 + P338

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

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2

Flammability: 2

Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2

Fire: 2

Reactivity Hazard: 0

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms : 2-Phenylbutane

Formula : C₁₀H₁₄
Molecular Weight : 134.22 g/mol

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

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

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

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

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

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

Conditions for safe storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

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

Hand protection

Handle with gloves.

Eye protection

Face shield and safety glasses

Skin and body protection

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

Hygiene measures

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form liquid, clear

Colour colourless

Safety data

pH no data available

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

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

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

Ignition temperature 418 °C (784 °F)

Lower explosion limit 0.8 %(V)

Density 0.863 g/mL at 25 °C (77 °F)

Water solubility no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - rabbit - irritating - 24 h

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - rabbit - Mild eye irritation - 24 h

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

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

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

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

no data available

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

RTECS: CY9100000

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

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

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: Butyl benzenes

Marine pollutant: No

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-D

Proper shipping name: BUTYLBENZENES

Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN-Number: 2709 Class: 3 Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: Butylbenzenes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Combustible Liquid, Irritant

DSL Status

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

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| sec-Butylbenzene | CAS-No. 135-98-8 |
|------------------|---------------------|

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| sec-Butylbenzene | CAS-No. 135-98-8 | Revision Date |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|

New Jersey Right To Know Components

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| sec-Butylbenzene | CAS-No. 135-98-8 | Revision Date |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|

California Prop. 65 Components

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TOLUENE

ICSC: 0078



Methylbenzene
Toluol
Phenylmethane
 $C_6H_5CH_3 / C_7H_8$
Molecular mass: 92.1

ICSC # 0078
CAS # 108-88-3
RTECS # [XS5250000](#)
UN # 1294
EC # 601-021-00-3
October 10, 2002 Peer reviewed



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

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|--|
| Evacuate danger area in large spill! Consult an expert in large spill! Remove all ignition sources. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus | Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. | F symbol Xn symbol R: 11-38-48/20-63-65-67 S: 2-36/37-46-62 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Packing Group: II |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0078

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

TOLUENE

ICSC: 0078

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| I M P O R T A N T D A T A | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are formed easily. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 50 ppm as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 50 ppm 190 mg/m³ H Peak limitation category: II(4) Pregnancy risk group: C (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak) NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m³) ST 150 ppm (560 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 500 ppm See: 108883</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis. Exposure at high levels may result in cardiac dysrhythmia and unconsciousness.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system Exposure to the substance may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Boiling point: 111°C Melting point: -95°C Relative density (water = 1): 0.87 Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, kPa at 25°C: 3.8 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.1 | Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.01 Flash point: 4°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 480°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.1 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.69 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. | |
| NOTES | | |
| Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect. <div style="text-align: right;"> Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1294 NFPA Code: H 2; F 3; R 0; </div> | | |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | | |
| | | |
| ICSC: 0078 | TOLUENE | |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | | |
| IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE: | Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values. | |



International Chemical Safety Cards

o-CRESOL

ICSC: 0030



2-Hydroxy-1-methylbenzene
 2-Methylphenol
 ortho-Hydroxytoluene
 2-Cresol
 $C_7H_8O / CH_3C_6H_4OH$
 Molecular mass: 108.1

ICSC # 0030
 CAS # 95-48-7
 RTECS # [G06300000](#)
 UN # 3455
 EC # 604-004-00-9



November 13, 2008 Validated

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| FIRE | Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO open flames. | Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide. |
| EXPLOSION | Above 81°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed. | Above 81°C use a closed system, ventilation. | |
| EXPOSURE | | AVOID ALL CONTACT! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Cough. Sore throat. Burning sensation. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Shortness of breath. Laboured breathing. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer immediately for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Blisters. Skin burns. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer immediately for medical attention. |
| •EYES | Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns. | Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | Rinse with plenty of water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention |
| •INGESTION | Burns in mouth and throat. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Shock or collapse. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer immediately for medical attention. |
| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance . Chemical protection suit. Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.</p> | <p>Separated from strong oxidants, food and feedstuffs . Store in an area without drain or sewer access. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing.</p> | <p>Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Note: C T symbol C symbol R: 24/25-34 S: 1/2-36/37/39-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Subsidiary Risks: 8 UN Packing Group: II Signal: Danger Corr-Skull-Health haz Toxic if swallowed Toxic in contact with skin Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Causes damage to the central nervous system and blood cells Causes damage to nervous system and blood cells through prolonged or repeated exposure Toxic to aquatic life</p> |
| <p>SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK</p> | | |
| <p>ICSC: 0030</p> | <p>Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p> | |

International Chemical Safety Cards

o-CRESOL

ICSC: 0030

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR. TURNS DARK ON EXPOSURE TO AIR AND LIGHT .</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with strong oxidants . The solution in water is a weak acid.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 5 ppm as TWA (skin) (ACGIH 2008). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3A; BAT issued; (DFG 2008). tions for the allocation into the category 4 or 5 would be fulfilled but there is not enough information to derive a MAK-value. OSHA PEL: TWA 5 ppm (22 mg/m³) skin NIOSH REL: TWA 2.3 ppm (10 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: cresol</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion. Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema, but only after initial corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways have become manifest. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in lowering of consciousness. The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in destruction of blood cells. Exposure far above the OEL may result in death . Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| T A | Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the nervous system, resulting in impaired functions. The substance may have effects on the blood, resulting in anaemia. | | | |
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Boiling point: 191°C Melting point: 31°C Density: 1.05 g/cm ³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: 2.5 (moderate) Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 33 | Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.00 Flash point: 81°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 555°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.3-? Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.95 | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. | | | |
| NOTES | | | | |
| Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GTC2-II NFPA Code: H 3; F 2; R 0; | | | | |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ICSC: 0030 | (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | o-CRESOL | | |
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International Chemical Safety Cards

ACENAPHTHENE

ICSC: 1674



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

ICSC # 1674
 CAS # 83-32-9
 RTECS # [AB1000000](#)
 UN # 3077
 October 12, 2006 Validated



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

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|---|--|
| Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. | Separated from strong oxidants . Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access. | UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: III Signal: Warning Enviro Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1674

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ACENAPHTHENE

ICSC: 1674

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



(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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LEGAL
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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0385



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0385

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

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| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO YELLOW BROWN FLUORESCENT FLAKES OR POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2 (as pyrolysis product of organic materials) (DFG 2005).</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
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| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Sublimation point: 435°C Melting point: 162°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.274 Solubility in water: none</p> | <p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 292 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.61</p> |
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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

NOTES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0385

BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104



Benz(a)pyrene
3,4-Benzopyrene
Benzo(d,e,f)chrysene
 $C_{20}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0104
CAS # 50-32-8
RTECS # [DJ3675000](#)
EC # 601-032-00-3
October 17, 2005 Peer reviewed



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0104

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104

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| I M P O R T A N T A D V I S I O N | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: PALE-YELLOW CRYSTALS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 2; (DFG 2005).</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is carcinogenic to humans. May cause heritable genetic damage to human germ cells. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
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| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Boiling point: 496°C Melting point: 178.1°C Density: 1.4 g/cm ³ | Solubility in water: none (<0.1 g/100 ml) Vapour pressure : negligible Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.04 |
|----------------------------|--|---|

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| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish, in plants and in molluscs. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. |  |
|---------------------------|--|---|

NOTES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0104

BENZO(a)PYRENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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|--------------------------------|---|

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0720

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720

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| I | PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS CRYSTALS | ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation |
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PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;

(DFG 2004).

of its aerosol and through the skin.

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. May cause genetic damage in humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 481°C
Melting point: 168°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.12

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality.



NOTES

Benzo(b)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(b)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0720

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0721

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0721

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

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV not established.

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;
(DFG 2004).

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 480°C
Melting point: 217°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.84

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea and in fish.



NOTES

Benzo(k)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(k)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0721

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672



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

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



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2006). MAK not established.</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 448°C Melting point: 254 - 256°C Density: 1.3 g/cm³</p> | <p>Solubility in water: very poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.9</p> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|

NOTES

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
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| | |
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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431



1,25,6-Dibenzanthracene



Molecular mass: 278.4

ICSC # 0431
 CAS # 53-70-3
 RTECS # [HN2625000](#)
 EC # 601-041-00-2
 October 23, 1995 Peer reviewed



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| FIRE | Combustible. | NO open flames. | Water spray, powder. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |
| EXPOSURE | | AVOID ALL CONTACT! | |
| • INHALATION | | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. |
| • SKIN | Redness. Swelling. Itching. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | Redness. | Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|--|--------------|---|
| Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. | Well closed. | T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0431

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0431

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

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CHEMICAL DANGERS:

of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

The substance may have effects on the skin, resulting in photosensitization. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 524°C
Melting point: 267°C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.28

Solubility in water:
none
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.5

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.



NOTES

This is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. DBA is a commonly used name. This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0431

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730



o-Phenylenepyrene
2,3-Phenylenepyrene
 $C_{22}H_{12}$
Molecular mass: 276.3

ICSC # 0730
CAS # 193-39-5
RTECS # [NK9300000](#)
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0730

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

ICSC: 0730

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

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CHEMICAL DANGERS:
Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.
MAK:
Carcinogen category: 2;
(DFG 2004).

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 536°C
Melting point: 164°C
Solubility in water:
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.



NOTES

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m³. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0730

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667



Naphthene
C₁₀H₈

Molecular mass: 128.18

ICSC # 0667
CAS # 91-20-3
RTECS # QJ0525000
UN # 1334 (solid); 2304 (molten)
EC # 601-052-00-2
April 21, 2005 Peer reviewed



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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0667

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

NAPHTHALENE

ICSC: 0667

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: WHITE SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS , WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On combustion, forms irritating and toxic gases. Reacts with strong oxidants</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 ppm as TWA 15 ppm as STEL (skin) A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m³) ST 15 ppm (75 mg/m³) NIOSH IDLH: 250 ppm See: 91203</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C. See Notes.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance may cause effects on the blood , resulting in lesions of blood cells (haemolysis) See Notes. The effects may be delayed. Exposure by ingestion may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood , resulting in chronic haemolytic anaemia. The substance may have effects on the eyes , resulting in the development of cataract. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 218°C Sublimation slowly at room temperature Melting point: 80°C Density: 1.16 g/cm³ Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 25°C: none</p> | <p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 11 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.42 Flash point: 80°C c.c. Auto-ignition temperature: 540°C Explosive limits, vol% in air: 0.9-5.9 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.3</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|

NOTES

Some individuals may be more sensitive to the effect of naphthalene on blood cells.
 Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-41S1334 (solid); 41GF1-II+III (solid); 41S2304 (molten)
 NFPA Code: H2; F2; R0;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ICSC: 0667 | NAPHTHALENE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Phenanthrene

Product Number : 695114
Brand : Aldrich

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

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Harmful by ingestion., Irritant

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Photosensitizer.

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

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

HMIS Classification

Health hazard: 2
Flammability: 0
Physical hazards: 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2
Fire: 0
Reactivity Hazard: 0

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.
Skin May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.

Eyes
Ingestion

Causes eye irritation.
Harmful if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula : C₁₄H₁₀
Molecular Weight : 178.23 g/mol

| CAS-No. | EC-No. | Index-No. | Concentration |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Phenanthrene | | | |
| 85-01-8 | 201-581-5 | - | - |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

In case of skin contact

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

In case of eye contact

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

If swallowed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

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

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

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

Conditions for safe storage

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

Handle and store under inert gas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

| Components | CAS-No. | Value | Control | Update | Basis |
|------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
|------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - mouse - 700.0 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Causes photosensitivity. Exposure to light can result in allergic reactions resulting in dermatologic lesions, which can vary from sunburnlike responses to edematous, vesiculated lesions, or bullae

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: No 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.

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Phenanthrene)

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

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

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

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

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

Inhalation - May cause respiratory irritation.

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

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Potential health effects

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

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

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

Additional Information

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Toxicity to fish | LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 3.2 mg/l - 96.0 h LC100 - other fish - 1.5 mg/l - 1.0 h |
| Toxicity to daphnia | EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.86 mg/l - 24 h |

and other aquatic
invertebrates.

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.38 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 1.20 mg/l - 3 h

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability Result: 55 - 95 % - Partially biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 28 d
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 5,100

Mobility in soil

no data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

no data available

Other adverse effects

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Phenanthrene)
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000 lbs
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-F
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Phenanthrene)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN-Number: 3077 Class: 9 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Phenanthrene)

Further information

EHS-Mark required (ADR 2.2.9.1.10, IMDG code 2.10.3) for single packagings and combination packagings containing inner packagings with Dangerous Goods > 5L for liquids or > 5kg for solids.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards

Harmful by ingestion., Irritant

DSL Status

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

SARA 302 Components

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

SARA 313 Components

| | CAS-No. | Revision Date |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 2007-07-01 |

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

| | CAS-No. | Revision Date |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 2007-07-01 |

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

| | CAS-No. | Revision Date |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 2007-07-01 |

New Jersey Right To Know Components

| | CAS-No. | Revision Date |
|--------------|---------|---------------|
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 2007-07-01 |

California Prop. 65 Components

| | CAS-No. | Revision Date |
|---|---------|---------------|
| WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | 1990-01-01 |

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Further information**

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International Chemical Safety Cards

PYRENE

ICSC: 1474



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

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

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1474

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

PYRENE

ICSC: 1474

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| I M | PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: YELLOW COLOURLESS SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS | ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation through the skin and by ingestion |
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PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

The substance decomposes on heating producing irritating fumes

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV not established.
MAK not established.

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

Exposure to sun may provoke an irritating effect of pyrene on skin and lead to chronic skin discoloration.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 404°C
Melting point: 151°C
Density: 1.27 g/cm³

Solubility in water: 0.135 mg/l at 25°C
Vapour pressure, Pa at °C: 0.08
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 4.88

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea, in fish, in milk, in algae and in molluscs. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.



NOTES

Pyrene is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, pyrene may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately. See ICSC 1415 Coal-tar pitch.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 1474

PYRENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013



Grey arsenic

As

Atomic mass: 74.9

ICSC # 0013

CAS # 7440-38-2

RTECS # [CG0525000](#)

UN # 1558

EC # 033-001-00-X

October 18, 1999 Peer reviewed



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| FIRE | Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO open flames. NO contact with strong oxidizers. NO contact with hot surfaces. | Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide. |
| EXPLOSION | Risk of fire and explosion is slight when exposed to hot surfaces or flames in the form of fine powder or dust. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Weakness. See Ingestion. | Closed system and ventilation. | Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | Redness. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. |
| •EYES | Redness. | Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Shock or collapse. Unconsciousness. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|--|--|--|
| Evacuate danger area! Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. | Separated from strong oxidants, acids, halogens, food and feedstuffs. Well closed. | Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0013

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, BRITTLE, GREY, METALLIC-LOOKING CRYSTALS.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and halogens, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with acids to produce</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.01 mg/m³ as TWA A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1018 TWA 0.010 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Ca C 0.002 mg/m³ 15-minute See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5 mg/m³ (as As) See: 7440382</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly, when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the gastrointestinal tract cardiovascular system central nervous system kidneys , resulting in severe gastroenteritis, loss of fluid, and electrolytes, cardiac disorders shock convulsions and kidney impairment Exposure above the OEL may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the mucous membranes, skin, peripheral nervous system liver bone marrow , resulting in pigmentation disorders, hyperkeratosis, perforation of nasal septum, neuropathy, liver impairment anaemia This substance is carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Sublimation point: 613°C Density: 5.7 g/cm³</p> | <p>Solubility in water: none</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p> |  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|

NOTES

The substance is combustible but no flash point is available in literature. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Refer also to cards for specific arsenic compounds, e.g., Arsenic pentoxide (ICSC 0377), Arsenic trichloride (ICSC 0221), Arsenic trioxide (ICSC 0378), Arsine (ICSC 0222).

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0013 **ARSENIC**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827



Barium sulphate
Blanc fixe
Artificial barite
BaSO₄

Molecular mass: 233.43

ICSC # 0827

CAS # 7727-43-7

RTECS # [CR0600000](#)

October 20, 1999 Peer reviewed

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---|--|---|---|
| FIRE | Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | | In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! | |
| • INHALATION | | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. |
| • EYES | | Safety spectacles. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. |
| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
| Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P1 filter respirator for inert particles. | | | R: S: |
| SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK | | | |
| ICSC: 0827 | | Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values. | |

International Chemical Safety Cards

BARIUM SULFATE

ICSC: 0827

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS TASTELESS, WHITE OR YELLOWISH CRYSTALS OR POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with aluminium powder.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 10 mg/m³ as TWA; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 4 mg/m³; (Respirable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL[†]: TWA 15 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH REL: TWA 10 mg/m³ (total) TWA 5 mg/m³ (resp) NIOSH IDLH: N.D. See: IDLH INDEX</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles, resulting in baritosis (a form of benign pneumoconiosis).</p> |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Melting point (decomposes): 1600°C Density: 4.5 g/cm ³ | Solubility in water: none |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | |
|---------------------------|--|

NOTES

Occurs in nature as the mineral barite; also as barytes, heavy spar. Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ICSC: 0827 | BARIUM SULFATE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BERYLLIUM

ICSC: 0226



Glucinium
Be
Atomic mass: 9.0

ICSC # 0226
CAS # 7440-41-7
RTECS # [DS1750000](#)
UN # 1567
EC # 004-001-00-7
October 20, 1999 Validated



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| FIRE | Combustible. | NO open flames. | Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. |
| EXPLOSION | Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Weakness. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes). | Local exhaust. Breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | Redness. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. |
| •EYES | Redness. Pain. | Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|---|
| Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Carefully collect the spilled substance into containers; if appropriate moisten first, then remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. | Separated from strong acids, bases food and feedstuffs | Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E T+ symbol R: 49-25-26-36/37/38-43-48/23 S: 53-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.1 UN Packing Group: II |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0226

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

BERYLLIUM

ICSC: 0226

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| I M P O R T A N T D A T A | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY TO WHITE POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with strong acids and strong bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Forms shock sensitive mixtures with some chlorinated solvents, such as carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethylene.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.002 mg/m³ as TWA 0.01 mg/m³ as STEL A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). Intended change 0.00002 mg/m³ Skin, Inhal. SEN (ACGIH 2005). MAK: sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (Sah); Carcinogen category: 1; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.002 mg/m³ C 0.005 mg/m³ 0.025 mg/m³ 30-minute maximum peak NIOSH REL: Ca Not to exceed 0.0005 mg/m³ See Appendix A NIOSH IDLH: Ca 4 mg/m³ (as Be) See: IDLH INDEX</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The aerosol of this substance is irritating to the respiratory tract Inhalation of dust or fumes may cause chemical pneumonitis. Exposure may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles , resulting in chronic beryllium disease (cough, weight loss, weakness). This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
| | <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>Boiling point: above 2500°C Melting point: 1287°C Density: 1.9 g/cm³</p> <p>Solubility in water: none</p> | |
| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.</p> |  | |
| <p>NOTES</p> <p>Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GTF3-II NFPA Code: H3; F1; R0</p> | | |
| <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p> | | |
| <p>ICSC: 0226 BERYLLIUM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p> | | |

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

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020



Cd
Atomic mass: 112.4

ICSC # 0020
CAS # 7440-43-9
RTECS # [EU980000](#)
UN # 2570
EC # 048-002-00-0
April 22, 2005 Peer reviewed



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Flammable in powder form and spontaneously combustible in pyrophoric form. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with heat or acid(s). | Dry sand. Special powder. NO other agents. |
| EXPLOSION | Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| • INHALATION | Cough. Sore throat. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | Redness. Pain. | Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rest. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|--|
| Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove all ignition sources. Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. | Fireproof. Dry. Keep under inert gas. Separated from ignition sources, oxidants acids, food and feedstuffs | Airtight. Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Note: E T+ symbol N symbol R: 45-26-48/23/25-62-63-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0020

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CADMIUM

ICSC: 0020

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>I M P O R T A N T A D D I T I O N</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SOFT BLUE-WHITE METAL LUMPS OR GREY POWDER. MALLEABLE. TURNS BRITTLE ON EXPOSURE TO 80°C AND TARNISHES ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts with acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001.) Dust reacts with oxidants, hydrogen azide, zinc, selenium or tellurium , causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (Total dust) 0.01 mg/m³ (Respirable fraction) 0.002 mg/m³ as TWA A2 (suspected human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2005). MAK: skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1027 TWA 0.005 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH REL*: Ca See Appendix A *Note: The REL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd). NIOSH IDLH: Ca 9 mg/m³ (as Cd) See: IDLH INDEX</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The fume is irritating to the respiratory tract Inhalation of fume may cause lung oedema (see Notes). Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may have effects on the kidneys , resulting in kidney impairment This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | <p>Boiling point: 765°C Melting point: 321°C Density: 8.6 g/cm³</p> | <p>Solubility in water: none Auto-ignition temperature: (cadmium metal dust) 250°C</p> |
|----------------------------|--|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | |
|---------------------------|--|

NOTES

Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, foam, carbon dioxide and halons. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Do NOT take working clothes home. Cadmium also exists in a pyrophoric form (EC No. 048-011-00-X), which bears the additional EU labelling symbol F, R phrase 17, and S phrases 7/8 and 43. UN numbers and packing group will vary according to the physical form of the substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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| | |
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| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ICSC: 0020 | CADMIUM |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029



Chrome
Cr
Atomic mass: 52.0
(powder)

ICSC # 0029
CAS # 7440-47-3
RTECS # [GB4200000](#)
October 27, 2004 Peer reviewed

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Combustible under specific conditions. | No open flames if in powder form. | In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. |
| EXPLOSION | | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! | |
| • INHALATION | Cough. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. |
| • EYES | Redness. | Safety goggles. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|---------|-----------------------|
| Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. | | R: S: |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0029

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

CHROMIUM

ICSC: 0029

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| I | PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY POWDER | ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: |
| M | PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. | INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed. |
| P | | |

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CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Chromium is a catalytic substance and may cause reaction in contact with many organic and inorganic substances , causing fire and explosion hazard.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

May cause mechanical irritation to the eyes and the respiratory tract.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: (as Cr metal, Cr(III) compounds) 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA A4 (ACGIH 2004).
MAK not established.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ [See Appendix C](#) *Note: The PEL also applies to insoluble chromium salts.

NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 mg/m³ [See Appendix C](#)

NIOSH IDLH: 250 mg/m³ (as Cr) See: [7440473](#)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2642°C
Melting point: 1900°C
Density: 7.15 g/cm³

Solubility in water:
none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

The surface of the chromium particles is oxidized to chromium(III)oxide in air. See ICSC 1531 Chromium(III) oxide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0029

CHROMIUM

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240



Cu
(powder)

ICSC # 0240
CAS # 7440-50-8
RTECS # [GL5325000](#)
September 24, 1993 Validated

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Combustible. | NO open flames. | Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! | |
| • INHALATION | Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. |
| • SKIN | Redness. | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | Redness. Pain. | Safety goggles. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles). | Separated from - See Chemical Dangers. | R: S: |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0240

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

COPPER

ICSC: 0240

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| <p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> |
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Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993).
TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993).
Intended change 0.1 mg/m³
Inhal.,

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen);
MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction)
Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005).
OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume.
NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.
NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Cu) See: [7440508](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/tlvs/)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2595°C
Melting point: 1083°C
Relative density (water = 1): 8.9

Solubility in water:
none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0240

COPPER

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241



Ferric arsenite
 $As_2Fe_2O_6 \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$
 Molecular mass: 607.3

ICSC # 1241
 CAS # 63989-69-5
 RTECS # [NO4600000](#)
 UN # 1607
 EC # 033-002-00-5
 October 27, 1994 Validated



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | | In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |
| EXPOSURE | | AVOID ALL CONTACT! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Weakness. See Ingestion. | Avoid inhalation of fine dust and mist. Closed system and ventilation. | Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | Redness. Burning sensation. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| •EYES | Redness. Pain. | Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. | Separated from food and feedstuffs . | Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. Note: A, 1 T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1241

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE

ICSC: 1241

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|---|--|---|
| <p>I</p> <p>M</p> <p>P</p> <p>O</p> <p>R</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p> <p>N</p> <p>T</p> <p>D</p> <p>A</p> <p>T</p> <p>A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: BROWN POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on heating or on burning producing toxic fumes of arsenic and iron.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: (as As) 0.01 mg/m³ as TWA; A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued; (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004).</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes , the skin and the respiratory tract . The substance may cause effects on the nervous system, liver, skin, kidneys and gastrointestinal tract , resulting in kidney impairment, neuropathy, severe gastroenteritis, degenerative liver damage and dermatitis. Exposure may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis, grey skin and hyperkeratosis. The substance may have effects on the nervous system,liver,cardiovascular system and respiratory tract , resulting in neuropathy, gangrene, degenerative liver damage and perforation of nasal septum. This substance is carcinogenic to humans.</p> |
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| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Solubility in water: none |
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| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to plants, air quality and water quality. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. |  |
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NOTES

Do NOT take working clothes home. See also ICSC0013 Arsenic. Card has been partly updated in April and October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| ICSC: 1241 | IRON (III)-o-ARSENITE, PENTAHYDRATE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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International Chemical Safety Cards

LEAD

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal
Plumbum
Pb
Atomic mass: 207.2
(powder)

ICSC # 0052
CAS # 7439-92-1
RTECS # [OF7525000](#)
October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | | In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. |
| EXPLOSION | Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE. | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! | |
| • INHALATION | | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | | Safety spectacles. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. | Separated from food and feedstuffs incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers. | R: S: |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0052

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

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| <p>I M P O R T A N T T A D A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.05 mg/m³ A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m³ (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m³ See Appendix C *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m³ (as Pb) See: 7439921</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
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| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C | Density: 11.34 g/cm ³ Solubility in water: none |
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| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. |  |
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.
 Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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| ICSC: 0052 | LEAD |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

MANGANESE
ICSC: 0174

|  | |  | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | Mn Atomic mass: 54.9 (powder) | |
| ICSC # 0174 CAS # 7439-96-5 RTECS # OO9275000 November 27, 2003 Validated | | | |
| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
| FIRE | Combustible. | NO open flames. | Dry sand, special powder. |
| EXPLOSION | Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! | |
| • INHALATION | Cough. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. | Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | | Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Nausea. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention. |
| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
| Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.) | | Separated from acids. Dry. | |
| SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK | | | |
| ICSC: 0174 | | Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values. | |

International Chemical Safety Cards

MANGANESE
ICSC: 0174

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| I | PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: GREY - WHITE POWDER PHYSICAL DANGERS: | ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion. |
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| <p>M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts slowly with water more rapidly with steam and acids forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ (as TWA); (ACGIH 2003). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m³; Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2007). OSHA PEL*: C 5 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl and Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m³ ST 3 mg/m³ *Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl, and Manganese tetroxide. NIOSH IDLH: 500 mg/m³ (as Mn) See: 7439965</p> | <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The aerosol is irritating to the respiratory tract .</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the lungs and central nervous system , resulting in increased susceptibility to bronchitis, pneumonitis and neurologic, neuropsychiatric disorders (manganism). Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p> |
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| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | Boiling point: 1962°C Melting point: 1244°C Density: 7.47 g/cm ³ | Solubility in water: none |
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| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA | This substance may be hazardous in the environment; special attention should be given to aquatic organisms. |  |
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The recommendations on this Card also apply to ferro manganese.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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| ICSC: 0174 | MANGANESE |
| (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | |

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

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver
Liquid silver
Hg
Atomic mass: 200.6

ICSC # 0056
CAS # 7439-97-6
RTECS # [OV4550000](#)
UN # 2809
EC # 080-001-00-0
April 22, 2004 Peer reviewed



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| FIRE | Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | | In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. |
| EXPLOSION | Risk of fire and explosion. | | In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. |
| EXPOSURE | | STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN! | IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR! |
| •INHALATION | Abdominal pain. Cough. Diarrhoea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting. Fever or elevated body temperature. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention. |
| •EYES | | Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|--|
| Evacuate danger area in case of a large spill! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. | Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs Well closed. | Special material. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. T symbol N symbol R: 23-33-50/53 S: 1/2-7-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 8 UN Packing Group: III |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0056

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

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| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with ammonia and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium and many other metals forming amalgams.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV: 0.025 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ Sh Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL_f: C 0.1 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m³ skin Other: C 0.1 mg/m³ skin NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m³ (as Hg) See: 7439976</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin, also as a vapour!</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and kidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: The substance may have effects on the central nervous system kidneys, resulting in irritability, emotional instability, tremor, mental and memory disturbances, speech disorders. Danger of cumulative effects. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p> |
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| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 357°C Melting point: -39°C Relative density (water = 1): 13.5 Solubility in water: none</p> | <p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.26 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.93 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.009</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|

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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | <p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.</p> |  |
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NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. No odour warning if toxic concentrations are present. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-80GC9-II+III

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0056

MERCURY

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062



Ni
Atomic mass: 58.7
(powder)

ICSC # 0062
CAS # 7440-02-0
RTECS # [QR5950000](#)
EC # 028-002-00-7
October 17, 2001 Peer reviewed

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| FIRE | Flammable as dust. Toxic fumes may be released in a fire. | | Dry sand. NO carbon dioxide. NO water. |
| EXPLOSION | Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air. | Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. | |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! | |
| • INHALATION | Cough. Shortness of breath. | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. |
| • SKIN | | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | | Safety spectacles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. | Separated from strong acids. | Xn symbol R: 40-43 S: 2-22-36 |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0062

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062

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| I | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY METALLIC SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of the dust.</p> |
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Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Reacts violently, in powder form, with titanium powder and potassium perchlorate, and oxidants such as ammonium nitrate, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts slowly with non-oxidizing acids and more rapidly with oxidizing acids. Toxic gases and vapours (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released in a fire involving nickel.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

TLV:
(Inhalable fraction)
1.5 mg/m³ as TWA A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: (Inhalable fraction) sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (Sah);
Carcinogen category: 1;
(DFG 2004).
OSHA PEL*†: TWA 1 mg/m³ *Note: The PEL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl.
NIOSH REL*: Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m³ [See Appendix A](#)
*Note: The REL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl.
NIOSH IDLH: Ca 10 mg/m³ (as Ni) See: [7440020](#)

INHALATION RISK:

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

May cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of fumes may cause pneumonitis.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 2730°C
Melting point: 1455°C
Density: 8.9 g/cm³

Solubility in water:
none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

At high temperatures, nickel oxide fumes will be formed. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0062

NICKEL

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IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717



Natrium
Na
Atomic mass: 23.0

ICSC # 0717
CAS # 7440-23-5
RTECS # [VY0686000](#)
UN # 1428
EC # 011-001-00-0
April 06, 2006 Validated



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| FIRE | Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO contact with water, acid(s) or halogens . NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. | Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. |
| EXPLOSION | Risk of fire and explosion. on contact with acid(s) , halogens , water . | | Combat fire from a sheltered position. |
| EXPOSURE | | | |
| •INHALATION | Cough. Sore throat. Burning sensation. | Closed system and ventilation. | Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. |
| •SKIN | Pain. Blisters. Serious skin burns. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention. |
| •EYES | Severe deep burns. loss of vision. | Face shield . | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| •INGESTION | Burning sensation. Shock or collapse. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|---|--|--|
| Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Cover the spilled material with dry powder. | Fireproof. Keep under mineral oil. Dry. Well closed. | Airtight. Unbreakable packaging; put breakable packaging into closed unbreakable container. F symbol C symbol R: 14/15-34 S: (1/2)-5 -8-43-45 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Packing Group: I Signal: Danger Flame-Corr In contact with water releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously Causes severe skin burns and eye damage |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0717

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

International Chemical Safety Cards

SODIUM

ICSC: 0717

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| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: SILVERY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Reacts violently with water , causing fire and explosion hazard . The substance decomposes rapidly under the influence of air and moisture , forming flammable/explosive gas (Hydrogen - see ICSC0001) .</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established. MAK not established.</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK:</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: See ICSC 0360 (Sodium hydroxide)</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</p> |
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| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 880°C Melting point: 97.4°C Density: 0.97 g/cm³</p> | <p>Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: negligible Auto-ignition temperature: 120-125°C</p> |
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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | |
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NOTES

Sodium is always kept under mineral oil. Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water and carbon dioxide .

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43S1428a
NFPA Code: H3; F3; R2;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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| ICSC: 0717 | (C) IPCS, CEC, 1994 | SODIUM |
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International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205



Blue powder
Merrillite
Zn
Atomic mass: 65.4
(powder)

ICSC # 1205
CAS # 7440-66-6
RTECS # [ZG8600000](#)
UN # 1436 (zinc powder or dust)
EC # 030-001-00-1
October 24, 1994 Peer reviewed



| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| FIRE | Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. | NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with acid(s), base (s) and incompatible substances (see Chemical Dangers). | Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. NO water. |
| EXPLOSION | Risk of fire and explosion on contact with acid(s), base(s), water and incompatible substances. | Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Prevent deposition of dust. | In case of fire: cool drums, etc., by spraying with water but avoid contact of the substance with water. |
| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! | |
| • INHALATION | Metallic taste and metal fume fever. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes). | Local exhaust. | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. |
| • SKIN | Dry skin. | Protective gloves. | Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. |
| • EYES | | Safety spectacles. | First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. |
| • INGESTION | Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating. | Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention. |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL | STORAGE | PACKAGING & LABELLING |
|--|---|---|
| Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers. then remove to safe place. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus. | Fireproof. Separated from acids, bases oxidants Dry. | Airtight. F symbol N symbol R: 15-17-50/53 S: 2-7/8-43-46-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.2 |

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 1205

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

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| <p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p> | <p>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.</p> <p>PHYSICAL DANGERS: Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.</p> <p>CHEMICAL DANGERS: Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts with water and reacts violently with acids and bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Reacts violently with sulfur, halogenated hydrocarbons and many other substances causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: TLV not established.</p> | <p>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p>INHALATION RISK: Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.</p> <p>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p> |
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| <p>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</p> | <p>Boiling point: 907°C Melting point: 419°C Relative density (water = 1): 7.14</p> | <p>Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1 Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C</p> |
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| <p>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</p> | |
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NOTES

Zinc may contain trace amounts of arsenic, when forming hydrogen, may also form toxic gas arsine (see ICSC 0001 and ICSC 0222). Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, halons, foam and carbon dioxide. The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours later. Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R1;

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1205

ZINC POWDER

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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APPENDIX D
HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP
FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

This report is to be filled out by the designated Site Safety Officer after EVERY accident.

PROJECT NAME _____ PROJECT. NO. _____

Date of Accident _____ Time _____ Report By _____

Type of Accident (Check One):

Vehicular Personal Property

Name of Injured _____ DOB or Age _____

How Long Employed _____

Names of Witnesses _____

Description of Accident _____

Action Taken _____

Did the Injured Lose Any Time? _____ How Much (Days/Hrs.)? _____

Was Safety Equipment in Use at the Time of the Accident (Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Gloves, Safety Shoes, etc.)? _____

(If not, it is the EMPLOYEE'S sole responsibility to process his/her claim through his/her Health and Welfare Fund.)

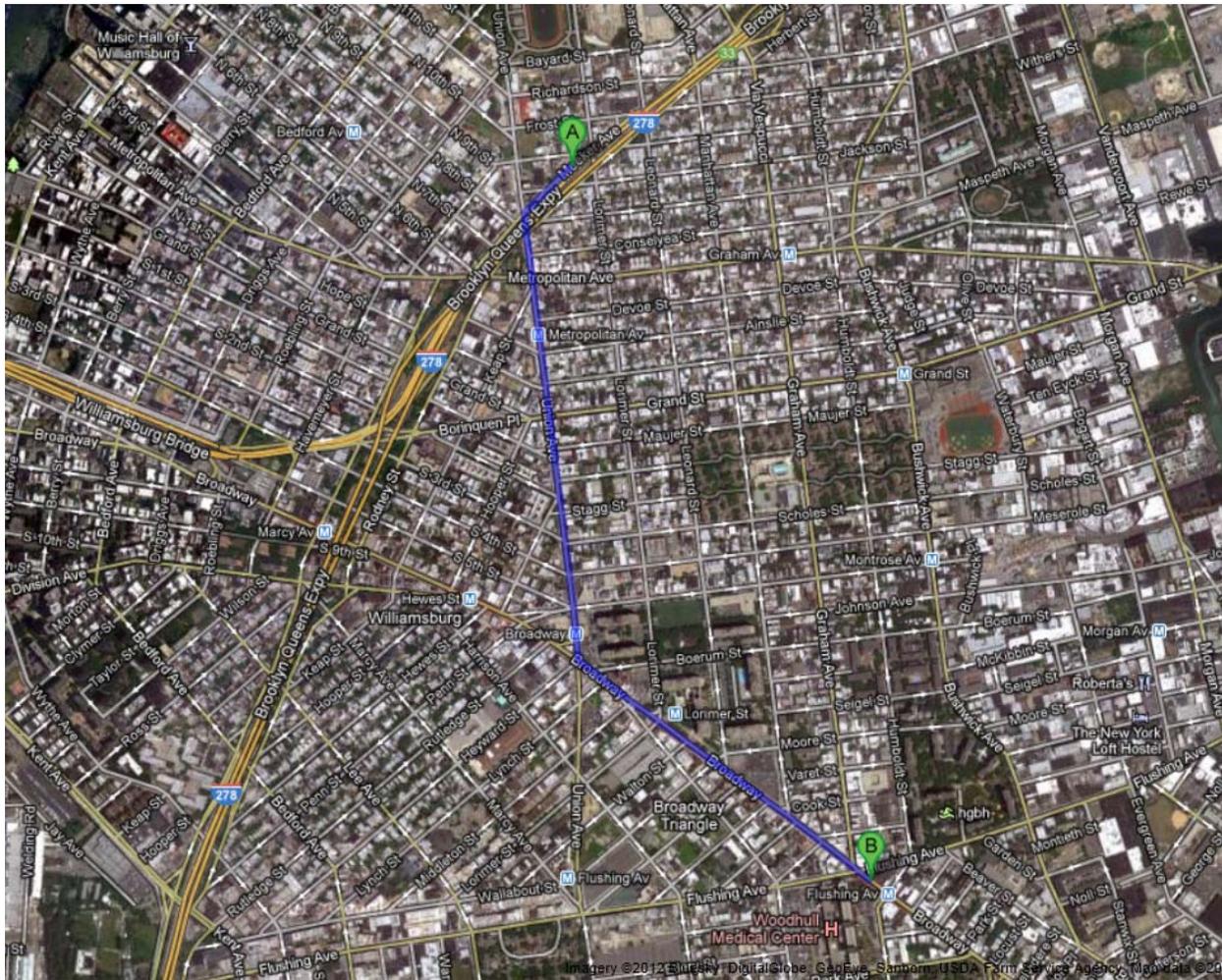
INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW

HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

The hospital nearest the site is:

WOODHULL MEDICAL CENTER
760 Broadway Brooklyn, New York 11206
718-963-8000

1.4 Miles – About 5 to 10 Minutes



DIRECTIONS

1. Starting at 243 Meeker Avenue, Head Southwest on Meeker Avenue toward Jackson Street.
2. Take the 1st Left onto Union Avenue and continue for approximately 0.7 miles
3. Turn left onto Broadway. The Woodhull Medical Center (760 Broadway) will be the right after approximately 0.6 miles.