

CONOCO DOCUMENTS
ENDING BOX 3

HEBERT VS. HIGMAN, ET AL.

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND
NITROMETHANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID** **4910235
NA1203**

Motor fuel, alcohol, castor oil and nitromethane is nominally model airplane fuel or some blends of automobile racing fuel. It has a flash point of below 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and partially soluble in water. It vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND
NITROMETHANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID** **4915235
NA1203**

Motor fuel, alcohol, castor oil and nitromethane is nominally model airplane fuel or some blends of automobile racing fuel. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID** **4915236
NA1203**

Motor fuel, n.o.s. may be a mixture of any number of liquids. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. Its hazard is that of combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID** **4910236
NA1203**

Motor fuel, n.o.s. may be a mixture of any number of liquids. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. Its hazard is that of flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL
WELL DRILLING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID** **4915381
NA1993**

Mud treating compounds, nec, gas or oil well drilling are various colored liquids. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and soluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL WELL DRILLING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID) 4910381
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Mud treating compounds, nec, gas or oil well drilling are various colored liquids. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and soluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**MUSTARD GAS (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4920525
POISON A NA9035**

Mustard gas is a clear amber colored oily liquid with a faint odor of mustard. It is not readily combustible and its vapors are heavier than classed as a poison a, and which does not contain any explosive component. By inhalation. The effects from exposure to the material are not immediately noticeable. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and some of these may have to be overpacked in a wooden box. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may cause the cylinders to violently rupture and rocket.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

N-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION) 4919154**ORGANIC PEROXIDE****UN2169**

N-butyl peroxydicarbonate, (not more than 52% in solution) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4913189**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1993**

N-ethyl-meta-toluidine is a light amber colored liquid. It is used to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 193 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Use self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) 4961656**ORM-E NA2783 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Naled is a white solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID) 4961657**ORM-E NA2783 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Naled is a white solid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NALED (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)**4961658****ORM-E NA2783 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Naled is a white solid or the solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NAPHTHA FLAMMABLE LIQUID**4910239 UN2553**

Naphtha is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosene. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

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Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NAPHTHA
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915239
UN2553**

Naphtha is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is used in some cleaning preparations, as a solvent, and as a raw material in chemical manufacture. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine in volatility. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NAPHTHA DISTILLATE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910240
NA1268**

Naphtha distillate is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NAPHTHA DISTILLATE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915240
NA1268**

Naphtha distillate is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NAPHTHA SOLVENT
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915241
UN1256**

Naphtha solvent is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NAPHTHA SOLVENT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910241
UN1256**

Naphtha solvent is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NAPHTHALIN), CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, CRUDE)) 4940360

ORM-A UN1334
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Naphthalene is a white crystalline volatile solid with a strong coal-tar odor. It is used as a moth repellent, fumigant, to make other chemicals, and for many other uses. It is heavier than water and is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NAPHTHALIN), OTHER THAN CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, OTHER THAN CRUDE)) 4940361

ORM-A UN1334
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Odor. It is used as a moth repellent, fumigant, to make other chemicals, and for many other uses. It is heavier than water and is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NAPHTHENIC ACID

4962356

ORM-E

NA9137

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Naphthenic acid is a dark colored liquid with a offensive odor. It is used to make paint dryers, detergents, and solvents. It is insoluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add caustic soda
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

NAPHTHYL METHYL CARBAMATE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.) 4921446

POISON 8 NA2811

Naphthyl methyl carbamate is a white crystalline solid. It is essentially insoluble in water. Material will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NEON 4904563
NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN1065

Neon is a colorless odorless gas. It is noncombustible. It is lighter than air. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

NEO PENTANOIC ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4913151

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Neo pentanoic acid is a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of 147 deg.f. and a melting point of 96 deg. F. It is used in the making of other chemicals. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

NICKEL AMMONIUM SULFATE 4966360
ORM-E NA9138
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Nickel ammonium sulfate is a green crystalline solid. It is used for electroplating nickel. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NEOHEXANE 4908250
FLAMMABLE UN1208

Neohexane is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point of -54 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

**NICKEL CARBONYL
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
PYROFORIC**

**4906050
UN1259**

Nickel carbonyl is a clear colorless to yellow liquid. It is used to nickel coat steel and other metals, and to make very pure nickel powder. It has a flash point of less than 0 deg. F. It is flammable over a wide range of vapor-air concentrations. It is toxic by ingestion and inhalation. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. The vapors are heavier than air. It may be shipped only in cylinders.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED, SPENT)
FLAMMABLE SOLID
PYROFORIC**

**4916226
UN1378**

Nickel catalyst, wet, finely divided, spent is extremely finely powdered nickel. It is used in vegetable oil and petroleum processing. Its color may range from grey to black depending on contamination. If exposed to air or moisture it may become hot enough to ignite. It is insoluble in water and does not react with water in large volumes.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Use dry chemical, graphite, or dry earth

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED,
ACTIVATED)
FLAMMABLE SOLID
PYROFORIC**

**4916225
UN1378**

Nickel catalyst, wet, finely divided, activated is extremely finely powdered nickel. It is greyish colored. If exposed to air or moisture. It may become hot enough to ignite. It is insoluble in water and does not react with larger volumes of water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Use dry chemical, graphite, or dry earth

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NICKEL CHLORIDE
ORM-E**

**4966364
NA9139**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Nickel chloride is a brown or green crystalline solid. It is used for electroplating nickel and in chemical analysis. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add soda ash
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**NICKEL CYANIDE, SOLID
POISON B**

**4923275
UN1653**

Nickel cyanide, solid is an apple-green powder. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by ingestion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NICKEL HYDROXIDE 4963863
ORM-E NA9140
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nickel hydroxide is a black powder. It is used to make other nickel compounds. It is insoluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (CORROSIVE LIQUID, 4930278
N.O.S.)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760

Nickel plating solution is usually a green colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It may be toxic by ingestion, skin absorption or inhalation.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (POISONOUS LIQUID, 4923478
N.O.S.)
POISON B NA2810

Nickel plating solution is usually a green colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion and may be toxic by skin absorption and by inhalation of vapors.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NICKEL SULFATE 4966368
ORM-E NA9141
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Nickel sulfate is a yellow green to blue green crystalline solid. It is used to make other nickel compounds, in printing and dyeing of textiles, and for other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

NICKEL NITRATE 4918789
OXIDIZER UN2725
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Nickel nitrate is a green crystalline solid. It is used in nickel plating and to make nickel catalysts for use in chemical manufacture. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in a fire or the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add soda ash
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NICKEL SULFATE, COPPER REFINERY, CRUDE (NICKEL SULFATE) 4966372**ORM-E NA9141 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Nickel sulfate, copper refinery, crude is a yellow green to blue green solid. It is used in the manufacture of other nickel compounds and in coatings and ceramics and in other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add soda ash
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NICOTINE HYDROCHLORIDE 4921448 POISON B UN1656

Nicotine hydrochloride is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and may be absorbed through the skin. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NICOTINE SALICYLATE 4921450 POISON B UN1657

Nicotine salicylate is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NICOTINE SULFATE, LIQUID 4921451 POISON B UN1658

Nicotine sulfate, liquid is the solution of the colorless crystals. It is soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**NICOTINE SULFATE, SOLID
POISON B**

**4921452
UN1658**

Nicotine sulfate, solid is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**NICOTINE TARTRATE
POISON B**

**4921453
UN1659**

Nicotine tartrate is a reddish white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**NICOTINE, LIQUID
POISON B, COMBUSTIBLE**

**4921449
UN1654**

Nicotine, liquid is a colorless to light yellow liquid turning brown on exposure to air. It is soluble in water. It is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**NITRATE, N.O.S.
OXIDIZER**

**4918732
NA1477**

Nitrate, n.o.s. is a variable colored crystalline compound having the following properties. The material is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities of the material are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITRATE, N.O.S. (NITRATE OF SODA AND POTASH)
OXIDIZER**

**4918731
NA1477**

Nitrate of soda and potash is a white crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities of the material are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

NITRATING (MIXED) ACID 4918525
OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE NA1796
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrating (mixed) acid is a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids which is a clear colorless to a reddish brown colored liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is non-combustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 14.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITRATING ACID, SPENT 4930254
CORROSIVE MATERIAL NA1826
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrating (mixed) acid, spent is a spent mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids which is a dark colored liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 14.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITRIC ACID (OVER 40%) 4918528
OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE UN2031
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitric acid is colorless to pale yellow liquid with a suffocating odor. It is used to make other chemicals, as a reagent in chemical analysis, for ore flotation, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials and can cause ignition by contact with combustible materials. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 12.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITRIC ACID, FUMING 4918529
OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE UN2032
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitric acid, fuming is a pale yellow to reddish brown liquid giving off reddish brown vapors with a suffocating odor. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is non combustible but will accelerate the burning of combustible material. Contact with combustible material can result in ignition. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 12.5 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITRIC ACID, 40% OR LESS 4930242
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC NA1760
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitric acid is a colorless to yellow or red liquid sometimes fuming reddish brown vapors with a suffocating odor. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals or tissue. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials and it may even cause ignition of combustible materials by contact.

It weighs 10.4 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITRIC OXIDE 4920330
POISON A, OXIDIZING UN1660

Nitric oxide is a colorless gas. It reacts with oxygen to give nitrogen dioxide, a reddish brown gas also a poison, class a. It is non combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. Its vapor is heavier than air. It is toxic by inhalation (vapor) and skin absorption. It may only be shipped in cylinders not equipped with safety relief devices. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat will result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**NITROANILINE
POISON B**

**4921530
UN1661**

Nitroaniline is a yellow to reddish orange crystalline solid. In the presence of moisture it may react with organic materials and the heat of the reaction may be sufficient to cause spontaneous ignition. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and explosives. It is slightly soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by skin absorption and inhalation (dust etc). Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**NITROBENZOL
POISON B, COMBUSTIBLE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

**4921455
UN1662**

Nitrobenzol is a pale yellow to dark brown liquid. It has a flash point of 190 deg. F. It is very slightly soluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

It weighs 10.0 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**NITROCELLULOSE FLAKES, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
THERMALLY UNSTABLE**

4907070

NA2059

Wet nitrocellulose may appear as a white fibrous, pulp like material or a amorphous powder or compressed into blocks or flakes. It is classified as a flammable liquid because of the flammable properties of the alcohol or solvent. In a fire the material may burn with great rapidity. Prolonged exposure to heat may dry out the material; it is the subject to self-accelerating decomposition. If confined or if large quantities are involved, an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Wet spilled material before picking it up
- Keep spilled material wet

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR
FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20%
ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT, OR BLOCK, WET WITH
NOT LESS THAN 25% ALCOHOL
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
THERMALLY UNSTABLE**

4907050

NA2059

Wet nitrocellulose may appear as a white fibrous, pulp like material or a amorphous powder or compressed into blocks or flakes. It is classified as a flammable liquid because of the flammable properties of the alcohol or solvent. In a fire the material may burn with great rapidity. Prolonged exposure to heat may dry out the material; it is then subject to self-accelerating decomposition. If confined or if large quantities are involved, an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

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If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Keep spilled material wet

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER 4917184
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA2555

Nitrocellulose, colloided, granular or flake, wet is a white pulp. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The wet material will also burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is insoluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER 4917185
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA2555

Nitrocellulose, wet is a white pulp. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry, it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The wet material will also burn. It is insoluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are also produced during combustion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT 4907060
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA2556
THERMALLY UNSTABLE

Wet nitrocellulose may appear as a white fibrous, pulp like material or a amorphous powder or compressed into blocks or flakes. It is classified as a flammable liquid because of the flammable properties of the alcohol or solvent. In a fire the material may burn with great rapidity. Prolonged exposure to heat may dry out the material; it is then subject to self-accelerating decomposition. If confined or if large quantities are involved an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Keep spilled material wet

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

NITROCHLOROBENZENE, META, SOLID 4921458
POISON B UN1578

Nitrochlorobenzene, meta, solid is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used in the manufacture of chemicals, especially dyes. It is insoluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (dust etc.) and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

NITROCHLOROBENZENE, ORTHO, LIQUID POISON B

4921457
UN1578

Nitrochlorobenzene, ortho, liquid is a clear yellow liquid. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NITROCHLOROBENZENE, PARA, SOLID (PARA- NITROCHLOROBENZENE) POISON B

4921459
UN1578

Nitrochlorobenzene, para, solid is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes and agricultural chemicals. It is toxic by inhalation (dust etc.) and may be toxic by skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

NITROGEN NONFLAMMABLE GAS

4904565
UN1066

Nitrogen is a colorless odorless gas. It is noncombustible, it can cause asphyxiation by displacement of air. It can be shipped in cylinders, cargo tanks, or tank cars.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

- Wear protective gloves and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

NITROGEN DIOXIDE, LIQUID POISON A, OXIDIZING

4920340
UN1067

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrogen dioxide, liquid is a reddish brown colored gas which becomes a yellowish brown liquid on cooling or compressing. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Its vapor is heavier than air. It dissolves in water forming nitric acid, a corrosive material. It is toxic by inhalation (vapor) and skin absorption. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. The cylinders and "ton container" tank cars may not be equipped with a safety relief device. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat can cause the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders and tank cars.

It weighs 12.1 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire) evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, CORROSIVE**

**4904275
NA1043**

Nitrogen fertilizer solution is a solution of various compounds and ammonia gas. It contains sufficient ammonia that the pressure of the product exceeds 40 psi at 70 deg. F. The solution is corrosive. Although ammonia is lighter than air, the vapors from a leak will initially tend to hug the ground.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**NITROGEN PEROXIDE, LIQUID
POISON A, OXIDIZING**

**4920350
NA1067**

Nitrogen peroxide, liquid is a reddish brown colored gas which becomes a yellowish brown liquid on cooling or compressing. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure in cylinders and tank cars. Its vapor is heavier than air. It dissolves in water forming nitric acid, a corrosive material. It is noncombustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. The cylinders and "ton container" tank cars may not be equipped with a safety relief device. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat can cause the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders and tank cars.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire) evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITROGEN SALTS, AGRICULTURAL, CRUDE
(OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)**

4918762

OXIDIZER

UN1479

Nitrogen salts, agricultural, crude are various colored crystalline or prilled solids. They are soluble in water and may be noncombustible but they will accelerate the burning of combustible material. The material may be found only in containers of 55-gallon capacity or smaller. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITROGEN TETROXIDE, LIQUID
POISON A, OXIDIZING**

**4920360
NA1067**

Nitrogen tetroxide liquid is a reddish brown colored gas which becomes a yellowish brown liquid on cooling or compressing. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Its vapor is heavier than air. It dissolves in water forming nitric acid, a corrosive material. It is noncombustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. The cylinders and "ton container" tank cars may not be equipped with a safety relief device prolonged exposure to fire or heat can cause the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders and "ton container" tank cars, and the possible violent rupturing and rocketing of the single unit tank car.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire) evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE
NONFLAMMABLE GAS**

**4904564
UN2451**

Nitrogen trifluoride is a colorless gas having a moldy odor. It is used to make other chemicals and as an oxidizer for rocket fuels. It is slightly soluble in water. It is corrosive to tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE
(COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)

4905860

FLAMMABLE GAS

UN1954

Nitrogen-hydrogen gas mixture is a colorless odorless gas. It is easily ignited and may only be shipped in cylinders. Nitrogen is noncombustible and just lighter than air; hydrogen is flammable and lighter than air. A flame can flash back to the source of the leak very easily. Under fire conditions the cylinders may violently rupture and rocket.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE
(COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)

4904567

NONFLAMMABLE GAS

UN1956

Nitrogen-hydrogen gas mixture is a colorless odorless gas. While nitrogen is noncombustible and hydrogen is flammable, the mixture is nonflammable. As hydrogen is lighter than air, it will tend to rise when the mixture is released in the air. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

NITROGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID
NONFLAMMABLE

4904566

UN1977

Nitrogen pressurized liquid is a colorless odorless liquid. It is non-combustible. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Do not use water on material itself
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

NITROGUANIDINE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER

4917180

FLAMMABLE SOLID

UN1336

Nitroguanidine, wet is a yellow crystalline slurry or solid. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. It is slightly soluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion. The wet material will also burn.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

4930243

UN1798

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrohydrochloric acid is a yellow liquid with a pungent odor. It is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. Its fumes are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and to tissue.

It weighs 14.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID, DILUTED

4930244

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

UN1798

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrohydrochloric acid, diluted is yellow liquid with a pungent odor. It is a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids diluted with water. Its fumes are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and to tissue.

It weighs 14.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

NITROMETHANE

4907030

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN1261

THERMALLY UNSTABLE

Nitromethane is a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of 95 deg. F. Some contaminants may cause nitromethane to decompose violently under fire or heat conditions. It is heavier than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. It may only be shipped in containers of 110 gallons or less. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NITROMURIATIC ACID (See NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID 4930243)**NITROPHENOL**

4963394

ORM-E

UN1663

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Nitrophenol is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used in the manufacture of other chemicals. It is slightly soluble in water. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during the combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% 4917190**WATER****FLAMMABLE SOLID****UN1337**

Nitrostarch, wet is an orange crystalline slurry or sludge. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The wet material will also burn. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion. It is insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep spilled material wet

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% 4907080**ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1337****THERMALLY UNSTABLE**

Wet nitrostarch is an amorphous white powder. It is classified as a flammable liquid because of the flammable property of the alcohol or solvent. Under fire conditions it may burn with great rapidity. If confined or if large quantities are involved an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Wet spilled material before picking it up

Keep spilled material wet

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**NITROSYLCHLORIDE
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZING****4904330****UN1069**

Nitrosylchloride is a yellow to yellowish red gas. The vapors are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material in a fire. It is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material. The vapors are heavier than air.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NITROTOLUENE**4963155****ORM-E****UN1664****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Nitrotoluene is a yellow liquid or a crystalline solid. It is used to make other chemicals. It melts varying from 14 deg. F. to 124 deg. F. It is insoluble in water. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during the combustion of this material.

It weighs 9.7 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

NITROUS OXIDE**4904340****NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZING****UN1070**

Nitrous oxide is a colorless, sweet-tasting gas. It is also known as handling the situation at hand. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material in a fire. It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. It can only be shipped in cylinders. "laughing gas". Continued breathing of the vapors may incapacitate one from

If material involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear protective gloves and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

NITROXYLOL**4921460****POISON B****NA1665**

Nitroxylol is a yellow crystalline solid or liquid. It is insoluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**NONFLAMMABLE GAS, N.O.S. (See COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.,
NONFLAMMABLE GAS 4904515)****NONYL TRICHLOROSILANE****4934260****CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC****UN1799**

Nonyl trichlorosilane is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
 - Do not use water on material itself
 - If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
 - Use water spray to absorb vapors
 - Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 - Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire**
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 - Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 - Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 - Use water spray to knock-down vapors
 - Do not use water on material itself
 - Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

NORHAUSEN ACID (See SULFURIC ACID 4930040)**NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR
CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED REQUIRING
PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III)****4927415****RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS****NA2918**

Nuclear fuel elements, parts or constituents are various metal rods or shapes for use in atomic power plants.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Personnel protection
 Keep upwind
 Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Evacuation
 Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I) SHIELDING) NA2918

Nuclear fuel elements, parts or constituents are various metal rods or shapes for use in atomic power plants.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS, IRRADIATED REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)

4928415

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

NA2918

Nuclear fuel elements, parts or constituents are various metal rods or shapes for use in atomic power plants.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

NUT MEAL, EDIBLE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) FLAMMABLE SOLID

4917390

UN1325

Nut meal, edible is the ground meat of nuts. Because of the oil content it may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

OCTADECYL TRICHLOROSILANE CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, COMBUSTIBLE

4934265

UN1800

Octadecyl trichlorosilane is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is used to make various silicon containing compounds. It is combustible and has a flash point of 193 deg. F. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

OCTANE**4909250****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1262**

Octane is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point of 56 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**N-OCTANOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)
ORGANIC PEROXIDE****4919182****UN2129**

N-octanoyl peroxide, (technically pure) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**OCTYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY
GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)****4913158****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****UN1987**

Octyl alcohol is a clear colorless liquid with a penetrating aromatic odor. It has a flash point of 178 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**OCTYL ALCOHOL, PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL,
N.O.S.)****4913159****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****UN1987**

Octyl alcohol is a clear colorless liquid with a penetrating aromatic odor. It has a flash point of 178 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**OCTYL TRICHLOROSILANE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC****4934270
UN1801**

Octyl trichlorosilane is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**OIL WELL CARTRIDGE
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE****4903325**

Oil well cartridges are tubular devices each containing not more than 350 grains of propellant powder and having no ignition device or element. Under fire conditions they will explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution
Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL,
N.O.S.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915245****NA1270**

Oil is a clear colorless liquid to a dark brown-black tar. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Pyroxylin solvent, n.o.s. is the

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLUEN OIL,
N.O.S.****4910245****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****NA1270**

Oil is a clear colorless liquid to a dark brown-black tar. It has a flash point of 100 deg. F. or less. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**OLEUM (SULFURIC ACID FUMING)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)****4930030****NA1831**

Oleum is a colorless to black fuming liquid. It is used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives and in petroleum refining. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It will char wood and most other organic matter. The heat from this charring may be sufficient to ignite the wood or organic matter.

It weighs 16.5 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

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MCD 000011415

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID OR SOLUTION, N.O.S. 4909285
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993**

Organic peroxide, liquid or solution, n.o.s. are colorless to variable colored liquids. They have flash points of 100 deg. F. or less. The main hazard is that of flammability. The solution may burn with greater intensity than the solvent alone due to the oxidizing property of the peroxide. This fire could become extremely violent. If the solvent should evaporate, the peroxide remaining may decompose violently due to heat, even 30 or 40 deg. F. is sufficient for some. Shock may cause the dried peroxide to detonate. The dried peroxides from the solution are very easily ignited.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID, (OR) SOLUTION, N.O.S. 4919575
ORGANIC PEROXIDE NA9183**

Organic peroxide, liquid, (or) solution, n.o.s. are chemicals having these properties. The solution may either be a liquid or a crystalline material dissolved in a suitable solvent. The liquid or solution may take some effort to ignite but once ignited it burns with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur, contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4919580
ORGANIC PEROXIDE NA9187**

Organic peroxide, solid, n.o.s. are chemicals having these properties. The materials are easily ignited and burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. It can form explosive mixtures with finely divided combustible materials. It supports the burning of combustible material. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire containers of the material may explode. The material is usually not water soluble.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY

4921464

POISON B

NA2783

Organic phosphate mixture, solid consists of two or more solid materials or liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. The mixture may or may not be combustible, and may or may not be water soluble. It is toxic by ingestion inhalation (dusts, etc.) and by skin absorption. In case of damage to or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone- 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, LIQUID

4921463

POISON B

NA2783

Organic phosphate mixture, liquid, is a solution of a member of a family of chemicals having the following properties. The organic phosphate is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. The solvent may suppress or aid this combustibility. The organic phosphate is very toxic by inhalation and skin absorption. It may or may not be water soluble. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, LIQUID

4921461

POISON B

NA2783

Organic phosphate, liquid, is one of a family of compounds having the following properties. The material is combustible though it may require some effort to ignite. It is very toxic by skin absorption and inhalation. It may or may not be water soluble. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY

4921465

POISON B

NA2783

Organic phosphate, solid is one of a family of compounds having the following properties. The material may be combustible though requiring some effort to ignite. It is toxic by ingestion, skin absorption, or inhalation (vapors, dusts, etc). It may or may not be water soluble. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

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If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, OR ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND; MIXED WITH COMPRESSED GAS **4920530**

POISON A **NA1955**

Organic phosphates, etc. mixed with compressed gas is a liquid material charged with a gas. The organic phosphate may be lethal by skin absorption and is fatal by inhalation. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and these must be overpacked in either a wooden or fiber-board box. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) **4921671**

POISON B **UN2761**

Organochlorine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) **4921870**

POISON B **UN2761**

Organochlorine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) **4910542**

FLAMMABLE LIQUID **UN2762**

Organochlorine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910541
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2762

Organochlorine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921673
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)

POISON B UN2761

Organochlorine pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921672
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

POISON B UN2761

Organochlorine pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4921674
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

POISON B UN2783

Organophosphorus pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

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Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4921675
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)

POISON B UN2783

Organophosphorus pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910544
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2784

Organophosphorus pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910545
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2784

Organophosphorus pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921677
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER
THAN LIQUID)

POISON B UN2783

Organophosphorus pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921676
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)
POISON B UN2783

Organophosphorus pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4921679
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
POISON B UN2786

Organotin pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4921678
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)
POISON B UN2786

Organotin pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910546
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2787

Organotin pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910547
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2787

Organotin pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921680
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

POISON B UN2786

Organotin pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921681
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)

POISON B UN2786

Organotin pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ORTHO NITRO ANILINE 4921466
POISON B UN1661

Ortho nitro aniline is an orange yellow crystalline solid. It is slightly soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (vapor, dust, etc.) and skin absorption. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

OXIDIZER (OR) OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S. 4918733
OXIDIZER UN1479

Oxidizing material, n.o.s. is material having the property of accelerating the burning of combustible material. The oxidizing material, n.o.s. may or may not be combustible itself. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. This material may only be packaged containers of 55-gallon capacity or smaller. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

4918545

OXIDIZER

NA9193

Oxidizer, corrosive, liquid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those liquid materials having the property of accelerating the burning of combustible materials, and being corrosive to metals and/or tissue. The material may or may not be combustible itself. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. This material may only be packaged in containers of 55 gallons or less. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material from the shipping papers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, SOLID, N.O.S.

4918546

OXIDIZER

NA9194

Oxidizer, corrosive, solid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those solid materials having the property of accelerating the burning of combustible materials, and being corrosive to tissue. The material may or may not be combustible itself. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. This material may only be packaged in containers of 55 gallons or less. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material from the shipping papers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

4918777

OXIDIZER

NA9199

Oxidizer, poisonous, liquid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those liquid materials having the property of accelerating the burning of combustible materials, and being toxic by ingestion, inhalation, or skin absorption. The material may or may not be combustible itself. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. This material may only be packaged in containers of 55 gallons or less. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material from the shipping papers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, SOLID, N.O.S.

4918778

OXIDIZER

NA9200

Oxidizer, poisonous, solid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those solid materials having the property of accelerating the burning of combustible materials, and being toxic by ingestion, inhalation, or skin absorption. The material may or may not be combustible itself. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. This material may only be packaged in containers of 55 gallons or less. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material from the shipping papers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

OXYGEN 4904350
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZING UN1072

Oxygen is a colorless odorless and tasteless gas. It is noncombustible, but it will actively support the burning of combustible materials. Some materials that will not burn in air will burn in oxygen. It can be shipped in cylinders, cargo tanks, and tank cars.

If material involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

OXYGEN (GAS ADMINISTERING APPARATUS, 4904370
HOSPITAL OR SURGICAL, WITH CYLINDER OF
OXYGEN) NA1072
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZING

Oxygen (gas administering apparatus, hospital or surgical with cylinders of oxygen) consist of a stand to support the cylinder of oxygen, regulators, hoses and masks. The oxygen is a colorless odorless gas. It is non combustible but it accelerates the burning of a fire.

If material involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

OXYGEN (LIFE SAVING APPARATUS, OXYGEN) 4904380
NONFLAMMABLE NA1072

Oxygen (life saving apparatus, oxygen) consist of boxes containing cylinder of oxygen, hoses, regulator and administering mask. Oxygen is an odorless colorless gas. It is noncombustible, but it accelerates the burning of a fire.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

OXYGEN—NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED 4904440
GAS, N.O.S.)
NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN1956

Oxygen—nitrogen gas mixture is a colorless odorless gas. Both oxygen and nitrogen are noncombustible; however, oxygen can accelerate the burning of a fire. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

OXYGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID 4904360
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, OXIDIZING UN1073

Oxygen, pressurized liquid is an odorless, colorless to light blue liquid. It is noncombustible but it will actively support the burning of combustible material. Contact with liquid make many normally hard to burn materials readily combustible. When the liquid contacts combustible or oxidizable materials, an explosion may result. Contact with the liquid will cause frostbite. Leaked or spilled material will readily vaporize to the gaseous state. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Do not use water on material itself
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 4919220
52% IN SOLUTION)
ORGANIC PEROXIDE UN2115

P-chlorobenzoyl peroxide, (not more than 52% in solution) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PACKING OR WIPING WASTE MANUFACTURING, 4917391
NEC, OILED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Packing or wiping waste manufacturing, nec. oiled is fabric or fiber contaminated, coated or impregnated with animal or vegetable oil. It is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR PAINT) 4910252
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263

Asphaltum or coal tar paint may contain a flammable solvent. Its flash point is 100 deg F. or lower. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR VARNISH) 4910253
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263

Asphaltum or coal tar varnish may contain a flammable solvent. Its flash point is 100 deg. F. or lower. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT DRIER, LIQUID 4910250
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1168

Paint drier, liquid may contain flammable solvents. Their flash point is below 100 deg. F. The hazard is that of flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT DRIER, LIQUID 4915250
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1168

Paint drier, liquid may contain combustible solvents. Their flash point is between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is that of combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915152

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Paint oil compounds are various colored liquids. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915255

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Paint oil compounds are various colored liquids. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910255

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263

Paint oil compounds are various colored liquids. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT OILS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910152

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Paint oil compounds are various colored liquids. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN (OR) VARNISH, BRONZE OR GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID 4915251

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1263

Paint, etc. may contain a combustible solvent. Its flash point is between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN, VARNISH, BRONZE, GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID 4910251

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263

Paint, etc. may contain a flammable solvent. Its flash point is 100 deg. F. or lower. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PAPER STOCK, WET
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4917351
NA1325**

Paper stock, wet consists of rags, twine and paper. It is subject to decomposition and spontaneous ignition. It must be shipped in air tight metal or metal-lined wooden containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**PARAFORMALDEHYDE
ORM-A**

**4941143
UN2213**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Paraformaldehyde is a white solid with a light pungent odor. It is used in fungicides, bactericides, in the manufacture of adhesives, and for other uses. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is slightly soluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

**PARALDEHYDE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4909260
UN1264**

Paraldehyde is a clear colorless liquid with a pleasant odor. It has a flash point of 96 deg. F. and a melting point of 54 deg. F. It is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PARAMENTHANE HYDROPEROXIDE
ORGANIC PEROXIDE**

**4919565
UN2125**

Paramenthane hydroperoxide is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It must be shipped as a 60% solution in a non-volatile solvent. The solution may take some effort to ignite but once ignited it burns with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. It supports the burning of combustible materials. If containers of the peroxide are exposed to fire or heat for prolonged periods, they may explode. The solution may be shipped in tank car quantities.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when lighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**PARANITROANILINE, SOLID
POISON B**

**4921487
UN1661**

Paranitroaniline is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used as a corrosion inhibitor, and to make other chemicals. It is slightly soluble in water and is combustible. It is toxic by inhalation (vapor, dust, etc.) and by skin material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**PARATHION AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE
POISON A**

**4920535
NA1967**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Parathion and compressed gas mixture is a liquid material charged with a gas. Parathion is a yellow liquid and is lethal by skin absorption and inhalation. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and these must be over packed in wooden or fiberboard boxes. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material

Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**PARATHION MIXTURE, DRY
POISON B**

**4921470
NA2783**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Parathion mixture, dry is the yellow liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. Parathion itself is combustible and slightly soluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation (vapor, dust, etc.) and by skin absorption.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID
POISON B**

**4921471
NA2783**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Parathion mixture, liquid is a solution of parathion in a suitable solvent. Parathion itself is a yellow colored liquid and is slightly soluble in water. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

PARATHION, LIQUID 4921469
POISON B NA2783
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Parathion, liquid is a yellow liquid. It is slightly soluble in water. It is combustible though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300

It weighs 10.5 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

PEANUT CHAFF, FEED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4917450
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Peanut chaff, feed is the ground skin from the nuts. As it contains some oil it is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

PEANUT HULLS, CRUSHED OR GROUND, OR 4917451
PEANUT HULL BRAN OR MEAL, FEED
(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Peanut hulls, crushed or ground contains some oil and is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

PELARGONYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE) 4919185
ORGANIC PEROXIDE UN2130

Pelargonyl peroxide, (technically pure) is a white solid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. It is easily ignited and burns with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. It can form explosive mixtures with finely divided combustible materials. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

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Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PENTABORANE FLAMMABLE LIQUID PYROFORIC

4906060
UN1380

Pentaborane is a clear, colorless liquid, and may be shipped only in cylinders. It is extremely reactive and may ignite spontaneously in contact with moist air and many other materials. The vapors are toxic. The material is heavier than water and is slowly decomposed by water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Do not use water
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PENTANE FLAMMABLE LIQUID

4908255
UN1265

Pentane is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum-like odor. It has a flash point of—57 deg. F. and a boiling point of 97 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

PERACETIC ACID SOLUTION (NOT OVER 40% PERACETIC ACID AND NOT OVER 6% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)

4919570

ORGANIC PEROXIDE

NA2131

Peracetic acid solution is a clear colorless liquid with an acid odor. It must be shipped in a solution of not more than 40% strength. Acetic acid is the usual solvent. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It may take some effort to ignite but once ignited it burns with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

PENTACHLOROPHENOL ORM-E

4961380
NA2020

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)

Pentachlorophenol is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a fungicide, as a wood preservative, and for other uses. It is slightly soluble in water. It is noncombustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Approach fire with caution
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**PERCHLORATE, N.O.S.
 OXIDIZER**
**4918770
 NA1481**

Perchlorates, n.o.s.: are crystalline compounds which have the following properties. The material is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**PERCHLORIC ACID (EXCEEDING 50% BUT NOT
 EXCEEDING 72%)**
4918523**OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE****UN1873**

Perchloric acid is a clear colorless odorless liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Under prolonged exposure of containers of the material to fire or heat may result in their violent rupture.

If material involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**PERCHLORIC ACID, NOT OVER 50% ACID
 OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE**
**4918522
 UN1802**

Perchloric acid is a clear colorless liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials and can form explosive mixtures with many organic materials. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire containers of the material may violently rupture.

If material involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PERCHLOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN
 POISON B**
**4921473
 UN1670**

Perchloromethyl mercaptan is a yellow oily liquid with an offensive odor. It is slowly decomposed in moist air. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
 Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PERCUSSION CAP
 CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**
4903160

Percussion caps are small copper caps containing a small charge of explosive that is readily set off by impact. These are normally used to initiate the powder charge of small-arms ammunition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**PERCUSSION FUZE
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE****4903250**

Percussion fuze is a mechanism for igniting or detonating the bursting charge of a projectile upon impact.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**PERFUMERY (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915422
NA1993**

Perfumery is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PERFUMERY (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910422
UN1993**

Perfumery is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PERMANENT HAIR WAVING SETS, OTHER THAN
ELECTRIC (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)****4918925****OXIDIZER****UN1479**

Permanent hair waving sets, other than electric are kits containing small quantities of various chemicals. All the chemicals are water soluble. Some of them will accelerate the burning of combustible materials.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PERMANGANATE, N.O.S.
OXIDIZER****4918735
NA1482**

Permanganates, n.o.s. are compounds which have the following properties. They are generally purplish colored. The material is soluble in water. The material itself is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material, if the combustible material is finely divided, the mixture may be explosive. Contact with liquid combustible materials may result in spontaneous ignition. Contact with sulfuric acid may cause fire or explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL,
N.O.S.)****4910360****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****NA1270**

Petroleum absorption oil is a clear colorless to yellow colored oil with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.) 4915360**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Petroleum absorption oil is a clear colorless to yellow colored oil with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM ALKYLATE DETERGENT 4936554**INTERMEDIATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) UN1760**

Petroleum alkylate detergent intermediate is a variable colored material. Corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It may or may not be water soluble. It may be combustible though requiring some effort to ignite. It is

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PETROLEUM DISTILLATE 4910258**FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1268**

Petroleum distillate is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES) 4910257**FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1268**

Petroleum distillate fuel oil, not for illuminating purposes is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is used in some cleaning preparations, as a solvent, and as a raw material in chemical manufacture. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine in volatility. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM DISTILLATE FUEL OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE)

4915257

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

UN1268

Petroleum distillate fuel oil, not for illuminating purposes is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM ETHER
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

4908265

UN1271

Petroleum ether is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum-like odor. It has a flash point of less than 0 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

4915242

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

NA1993

Petroleum lubricating oil is a variable colored liquid with a petroleum-like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 200 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM NAPHTHA
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

4910259

UN1255

Petroleum naphtha is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is used in some cleaning preparations, as a solvent, and as a raw material in chemical manufacture. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine in volatility. Its flash point can vary widely but it is less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM NAPHTHA
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

4915259

UN1255

Petroleum naphtha is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is used in some cleaning preparations, as a solvent, and as a raw material in chemical manufacture. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosine in volatility. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM. (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915525

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993
 Petroleum oil additive is a various colored liquid. It has a flash point of between 100 and 200 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may spread fire
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE, CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910525

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993
 Petroleum oil additive is a various colored liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may spread fire
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM OIL OR PRODUCTS, MIXED LOAD 4950120

Consult the shipping papers for the exact contents of the car, container, or trailer.

PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.) 4910244

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1270

Petroleum oil residuum is a dark colored liquid with the faint odor. Characteristic of petroleum. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is generally heavier than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.) 4915244

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Petroleum oil residuum is a dark colored liquid with the faint odor characteristic of petroleum. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally heavier than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PETROLEUM PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915243

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Petroleum partially refined is a clear colorless to dark brown colored liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TETRAMER
(COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)****4915530****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1993**

Petroleum propylene tetramer is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleumlike odor. It is used to make detergents, and as a lubricating oil additive. It has a flash point of 137 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TRIMER (FLAMMABLE
LIQUID, N.O.S.)****4910520****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1993**

Petroleum propylene trimer is a clear colorless odorless liquid. It is used to make other chemicals and as a lubricating oil additive. It has a flash point of 72 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM REFINERY SULFIDE WASTE
(CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)****4936539****CORROSIVE MATERIAL****UN1760**

Petroleum refinery sulfide waste is a dark colored liquid with an offensive odor. It may burn though requiring some effort to ignite. It may be both lighter and heavier than water and only partially soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PETROLEUM RESIDUAL FUEL OIL OR DIESEL OIL
(FUEL OIL)****4915111****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1993**

Petroleum residual fuel oil or diesel oil is a heavy black liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It weighs about the same as water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM, PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER
PROCESSING (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

4910243

NA1270

Petroleum, partially refined is a clear colorless to dark brown colored liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of below 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PETROLEUM DISTILLATE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

4915258

UN1268

Petroleum distillate is clear colorless to variable colored liquid. It is a petroleum product between gasoline and kerosene. Its flash point can vary widely but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL
INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)**

4921692

POISON B

UN2765

Phenoxy pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)**

4921683

POISON B

UN2765

Phenoxy pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)**

4910574

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN2766

Phenoxy pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) 4910575

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2766

Phenoxy pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID) 4921694

POISON B UN2765

Phenoxy pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) 4921693

POISON B UN2765

Phenoxy pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE 4934275
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, FLAMMABLE UN1804

Phenyl trichlorosilane is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is flammable and has a flash point of 91 deg. F. It is decomposed by moisture or water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHENYLDICHLOROARSINE, LIQUID

4921474

POISON B

NA1556

Phenyldichloroarsine is a clear colorless liquid. It is decomposed by water giving hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material and other materials. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

4921685

(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)**(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)****POISON B**

UN2767

Phenylurea pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

4921684

(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)**(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)****POISON B**

UN2767

Phenylurea pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

4910572

(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)**(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)****FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

UN2768

Phenylurea pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Continued on next page

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. 4910573
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2768

Phenylurea pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921687
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)

POISON B UN2767

Phenylurea pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921686
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

POISON B**UN2767**

Phenylurea pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHOSGENE 4920540
POISON A UN1076
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Phosgene is a colorless liquid having a pungent odor which becomes a gas at 47 deg. F. Its vapors are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system, and it is toxic by inhalation. It is shipped as a liquid or liquefied gas in cylinders or "ton container" tank cars. The cylinders and tank cars may not be equipped with a safety relief device. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders or tank cars to fire or heat may result in their violent rupturing and rocketing.

It weighs 11.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Dilute slowly with water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER SOLUTION (PHOSPHORIC ACID) 4930247**CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1805 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Phosphatic fertilizer solution is a colorless to dark brown colored liquid. It is noncombustible and is corrosive to steel and aluminum. It is heavier than water and dissolves in water.

It weighs 15.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

v0 Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, 123 or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

PHOSPHINE 4920160 POISON A, FLAMMABLE UN2199

Phosphine is a colorless gas with a disagreeable garlic-like odor. It is flammable and usually will ignite spontaneously in contact with air. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation of extremely low concentrations. It may only be shipped in cylinders which may have to be overpacked in wooden or metal containers. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

PHOSPHORIC ACID (LIQUID) OR PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION 4930248**CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1805 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Phosphoric acid is a clear colorless liquid. It is used in making fertilizers and detergents, in food processing, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and to tissue.

It weighs 15.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

PHOSPHORIC ACID TRIETHYLENIMINE (See TRIS-(1-AZIRIDIYL) PHOSPHINE OXIDE 4935520)

**PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE 4932324
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS NA1807**

Phosphoric anhydride is a white amorphous powder. It readily absorbs moisture from the air forming a syrup. It dissolves in water to form phosphoric acid, a corrosive material, with release of heat. This heat may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible materials. If mixed with organic material, heat may result which may be sufficient to ignite the organic material. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PHOSPHORUS BROMIDE (See PHOSPHORUS TRIBROMIDE 4932358)

PHOSPHORUS CHLORIDE (See PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE 4932359)

**PHOSPHORUS HEPTASULFIDE 4916315
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1339
WATER REACTIVE**

Phosphorus heptasulfide is a yellow crystalline solid. In the presence of moisture it may spontaneously heat and ignite. Phosphorus pentoxide and sulfur dioxide are the products of combustion. Phosphorus pentoxide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid, a corrosive material. Phosphoric heptasulfide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid and hydrogen sulfide, a toxic flammable gas with a rotten egg smell. Continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide will numb one's sense of smell to this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

When fire is out, cover all suspected material with dry sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS OXYBROMIDE 4932350
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1939**

Phosphorus oxybromide is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used to make other chemicals. It is decomposed by water to hydrobromic and phosphoric acids with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE 4932352
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1810
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Phosphorus oxychloride is colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric and phosphoric acids with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 14.0 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS
WATER REACTIVE****4916320
UN1340****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Phosphorus pentasulfide is a light grey to greenish yellow crystalline mass having the odor of rotten eggs. It is used to make oil additives, flotation agents, and insecticides. In the presence of moisture it may spontaneously heat and ignite. Phosphorus pentoxide and sulfur dioxide, a non flammable gas, are the products of combustion. Phosphorus pentoxide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid, a corrosive material and hydrogen sulfide, a toxic flammable gas with a rotten egg smell. Continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide will numb one's sense of smell to this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide
- When fire is out, cover all suspected material with dry sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

**PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE, SOLID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACID, POISONOUS****4932323
UN1806**

Phosphorus pentachloride is a greenish-yellow crystalline solid with an irritating odor. It is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric and phosphoric acids, corrosive materials and heat. This heat may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible material. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULFIDE
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS
WATER REACTIVE****4916330
UN1341**

Phosphorus sesquisulfide is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used to make matches and in the manufacture of other chemicals. It is easily ignited by friction and when ignited gives off sulfur dioxide and phosphorus pentoxide. Phosphorus pentoxide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid, a corrosive material. It is slowly decomposed by water to give phosphoric acid and hydrogen sulfide, a toxic flammable gas smelling of rotten eggs. Continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide will numb one's sense of smell to the material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide
- When fire is out, cover all suspected material with dry sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Continued on next page

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS TRIBROMIDE 4932358
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1808**

Phosphorus tribromide is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrobromic and phosphorus acids with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE 4932359
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1809
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Phosphorus trichloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric and phosphorus acids with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 13.1 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**PHOSPHORUS TRISULFIDE 4916335
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1343
WATER REACTIVE**

Phosphorus trisulfide is a greyish yellow solid. In the presence of moisture it may spontaneously heat and ignite. Phosphorus pentoxide and sulfur dioxide are the products of combustion. Phosphorus pentoxide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid, a corrosive material. Phosphorus trisulfide reacts with water to form phosphoric acid and hydrogen sulfide, a toxic flammable gas. Continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide will numb one's sense of smell to this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide
When fire is out, cover all suspected material with dry sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PHOSPHORUS, AMORPHOUS, RED 4916725
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1338
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Phosphorus, amorphous is a dark red powder. It is readily ignited by friction. If it is mixed with or contaminated by combustible material, it is readily ignitable. If contaminated with large quantities of combustible materials, the fire may be so intense that an explosion is possible.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PHOSPHORUS, CRUDE, RED AND YELLOW, MIXED 4916142
(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1338
PYROFORIC

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Phosphorus, crude red and yellow mixed is a yellow to red waxy amorphous solid. It may ignite spontaneously in moist air at 86 deg. F. Material may cause severe burns and may be toxic by ingestion of very small quantities. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
When fire is out, cover all suspected material with wet sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, DRY 4916140
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1381

PYROFORIC**ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Phosphorus, white or yellow, dry is a white to yellow colored waxy solid with a pungent sharp odor. It is shipped blanketed with an inert gas. It ignites spontaneously in moist air. The material causes severe burns to the skin and is toxic by ingestion of very small quantities. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water.

It weighs 14.5 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
When fire is out, cover all suspected material with wet sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover with water or wet sand

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors

PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, IN WATER 4916141
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1381

PYROFORIC**ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Phosphorus, white or yellow, in water is a white to yellow waxy solid. It is used to make phosphoric acid, pyrotechnics, and phosphorus containing compounds. It is immersed in water for transport. It ignites spontaneously in moist air. The material causes severe burns to skin and is toxic by ingestion of very small amounts. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water.

It weighs 14.5 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
When fire is out, cover all suspected material with wet sand or earth, until material can be permanently disposed of

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover with water or wet sand

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors

**PHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE (See PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
4932352)**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4921688
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)**

POISON B UN2773
Phthalimide derivative pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4910570
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)**

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2774

Phthalimide derivate pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4910571
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)**

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2774

Phthalimide derivative pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4921689
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)**

POISON B UN2773
Phthalimide derivative pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind

PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921690
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)

POISON B UN2773

Phthalimide derivative pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PICOLINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4909179
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Picoline is a clear colorless liquid having a strong unpleasant odor. It is used as a solvent and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 79 to 97 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during the combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PICRIC ACID, WET, WITH NOT LESS THAN 10% 4917120
WATER

FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1344

Picric acid, wet is a slurry of yellow crystals. The dried material is a high explosive. Once ignited it will burn very vigorously. If mixed with combustible materials and ignited the combustible materials will burn more rapidly than if by themselves due to the oxidizing properties of picric acid. Picric acid is soluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. 4921691
(COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)

POISON B UN2773

Phthalimide derivative pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PICOLINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4913174
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Picoline is a clear colorless liquid having a strong unpleasant odor. It is used as a solvent and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 134 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during the combustion of this material.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
 Flood with water
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Keep spilled material wet
 Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

PINANE HYDROPEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 45% PEROXIDE) 4919573

ORGANIC PEROXIDE UN2162

Pinane hydroperoxide solution is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
 Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Keep spilled material wet
 Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
 Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PINE OIL 4915170
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1272

Pine oil is a clear colorless to light amber colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may spread fire
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID) 4915262
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1999

Pine tar is a thick brownish black liquid with characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID) 4910262
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1999

Pine tar is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PINENE**4909266****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN2368**

Pinene is a clear colorless liquid with a turpentine odor. It has a flash point of 91 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PINWHEELS (FIREWORKS OR PYROTECHNICS, NEC)
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE****4903538**

Pinwheels are circular devices containing a small pyrotechnic charge. They spin on burning and produce a visual display.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**PIPE LINE RUST PREVENTIVE COATING (RUST
PREVENTIVE COATING)****4915182****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1142**

Pipe line rust preventive coating is a thick variable colored liquid having an odor of paint. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and heavier than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective

- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PIVALOYL CHLORIDE (See TRIMETHYL ACETYL
CHLORIDE 4931745)****PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915265
NA1993**

Plastic solvent, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for plastic solvents having a closed-cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910265
NA1993**

Plastic solvent, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for plastic solvents having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

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Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.) 4915406
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1987**

Plasticizer alcohol is a material having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.) 4910406
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1987**

Plasticizer alcohol, is a material having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH 4915410
(COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Plasticizers, paint, lacquer or varnish are materials containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH 4910410
(FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)****FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Plasticizers, paint, lacquer or varnish are materials containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PLOSPHORIC CHEMICALS (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, 4918915
N.O.S.)****OXIDIZER UN1479**

Phosphoric chemicals is a name for two chemicals which when mixed together forms a high explosive. One is generally an oxidizer and the other a non-regulated chemical. If packages of these materials are involved in a fire they will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. The usual shipping containers for these materials are fiberboard boxes with inside containers of not over one-gallon capacity.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

PLUTONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

4926435
NA9185

Plutonium nitrate solution is the solution of the colorless crystalline solid. Though the solution is noncombustible it will accelerate the burning of combustible material if the solution is concentrated or the water should evaporate. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear full protective clothing
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

4915482
NA1993

Pneumatic tire repair kits, auto is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of this material is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

4910482

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN1993

Pneumatic tire repair kits, auto is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard of this material is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POISONED GRAIN (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.) POISON B

4921591
NA2811

Poisoned grain is various types of grain that has been treated with an insecticide. It is toxic by ingestion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POISONOUS GAS, N.O.S. POISON A

4920911
NA1955

Poisonous gas, n.o.s. is a material which has the property of being lethal by skin absorption or inhalation in extremely low concentrations. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and these may have to be overpacked in wooden or metal containers. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

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If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.
POISON A**

4920910
NA9035

Poisonous liquid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those materials having the property of being lethal by inhalation or skin absorption in extremely low concentrations. It may only be shipped in cylinders which may have to be overpacked in wooden and metal containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.
POISON B**

4921475
UN2810

Poisonous liquid, n.o.s. are liquid or solutions of solids materials which have the property of being toxic by ingestion, inhalation, or skin absorption. The liquid or solution may or may not burn depending on the nature of the material and/or the solvent of the solution.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**POISONOUS SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
POISON B, CORROSIVE**

4921250
UN2928

Poisonous solid, corrosive, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those solids not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations that have the properties of being toxic by ingestion, inhalation, and skin absorption; and corrosive to tissue. Try to ascertain the exact name of the material from the shipping papers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.
POISON B**

4921476
UN2811

Poisonous solid, n.o.s. are single material, mixtures of two or more solids, or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It has the property of being toxic by ingestion, inhalation (vapor, dust, etc), or skin absorption.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915460

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1133

Polishing wheel cement or glue is the solution of various gums or resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars." the flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915426

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Polishing wheel cement thinner is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910428

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Polishing wheel cement thinner is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point below 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLYCHLOR AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDES (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.) 4921490

POISON B NA2811

Polychlor agricultural fungicides are generally waxy solids insoluble in water and non combustible. They are toxic by ingestion, inhalation (vapor, dust etc.) or by skin absorption.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL OR PCBS 4961666

ORM-E UN2315

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)

Polychlorinated biphenyls are colorless to light colored liquids. They are used as coolants in transformers and in electrical capacitors. They are insoluble in water. They are non-volatile and non-combustible. They are extremely persistent in the environment.

It weighs 12.5 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

POLISH OR WAX, BOAT, FURNITURE OR VEHICLE (WAX, LIQUID) 4915386

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Polish or wax, boat, furniture or vehicle is a clear colorless to light cream colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISH OR WAX, FLOOR (WAX, LIQUID) 4915385
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Polish or wax, floor is a clear colorless to light cream colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID 4910270

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1142

Polishes, metal, stove, furniture or wood, liquid are preparations that contain a flammable solvent. Its flash point is less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID 4915270

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1142

Polish, metal, stove, furniture or wood, liquid are preparations that contain a combustible solvent. Its flash point is between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLISHING CLOTHS, COTTON, TREATED WITH CHEMICALS, OIL OR WAX (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4917475

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Polishing cloths, cotton treated with chemicals oil or wax are liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. They must be shipped in airtight metal or metal lined wooden containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910460

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1133

Polishing wheel cement or glue is the solution of various gums or resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be below 100 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Continued on next page.

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

POLYETHYLBENZENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4913155**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Polyethylbenzene is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point of 160 deg. f. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLYETHYLLIGROIN (PETROLEUM ETHER) 4915227**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Polyethyligroin is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POLYETHYLLIGROIN (PETROLEUM ETHER) 4910227**FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1271**

Polyethyligroin is a clear colorless liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

POTASSIUM ALKALI SALTS, CRUDE, DRY (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.) 4918760**OXIDIZER UN1479**

Potassium alkali salts, crude, dry are various naturally occurring materials which have the property of accelerating the burning of combustible material. These materials may not be combustible themselves. The materials may be found only in containers of 55-gallon capacity or smaller.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM ARSENATE, SOLID 4923277**POISON B UN1677**

Potassium arsenate, solid is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion.

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add ferric chloride (fcl3)
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**POTASSIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLUTION (See
POTASSIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION
4932365)**

**POTASSIUM BROMATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918736
UN1484**

Potassium bromate is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It forms very flammable mixtures with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat by the material can result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918722
UN1485**

Potassium chlorate is a white crystalline solid. It is used to make matches, paper, explosives, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It forms a very flammable mixture with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Contact with strong sulfuric acid can cause fires or explosions. When mixed with ammonium salts, spontaneous decomposition and ignition may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat can result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**POTASSIUM CHROMATE
ORM-E**

**4963364
NA9142**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Potassium chromate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used in chemical analysis, in making pigments for paints and inks, as a fungicide, and to make other chromium compounds. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

**POTASSIUM ARSENITE, SOLID
POISON B**

**4923278
UN1678**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Potassium arsenite, solid is a white powder. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion, and by inhalation (dusts, etc.).

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add ferric chloride (fcl3)
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add sodium bisulfite
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

POTASSIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION**4923225****POISON B****UN1680****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Potassium cyanide solution is the water solution of the white crystalline solid. It is used for gold and silver extraction, in chemical analysis, to make other chemicals, and as an insecticide. Has the faint odor of bitter almonds. It is slowly decomposed by water and very rapidly by acids to yield hydrogen cyanide a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by skin absorption through open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of hydrogen cyanide from the decomposition of the material. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add caustic soda
- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID**4923226****POISON B****UN1680****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Potassium cyanide solid is a white crystalline or lump solid having the faint odor of bitter almonds. It absorbs water from the air forming a syrup. It is slowly decomposed by water and very rapidly by acids to give off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by skin absorption through open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of hydrogen cyanide from the decomposition of the material. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add caustic soda
- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

POTASSIUM DICHORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)**4918430****OXIDIZER****NA2465**

Potassium dichloro-s-triazinetriene is a white crystalline solid with an odor of chlorine. It is used as a dry bleach in household cleaning compounds and swimming pool disinfectants. The material itself is noncombustible but if contaminated with a combustible material ignition can result. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. Contact with ammonium compounds or hydrated salts can cause a very vigorous chemical reaction. May vigorously react with small quantities of water releasing chlorine gas. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat of the material may result in the vigorous decomposition of the material and the rupturing of its containers. Material containing less than 39 percent available chlorine will undergo reactions as described above though it may take longer to initiate and the resulting reaction may not be as vigorous.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM DICHROMATE

4941160

ORM-A

NA1479

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Potassium dichromate is a yellowish red crystalline solid. It is used in the production of other chemicals, in pyrotechnics, and explosives, in dyeing and printing, in tanning leather, and in many other uses. It is non-combustible. It is soluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid
Add sodium bisulfite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

POTASSIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION

4932363

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

UN1812

Potassium fluoride solution is the white powder dissolved in water. It has a pungent odor. The liquid or mist is irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

POTASSIUM HYDRATE (See POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR 4935225 OR POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID OR SOLUTION 4935230)

POTASSIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION

4932365

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

NA1811

Potassium hydrogen fluoride solution is the colorless crystalline solid dissolved in water. It is used to produce fluonine, and as a metallurgical flux. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR

4935225

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

UN1813

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Potassium hydroxide, dry is a white solid. It is soluble in water with the evolution of heat. It absorbs moisture from the air and dissolves. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION 4935230
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1814
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Potassium hydroxide, liquid is the water solution of the white solid. It is used to make soaps, other potassium compounds, in liquid fertilizers, and for many other uses. The concentrated solution will dissolve in additional water with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 12.8 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

POTASSIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION 4935345
CORROSIVE MATERIAL NA1791

Potassium hypochlorite solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water having a faint odor of chlorine. It is used as an industrial bleach. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

POTASSIUM NITRATE 4918737
OXIDIZER UN1486

Potassium nitrate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in solid propellants, explosives, fertilizers, and for many other uses. The material is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities of the material are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and safety glasses

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM NITRATE (SALTPETER), CRUDE 4918741
(OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.) UN1479

Potassium nitrate (saltpeter), crude is a white or dirty grey crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and safety glasses

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM NITRATE MIXED (FUSED) WITH SODIUM 4918738
NITRITE UN1487
OXIDIZER UN1487
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Potassium nitrate mixed (fused) with sodium nitrite is a white crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If large quantities of the material are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. If the material is contaminated by ammonium compounds, spontaneous decomposition can occur and the resulting heat may ignite surrounding combustible material. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and safety glasses
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations - land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations - water spill

- Add soda ash
- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and safety glasses
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918740
UN1490**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Potassium permanganate is a purplish colored crystalline solid. It is used to make other chemicals, as a disinfectant, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. The material itself is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material, if the combustible material is finely divided the mixture may be explosive. Contact with liquid combustible materials may result in spontaneous ignition. Contact with sulfuric acid may cause fire or explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Add sodium bisulfite (nahso3)

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add caustic soda
- Add sodium bisulfite
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**POTASSIUM PEROXIDE
OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE**

**4918530
UN1491**

Potassium peroxide is a yellow granular solid. It is used as a bleach bleaching and oxidizing agent. It is decomposed by water to give potassium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen peroxide, another corrosive material which normally will decompose to water and oxygen. mixtures of potassium peroxide and combustible material can be readily ignited by friction, heat or contact with moisture. Prolonged exposure of the material and/or its containers to fire or heat may result in the vigorous decomposition of the material and rupturing of the container.

**POTASSIUM NITRITE
OXIDIZER**

**4918739
UN1488**

Potassium nitrite is a yellowish white crystalline solid. It is used to make other chemicals and in chemical analysis. It is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If large quantities are involved in fire or if the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. If the material is contaminated by ammonium compounds, spontaneous decomposition can occur and resulting heat may ignite surrounding combustible material. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and safety glasses
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
OXIDIZER, THERMALLY UNSTABLE**

**4918340
UN1489**

Potassium perchlorate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in explosives and pyrotechnics, in photography and for many other uses. It is slightly soluble in water. The material itself is difficult to burn, but if contaminated by combustible materials it will accelerate their burning. With certain combustible materials it will form explosive mixtures. Prolonged exposure of potassium perchlorate or its containers to fire or heat may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, graphite, or dry earth
- Use water only if flooding quantities are available
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

POTASSIUM PERSULFATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.) 4918763 UN1479

Potassium persulfate is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water and is slowly decomposed by water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM SALTS, NEC (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.) 4918761 UN1479

Potassium salts, nec are various colored crystalline solids. They are soluble in water. They may be non-combustible but they will accelerate the burning of combustible material. The material may be found only in containers of 55-gallon capacity or smaller.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

POTASSIUM SULFIDE 4916730 UN1382

FLAMMABLE SOLID

Potassium sulfide is a yellow-red to red crystalline mass or fused solid with an odor of rotten eggs. If exposed to moist air it is liable to spontaneous heating and may cause ignition of nearby combustible material. It absorbs moisture from the air and dissolves in it.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

POTASSIUM, METAL 4916445 UN2257

FLAMMABLE SOLID

WATER REACTIVE

Potassium, metal is a soft silvery metal though normally greyish white due to oxidation. It reacts vigorously with water to form potassium hydroxide, a corrosive material, and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat from this reaction is sufficient to ignite the hydrogen. Potassium may ignite spontaneously in contact with air. Once ignited, potassium burns quite violently.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Do not use carbon dioxide
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

POTASSIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY 4916446 UN1420

FLAMMABLE SOLID

WATER REACTIVE

Potassium metal liquid alloy is potassium mixed with some other metal, usually sodium. It is used as a heat exchange fluid. It is a liquid under normal conditions. It reacts vigorously with water to form potassium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen. Potassium alloy may ignite spontaneously in contact with air. Once ignited, potassium burns quite violently.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Do not use carbon dioxide
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

**PRIMARY N-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.) 4909108
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1987**

Primary n-amy alcohol is a colorless liquid. It has a flash point of 91 deg. F. It is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PROPANE 4905781
FLAMMABLE GAS UN1075**

Propane is a colorless gas with a faint petroleum like odor. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. For transportation it may be stenciled. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. This leak can be either a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tank cars may violently rupture and rocket.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear protective gloves and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**1-PROPANOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.) 4909267
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1987**

1-propanol is a clear colorless liquid with an alcohol-like odor. It has a flash point of 77 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PROPARGITE 4961165
ORM-E NA2765
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Propargite is a dark colored liquid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

PROPARGYL ALCOHOL

4907440

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISONOUS

NA1986

Propargyl alcohol is a clear colorless liquid with a geranium-like odor. It is used to make other chemicals, as a corrosion inhibitor, and as a soil fumigant. It has a flash point of 97 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE

4901602

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive is a solid chemical or chemical mixture which is designed to function by rapid combustion generally producing little or no smoke. The material is easily ignited and once ignited it burns very vigorously. Upon prolonged exposure to fire containers of the material will explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives

Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep spilled material wet

Wet spilled material before picking it up

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE (GUN POWDER)

4901610

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosives (gun powder) are black or grey granular solids. the material is easily ignited and once ignited it burns with great vigor. Upon prolonged exposure to fire containers of the material will explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives

Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep spilled material wet

Wet spilled material before picking it up

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE IN WATER (SMOKELESS POWDER)

4902430

CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive in water is single chemical or chemical mixture shipped under water to decrease ease of ignition. Most propellant explosives are not soluble in water. The dried material is easily ignited and once ignited burns extremely vigorously. Containers of the material can explode under fire conditions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives

Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep spilled material wet

Wet spilled material before picking it up

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

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Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE IN WATER, UNSTABLE, 4902440 CONDEMNED OR DETERIORATED CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive in water unstable, condemned or deteriorated is a single chemical or chemical mixture which has undergone some decomposition due to exposure or age. The material is more susceptible to ignition even to spontaneous ignition than the original material. For this reason it is shipped in water. The dry material is easily ignited and burns extremely vigorously. Containers of the material under fire conditions can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE SOLID 4902420 CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive, solid is a single chemical or chemical mixture. The material is easily ignited and burns extremely vigorously once ignited. Containers of the material can explode under fire conditions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE, LIQUID 4902310 CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive, liquid is a single chemical normally in the liquid state or a mixture of chemicals some of which are liquids. The liquid is usually thick and not very free flowing. The material is easily ignited by a flame and once ignited burns very vigorously.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE, SOLID (GUN POWDER) 4902410 CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Propellant explosive, solid (gun powder) is a solid chemical or chemical mixture. The material is easily ignited and burns very rapidly once ignited. Containers of the material can explode under fire conditions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**PROPIONALDEHYDE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4908270
UN1275**

Propionaldehyde is a clear colorless liquid with an overpowering fruity odor. It has a flash point of 15 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPIONIC ACID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, COMBUSTIBLE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

**4931448
UN1848**

Propionic acid is a colorless liquid with a pungent rancid odor. It is combustible and has a flash point of 130 deg. F. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 8.3 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**PROPIONIC ACID SOLUTION
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

**4931447
UN1848**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Propionic acid solution is the solution of propionic acid in water having a pungent rancid odor. The solution may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It weighs 8.3 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE 4931449
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, COMBUSTIBLE UN2496
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Propionic anhydride is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is combustible and has a flash point of 165 deg. F. It is decomposed by water to propionic acid which is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 8.4 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

PROPYL ACETATE 4909268
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1276

Propyl acetate is a clear colorless liquid with a pleasant odor. It has a flash point of 58 deg. F. It is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PROPIONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 28% IN SOLUTION) 4919187
ORGANIC PEROXIDE UN2132

Propionyl peroxide, (not more than 28% in solution) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat, containers of the materials may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

PROPYL AMINE (MONO-N-PROPYLAMINE) 4908269
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1277

Propyl amine is a clear colorless liquid with an ammonia-like odor. It is used in chemical analysis and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of -35 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPYL CHLORIDE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4908268
UN1278**

Propyl chloride is a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of less than 0 deg. F. It is lighter than water and very slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPYL FORMATE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4909271
UN1281**

Propyl formate is a clear colorless liquid with a pleasant odor. It has a flash point of 27 deg. F. It is very slightly soluble in water and is lighter than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PROPYL MERCAPTAN
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4909272
UN2704**

Propyl mercaptan is a clear colorless liquid with an offensive odor. It has a flash point of -5 deg. F. It is lighter than water and very slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**PROPYL TRICHLOROSILANE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, COMBUSTIBLE**

**4934280
UN1816**

Propyl trichlorosilane is a colorless liquid with a pungent odor. It is combustible and has a flash point of 100 deg. F. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PROPYLENE
FLAMMABLE GAS**

**4905782
UN1075**

Propylene is a colorless gas with a faint petroleum like odor. It is used to make other chemicals. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its own vapor pressure. For transportation it may be stenciled. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air, and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. This leak can be either a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tankcars may violently rupture and rocket.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPYLENE DIAMINE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, BASIC**

**4907860
UN2258**

Propylene diamine is a colorless liquid with an ammonia-like odor. It has a flash point of 92 deg. F. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4909269
UN1279**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Propylene dichloride is a clear colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. It has a flash point of 60 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 9.6 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors
Thermal decomposition to phosgene can occur

**PROPYLENE IMINE, INHIBITED
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISONOUS
THERMALLY UNSTABLE****4907040
UN1921**

Propylene imine, inhibited is a clear colorless liquid with an ammonia like odor. It has a flash point of 25. deg. F. If it contacts an acid, it is subject to violent polymerization. It is toxic by ingestion and through skin absorption. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PROPYLENE OXIDE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE
THERMALLY UNSTABLE****4906620
UN1280****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Propylene oxide is a clear, colorless, volatile liquid with an ethereal odor. It is used as a fumigant, in making detergents and lubricants, and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of -35 deg.f. And boils at 95 deg. F. It is flammable over a wide range of vapor-air concentrations. If contaminated it may polymerize with evolution of heat and possible rupture of container. Vapors are irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory system; prolonged contact with skin may result in delayed burns. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. The vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 6.9 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material
Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**PULP MILL LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915350
NA1993**

Pulp mill liquid is clear colorless to milky tan colored liquid with an offensive odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is about the same weight as water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PULP MILL LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910320
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Pulp mill liquid is clear colorless to milky tan colored liquid with an offensive odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is about the same weight as water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, 4963877
OTHER THAN LIQUID)**

**ORM-E NA9184
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Pyrethrins are colorless to white liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, 4963872
LIQUID)**

**ORM-E NA9184
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Pyrethrins are colorless to white liquids. It is used as a pesticide. It is a water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**PYRETHRINS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN 4963868
AGRICULTURAL, NEC)**

**ORM-E NA9184
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Pyrethrins are colorless to white liquids. It is used as a pesticide. It is a water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT, NOT LESS THAN 25% PYRETHRUM) 4963886

ORM-E NA9184 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Pyrethrins are colorless to white liquids. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM) 4963881

ORM-E NA9184 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Pyrethrins are colorless to white liquids. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

PYRIDINE FLAMMABLE LIQUID

4909277 UN1282

Pyridine is a clear colorless to light yellow liquid with a penetrating nauseating odor. It has a flash point of 68 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

PYROFORIC LIQUID, N.O.S. FLAMMABLE LIQUID PYROFORIC

4906070 UN2845

Pyroforic liquids, n.o.s., are materials whose principal property is that of igniting spontaneously in contact with moist air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**PYROLIDINE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4909280
UN1922**

Pyrolidine is a colorless to pale yellow liquid with an ammonia like odor. It has a flash point of 37 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID,
N.O.S.) 4915428
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Pyroligneous acid is a yellow to red liquid containing methyl alcohol, acetic acid, acetone and other materials. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. it is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910428
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Pyroligneous acid is a yellow to red liquid containing methyl alcohol, acetic acid, acetone and other materials. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**PYROSULFURYL CHLORIDE 4930250
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1817**

Pyrosulfuryl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It reacts with water to form hydrochloric and sulfuric acids with release of heat. It is irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Do not use water on material itself
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**PYROXYLIN PLASTIC SCRAP 4917352
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA2006**

Pyroxylin plastic scrap is the waste material from the manufacture of articles from pyroxylin plastic, a form of cellulose nitrate. It is easily ignited and once ignited it burns with great rapidity. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PYROXYLIN PLASTICS, RODS, SHEETS, ROLLS, TUBES 4917440

FLAMMABLE SOLID NA2006

Pyroxylin plastic is a form of cellulose nitrate. It is easily ignited and once ignited it burns with great rapidity. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PYROXYLIN SOLUTION 4910275
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA2059

Pyroxylin solution is pyroxylin plastic dissolved in a suitable solvent. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The solvent may evaporate if spilled leaving a pyroxylin plastic film. This film is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The hazard of the solution is flammability. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S. 4910276
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA2059

Pyroxylin solvent, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for pyroxylin solvents having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S. 4915276
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA2059

Proper shipping name for pyroxylin solvents having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F., and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

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If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**QUINALDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

4913188
NA1993

Quinaldine is a colorless oily liquid darkening to red-brown on exposure to air. It is used to make dyes, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. It has a flash point of 175 deg. F. It is heavier than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**QUINOLINE
ORM-E**

4963357
UN2656

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Quinoline is a clear colorless liquid that may darken on exposure to light or air. It is used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes, paints and other chemicals. It absorbs moisture from the air and is slightly soluble in cold water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during the combustion of this material.

It weighs 9.7 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE
DEVICE, N.O.S.)**

4926420

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

UN2911

Radioactive articles, nec are various devices which contain small amounts of a radioactive material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE
DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

4928420

UN2911

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE
DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III)
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

4927420

UN2911

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I
(RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC)**

4929420

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

UN2911

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, N.O.S.) 4926441

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181
Radioactive isotopes, nec are various chemical compounds having following property.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure to humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL SHIPPING CONTAINERS, STEEL AND URANIUM METAL EMPTY (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.) 4926467

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Radioactive material shipping containers, steel and uranium metal, empty are packagings for transporting those radioactive materials which require protective shielding. They consist of a steel framework and cover and are lined with depleted uranium.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LIMITED QUANTITY, N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC) 4926460

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS UN2910

Radioactive material, limited quantity, n.o.s. is a very small quantity of radioactive material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA., N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC) 4926430

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL UN2912

Radioactive material, low specific activity, n.o.s. are items which possess very low levels of radioactivity. There may be such things as ores or ore concentrates, or items not normally radioactive but which have been contaminated by radioactive materials.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Do not approach area of incident until measurements with suitable instruments have shown that it is safe to do so

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

**4926440
NA9181**

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS I
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

**4929440
NA9181**

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations. Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS II
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

**4928440
NA9181**

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS III
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

**4927440
NA9181**

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

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If material on fire or Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S. 4926450
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9182**

Radioactive material, special form, n.o.s. is either the radioactive material existing as a solid piece of metal or encapsulated in a metal casing. In either case the minimum dimensions are approximately 0.25" in diameter by 2".

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., 4929450
FISSILE CLASS I**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9182

Radioactive material, special form, n.o.s. is either the radioactive material existing as a solid piece of metal or encapsulated in a metal casing. In either case the minimum dimensions are approximately 0.25" in diameter by 2".

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not Involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., 4928450
FISSILE CLASS II**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9182

Radioactive material, special form, n.o.s. is either the radioactive material existing as a solid piece of metal or encapsulated in a metal casing. In either case the minimum dimensions are approximately 0.25" in diameter by 2".

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III 4927450

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9182

Radioactive material, special form, n.o.s. is either the radioactive material existing as a solid piece of metal or encapsulated in a metal casing. In either case the minimum dimensions are approximately 0.25" in diameter by 2".

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)

4926470

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9181

Radioactive waste material, requiring protective shielding is various material ranging from protective clothing and rags to parts of nuclear power plants. The outside package for these materials is generally a heavy metal container.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III)

4927470

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9181

Radioactive waste material, requiring protective shielding is various material ranging from protective clothing and rags to parts of nuclear power plants. The outside package for these materials is generally a heavy metal container.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

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If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II) 4928470

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Radioactive waste material, requiring protective shielding is various material ranging from protective clothing and rags to parts of nuclear power plants. The outside package for these materials is generally a heavy metal container.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I) 4929470

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Radioactive waste material, requiring protective shielding is various material ranging from protective clothing and rags to parts of nuclear power plants. The outside package for these materials is generally a heavy metal container.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

RAGS, OILY 4917354
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1856

Rags, oily are liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. They are liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. They must be shipped in airtight metal or metal-lined wooden containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

RAGS, WET 4917355
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1325

Rags, wet are liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. They must be shipped in airtight metal or metal-lined wooden containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

RECLAIMED RUBBER 4917363
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1345

Reclaimed rubber as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (COMBUSTIBLE 4915514
LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Refinery cracking stock is a clear colorless to dark colored liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, 4910514
N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Refinery cracking stock is a clear colorless to dark colored liquid with a petroleum like odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID OR GAS 4904570
(COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)

NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN1956

Refrigerants, nec are materials which are shipped in containers under pressure. They may be mixtures consisting of a nonflammable gas(es) and flammable gas(es) with the mixture having nonflammable properties. The mixture may separate with the flammable gas settling in low areas or the nonflammable gas settling in low areas. It may asphyxiate by the displacement of air. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE 4905775
(COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE GAS UN1954

Refrigerants, nec are colorless gases shipped as liquefied gases under its vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can travel back to the source of leak very easily. This leak can be either a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tank cars may violently rupture and rocket.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Wear protective gloves and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE). 4910566

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993

Cooling rooms, cooling boxes or refrigerators other than household type use a flammable liquid as a coolant. The hazard is that of flammability if the reservoir of liquid should be ruptured or punctured.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS, OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE) 4905866

FLAMMABLE GAS NA1954

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing a flammable gas under pressure. This is used as a part of the refrigeration system.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Approach fire with caution

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES, OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE) 4904866

NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN2857

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing a nonflammable gas under pressure. This is used as part of the refrigeration system.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS) 4905865

FLAMMABLE GAS NA1954

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing a flammable gas under pressure. This is used as a part of the refrigeration system.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Approach fire with caution

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS). 4910565

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993

Refrigerating machine uses a flammable liquid as a coolant. The hazard is that of flammability if the reservoir of liquid should be ruptured or punctured.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS) 4904865

NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN2857

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing a nonflammable gas under pressure. This is used as part of the refrigeration system.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC) 4905867
FLAMMABLE GAS NA1954

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing a flammable gas under pressure. This is used as a part of the refrigeration system.

If material on fire or involved in fire:

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Approach fire with caution

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC) 4910567
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993

Refrigerators nec use a flammable liquid as a coolant. The hazard is that of flammability if the reservoir of liquid should be ruptured or punctured.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC) 4904867
NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN2857

Refrigerating machine is an apparatus which has as a part a reservoir containing nonflammable gas under pressure. This is used as a part of the refrigeration system.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind

RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID) 4910280
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1866

Resin solution is the solution of various gums and resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and may range from clear colorless to black "tar". The flash point of the solution will depend on the solvent used but it will be less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID) 4915280
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN2868

Resin solution is the solution of various gums and resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and may range from clear colorless to black "tar". The flash point of the solution will depend on the solvent used but it will be between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RESORCINOL 4966774
ORM-E UN2876
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Resorcinol is a white crystalline solid changing to pink on exposure to light. It is used to make plastics, pharmaceuticals, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4910285
NA1999**

Road asphalt or tar, liquid is a thick black liquid with the characteristic "tar" odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is generally heavier than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM
ROAD OIL)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4910260
NA1999**

Road asphalt or tar, liquid is dark brown black liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM
ROAD OIL)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915260
NA1999**

Road asphalt or tar, liquid is dark brown black liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROAD OIL (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915247
NA1268**

Road oil is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic tar like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and is usually heavier than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH EMPTY PROJECTILE
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE**

4902150

Rocket ammunition with empty projectile is fixed ammunition which is an assembled unit consisting of an igniter, a rocket motor and an empty projectile. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat the material can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH EXPLOSIVE
PROJECTILE**

4901140

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Rocket ammunition with explosive projectile is fixed ammunition which consists of an igniter, rocket motor, and projectile (warhead) containing a high explosive. It may either be shipped as an assembled unit or as the individual components in the same outside container. The projectile may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed projectile may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH GAS PROJECTILE
CLASS A EXPLOSIVE**

4901145

Rocket ammunition with gas projectile is fixed ammunition which consists of an igniter, rocket motor, and projectile (warhead) containing a gas and a burster. It may either be shipped as an assembled unit or as the individual components in the same outside container. The projectile may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed projectile may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH ILLUMINATING
PROJECTILE**

4901150

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Rocket ammunition with illuminating projectile is fixed ammunition which consists of an igniter, rocket motor, and projectile (warhead) containing a pyrotechnic composition and a burster. It may be shipped as an assembled unit or as the individual components in the same outside container. The projectile may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed projectile may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

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If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH INCENDIARY
PROJECTILE**

4901155

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Rocket ammunition with incendiary projectile is fixed ammunition which consists of an igniter, rocket motor and projectile (warhead) containing a pyrotechnic composition and a burster. It may either be shipped as an assembled unit or as the individual components in the same outside container. The projectile may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed projectile may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH INERT LOADED
PROJECTILE**

4902160

CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Rocket ammunition with inert loaded projectile is fixed ammunition which is an assembled unit consisting of an igniter, a rocket motor and an inert loaded projectile. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat the material can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH SMOKE PROJECTILE

4901160

CLASS A EXPLOSIVE

Rocket ammunition with smoke projectile is fixed ammunition which consists of an igniter, rocket motor and projectile (warhead) containing a smoke producing compound and a burster. It may either be shipped as an assembled unit or as the individual components in the same outside container. The projectile may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed projectile may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

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If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH SOLID PROJECTILE 4902170
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE**

Rocket ammunition with solid projectile is fixed ammunition which is an assembled unit consisting of an igniter, a rocket motor and a solid projectile. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat the material can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ROCKET ENGINE, LIQUID 4902520
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE**

Rocket engine, liquid is a self contained propulsion unit containing either a liquid propellant or a fuel and oxidizer. Under fire conditions the tanks of propellant or fuel and oxidizer may violently rupture and vigorously add to the fire.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ROCKET HEAD 4901257
CLASS A EXPLOSIVE**

Rocket head is a casing loaded with explosives or bursting charges with or without other materials. It may be shipped either fuzed or unfuzed. The fuzed head may be sensitive to shock or mechanical impact. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire it can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET MOTOR 4901350
CLASS 36EXPLOSIVE**

Rocket motors are devices containing a propelling charge and consist of one or more continuous type combustion units closed at one end (closure may be an igniter with a thrust plate) and a nozzle at the other end. The propelling charge once ignited will burn very rapidly and may even explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**ROCKET MOTOR 4902530
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE**

Rocket motors are devices containing a propelling charge and consist of one or more container type combustion units closed at one end and a nozzle at the other end. Under fire conditions propellant can ignite and burn extremely vigorously. The rocket motor will not normally be propelled when the propellant catches fire.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ROOF COATING, CONSISTING OF ASPHALT, PITCH, 4915548
ROSIN OR TAR BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID,
N.O.S.)**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1993

Roof coating is a thick brownish black liquid with a tar-like odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and is heavier than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ROOFING OR FELT STOCK, WOOL, CONSISTING OF WOOL WASTE, SWEEPINGS, OR REFUSE (WATER WOOL, WET) 4917373

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1387

Roofing or felt stock, wool, consisting of wool waste, sweepings, or refuse is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition if water wet. It must be shipped in air tight metal or metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.) 4915446

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Rosin gloss or ester gum are the solutions of various gums, resins etc. in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and may range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.) 4910446

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Rosin gloss or ester gum are the solutions of various gums, resins etc. in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and may range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be below 100 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ROSIN LIQUOR (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910442

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Rosin liquor is the solution of various gums and resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it is below 100 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ROSIN LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF ROSIN AND NOT MORE THAN 40% ALCOHOL OR MINERAL SPIRIT (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.) 4915342

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Rosin liquor is the solution of various gums and resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it is between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

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Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROSIN RESIDUE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915366
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Rosin residue is a thick dark liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROSIN RESIDUE (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.) 4910366
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Rosin residue is a thick dark liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is generally heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROSIN SOLUTION (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915344
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Rosin solution is the solution of various gums or resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROSIN SOLUTION (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910444
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Rosin solution is the solution of various gums or resins in various solvents. The liquids are generally quite thick and range from clear colorless to black "tars". The flash point depends on the solvent used but it will be less than 100 deg. F. The hazard of these materials is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ROUGH AMMONIATE TANKAGE, 7% OR MORE 4917367
MOISTURE CONTENT****FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1325**

Rough ammoniate tankage is the product of rendering and then drying of materials such as hair, horns, hoofs, batter scrap, wool waste or felt waste. The tankage may be liable to decay, spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER 4915555
THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Rubber accelerators or softeners are various colored liquids. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910555

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Rubber accelerators or softeners are various colored liquids. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER DIPPINGS, SCRAP, TRIMMINGS OR WASTE, LATEX FOAM, VALUE FOR GRINDING, FLAKING OR SHREDDING (RUBBER SCRAP) 4917360

FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1345

Rubber clippings, scrap, trimmings or waste latex foam as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBER FILLER (VEGETABLE OIL FIBER) (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4917452

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Rubber filler (vegetable oil fiber) contains some residual oil and is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

RUBBER MATTING TRIMMINGS (WASTE), OTHER THAN FOAM (RUBBER SCRAP) 4917357

FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1345

Rubber matting trimmings (waste), other than foam as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915552

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Rubber preservatives are various colored liquids. They have a flash point between 100 and 200 deg. F. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910552

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Rubber preservatives are various colored liquids. Their flash point is below 100 deg.f. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS 4917361
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1345
 Rubber scrap or rubber buffings as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Flood with water
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (HARD RUBBER SHAVINGS OR TURNINGS) 4917359
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1345
 Rubber scrap or rubber buffings as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Flood with water
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (RUBBER SCRAP HARD PULVERIZED) 4917358
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1345
 Rubber scrap or rubber buffings as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Flood with water
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBER TIRE LACQUER, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LACQUER OR SHELLAC) 4915254
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993
 Rubber tire lacquer, paint, or shellac is a variable colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER TIRE LACQUERS, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LACQUER OR SHELLAC) 4910254
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263
 Rubber tire lacquer, paint, or shellac is a variable colored liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBBER, SHODDY OR REGENERATED RUBBER 4917362
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1345
 Rubber, shoddy or regenerated rubber as a finely divided material may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Flood with water
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.) 4910412
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1987
 Rubbing alcohol compounds are clear colorless to variable colored liquids with a medicinal odor. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.
If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid
Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL,
N.O.S.)** 4915412

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1987

Rubbing alcohol compounds are clear colorless to variable colored liquids with a medicinal odor. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

RUBIDIUM METAL 4916450
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1423
WATER REACTIVE

Rubidium, metal is a soft silvery metal though normally greyish white in color due to oxide formation. It is used in electronics. It may ignite spontaneously in air. Once ignited it can burn quite violently. It reacts violently with water to form rubidium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen a flammable gas. The heat of this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Do not use carbon dioxide
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUBIDIUM METAL, IN CARTRIDGES 4916449
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1423
WATER REACTIVE

Rubidium metal, in cartridges is a very limited quantity of the soft silvery metal sealed in a copper tube and overpacked in a wooden box. It is used in electronics. It reacts violently with water to form rubidium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat of this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Do not use carbon dioxide
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material
- Personnel protection**
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

RUM, DENATURED 4910290
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1986

Rum, denatured is a clear colorless to amber colored liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SAFETY SQUIB 4903475
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Safety squib is a small paper tube containing a quantity of black powder. One end of each tube is usually twisted and tipped with sulfur.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

SELENIC ACID, LIQUID 4930035
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS UN1905

Selenic acid, liquid is the solution of the white crystalline solid in water. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It is toxic by skin absorption and by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SELENIUM OXIDE 4923340
POISON B NA2811
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Selenium oxide is a white to cream color lustrous crystal or crystalline powder. It is soluble in water forming selenic acid, a corrosive material. It is toxic by ingestion and inhalation (dust).

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- If dissolved, apply sodium sulfide solution to precipitate heavy metals
- Allow to aerate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SELENIUM OXYCHLORIDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.) 4923345
POISON B NA2810

Selenium oxychloride is a colorless to yellow fuming liquid. It is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid a corrosive material. Contact with the skin can cause severe burns. It is toxic by skin absorption and by inhalation.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SELF-LIGHTING CIGARETTE 4917468
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1867

Self-lighting cigarette is a cigarette treated so as to light on exposure to air or to reignite after being extinguished. It is a novelty item.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

SHELL FIREWORKS 4903539
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Shell fireworks are manufactured articles designed to produce an audible or visual effect. They are smaller than those classed as class b explosives.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SHELL FIREWORKS 4902815
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

Shell fireworks are manufactured articles designed to produce visual and audible effects. They are larger than those classed as class c explosives.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SHELLAC, LIQUID
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915295
UN1263**

Shellac, liquid is a clear colorless to orange colored liquid. It is the solution of shellac gum in a suitable solvent usually alcohol. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SHELLAC, LIQUID
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4910295
UN1263**

Shellac, liquid is a clear colorless to orange colored liquid. It is the solution of shellac gum in a suitable solvent usually alcohol. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SHIPPER ASSOCIATION TRAFFIC

4950140

Consult the shipping papers for the exact contents of the car, container, or trailer.

**SIGNAL FLARE
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

4903620

Signal flare is a device containing a pyrotechnic composition designed to be fired into the air. It may also contain a smoke charge.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**SILICOFLUORIC ACID (See HYDROFLUOROSILICIC
ACID 4930026)**

**SILICON CHLORIDE (OR) SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

**4932370
UN1818**

Silicon chloride is a colorless, fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is used in smoke screens, to make various silicon containing chemicals, and in chemical analysis. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture and, to tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, CORROSIVE**

**4904280
UN1859**

Silicon tetrafluoride is a colorless gas with a pungent odor like hydrochloric acid. It fumes in air and is decomposed by water to form hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive material. The vapors are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system. The vapor is heavier than air. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Do not use water on material itself
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime
- Do not use water on material itself

Continued on next page

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

SILICON-CALCIUM ALLOY, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4916768
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Silicon-calcium alloy is a grey lustrous crystalline solid. It may react with water to give off hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat of this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

SILVER CYANIDE 4923473
POISON B UN1684

Silver cyanide is a white to greyish powder darkening on exposure to light. It is insoluble in water. It is very rapidly decomposed by acids giving off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by skin absorption through open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of dusts or hydrogen cyanide from decomposition of the material. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SILVER NITRATE**4918742****OXIDIZER****UN1493****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Silver nitrate is a colorless or white crystalline solid becoming black on exposure to light or organic material. The material is soluble in water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- If dissolved, apply sodium sulfide solution to precipitate heavy metals
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SLUDGE ACID 4930253
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1906

Sludge acid is a dark colored liquid. Most of the material is water soluble with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SLUDGE, ACID, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (SLUDGE ACID) 4930252

CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1906

Sludge acid is a dark colored liquid. Most of the material is water soluble with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SLUDGE, ALKALAI, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4935204

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1760

Sludge, alkali, is a dark colored liquid. Most of the material is water soluble. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION 4903170
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Small arms ammunition is fixed ammunition consisting of a metallic plastic, composition or paper cartridge case, a primer and a propelling charge with or without bullet, projectile, shot, tracer components, or incendiary composition or mixtures. This classification is primarily reserved for ammunition with incendiary, solid, inert or empty projectiles of caliber less than 20 mm. and blank cartridge containing less than 500 grains of propellant.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SMALL ARMS PRIMER 4903190

CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Small arms primer is composed of a brass cup and anvil with a small amount of explosive mixture between them. It is designed to be inserted into the base of a small arms cartridge and function by means of impact to ignite the propellant.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION, IRRITATING (TEAR GAS) CARTRIDGE 4903180

CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Small-arms ammunition (tear gas) cartridges is fixed ammunition consisting of a metallic, plastic, composition or paper cartridge case, a primer, propelling charge, with a projectile containing a tear gas material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SMOKE CANDLE 4903405

CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Smoke candle is a device containing a smoke producing pyrotechnic composition. The device is designed to be held or placed on the ground while functioning.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

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Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID) 4936514

CORROSIVE MATERIAL NA1760

Smoke flue cleaning compounds are various colored liquids. They are generally water soluble. They are corrosive to metals and/or tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID) 4910143

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993

Smoke flue cleaning compounds are variable colored liquids with a petroleum like odor. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are lighter than water and generally insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS

(COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID)

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

4915143

NA1993

Smoke flue cleaning compounds are variable colored liquids with a petroleum like odor. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are lighter than water and generally insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SMOKE GRENADE CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

4903410

Smoke grenade is a device containing a smoke producing pyrotechnic composition, of the size that can be thrown by hand or projected from a rifle.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SMOKE POT CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

4903415

Smoke pot is a device containing a smoke producing pyrotechnic composition. It is designed to be placed on the ground or float on water while functioning.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**SMOKE SIGNAL
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

4903630

Smoke signal is a device containing a pyrotechnic composition which burns without flame upon ignition to produce various colored smoke.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**SMOKELESS POWDER FOR SMALL ARMS (100
POUNDS OR LESS)**

4917369

FLAMMABLE SOLID

NA1325

Smokeless powder for small arms is a black grey powder. It is easily ignited and burns very vigorously once ignited. In actuality it is a limited quantity shipment of propellant explosives, solid; class b explosive. Both the material and its packaging have undergone special testing to meet this classification of flammable solid.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**SODA LIME, SOLID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL**

4935250

UN1907

Soda lime, solid is generally a white to greyish white colored solid. It is the mixture of calcium hydroxide and sodium or potassium hydroxide, both corrosive materials. It is noncombustible and soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SODIUM ALUMINATE, SOLUTION
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC**

4935260

UN1819

Sodium aluminate, solution is the water solution of the white crystalline powder. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE
FLAMMABLE SOLID
WATER REACTIVE**

4916452

UN2835

Sodium aluminum hydride is a white crystalline solid. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat of reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen. If the sodium aluminum hydride is spread over a large flat combustible area, friction can ignite the material. It may react violently with heat or oxidizing materials.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SODIUM ALUMINUM SULPHATE (SODIUM ALUM)
(ALUMINUM SULFATE)**

4963306

ORM-E

NA9078

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium aluminum sulphate is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used in textiles, in paper making, in water purification, in food processing, and in many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Continued on next page

MCD 000011495

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**SODIUM AMIDE
FLAMMABLE SOLID
WATER REACTIVE****4916453
UN1425**

Sodium amide is a greyish to white crystalline solid with an ammonia like odor. It is used to make other chemicals and in chemical analysis. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and ammonia, a nonflammable gas. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite nearby combustible materials.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM ARSENATE, SOLID
POISON B****4923290
UN1685****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Sodium arsenate, solid is a colorless to white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add ferric chloride (fcl3)
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM ARSENITE, LIQUID, (SOLUTION)**4923291****POISON B****UN1686****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Sodium arsenite, liquid, (solution) is the white powder dissolved in water. It is used as an antiseptic, in insecticides and herbicides, and to preserve

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add ferric chloride (fcl3)
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**SODIUM AZIDE
POISON B****4923465
UN1687**

Sodium azide is a colorless crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It will burn and may explode if large quantities are involved. It may also explode if subject to shock. It is toxic by ingestion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLID 4932355
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN2439
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium bifluoride solution is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a preservative for anatomical and zoological specimens, in metal plating and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLUTION 4932356
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN2439
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium bifluoride solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water. It is used as a preservative for anatomical and zoological specimens, in metal plating and for many other uses. It is corrosive to metals and tissue

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

SODIUM BISULFATE, SOLUTION (See SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE, SOLUTION 4932377)

SODIUM BISULFITE SOLUTION 4932376
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC NA2693

Sodium bisulfite solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water, and has a slight odor of burning sulfur. It is used as a food preservative, in photography, in paper making, to make other chemicals and for many other uses. It is corrosive to metals.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SODIUM BISULFITE, SOLID (See SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE, SOLID 4944155)

SODIUM BROMATE 4918743
OXIDIZER UN1494

Sodium bromate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in chemical analysis. It is soluble in water. It forms very flammable mixtures with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat by the material may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM CHLORATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918723
UN1495**

Sodium chlorate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in paper pulping, as a herbicide, in explosives, pyrotechnics and flares, in leather processing and for many other uses. The material is soluble in water. It forms a very flammable mixture with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Contact with strong sulfuric acid can cause fires or explosions. When mixed with ammonium salts, spontaneous decomposition and ignition may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat can result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM CHLORATE AND SODIUM CHLORIDE, IN
WATER SOLUTION (OXIDIZING MATERIAL,
N.O.S.)**

4918765

OXIDIZING MATERIAL

UN1479

Sodium chlorate and sodium chloride in water solution is a clear colorless liquid. Both sodium chlorate and sodium chloride are noncombustible. But the sodium chlorate will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. This is especially true if the material should dry out. Contact with strong sulfuric acid may cause fires or explosions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**SODIUM CHLORITE
OXIDIZER**

**4918360
UN1496**

Sodium chlorite is a white crystalline solid. It is used in water purification; to bleach woodpulp, textile, fats, oils; and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. The material itself is difficult to burn, but if contaminated by combustible materials it will accelerate their burning. With certain combustible materials it will form explosive mixtures. Prolonged exposure of sodium chlorite and/or its containers to fire or heat may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION (NOT EXCEEDING
42% SODIUM CHLORITE)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL**

4936360

UN1908

Sodium chlorite solution is a colorless liquid. It consists of sodium chlorite crystals dissolved in water. The dried material in contact with combustible material may result in spontaneous ignition. It is corrosive to metals.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION (SODIUM
CHROMATE)**

4963372

ORM-E

NA9145

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium chromate solution is the yellow crystalline solid dissolve in water. It is used to make pigments for paints, inks, and other chemicals, and as a wood preservative. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add sodium bisulfite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone,
or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of
pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM CHROMATE, DRY (SODIUM CHROMATE) 4963369
ORM-E NA9145
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium chromate, dry is a yellow crystalline solid. It is used to make pigments for paints and inks, other chemicals, and as a wood preservative. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add sodium bisulfite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone,
or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of
pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION 4923227
POISON B UN1689
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)

Sodium cyanide solution is the water solution of the white solid. It has the faint odor of bitter almonds. It is slowly decomposed by water and very rapidly by acids to give off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by skin absorption through open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of hydrogen cyanide from the decomposition of the material. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or
foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add caustic soda
Add calcium hypochlorite
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked
for containment

SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID 4923228
POISON B UN1689
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)

Sodium cyanide, solid is a white crystalline or lump solid having the faint odor of bitter almonds. It absorbs water from the air forming a syrup. It is slowly decomposed by water and very rapidly by acids to give off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by skin absorption through open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of hydrogen cyanide from the decomposition of the material. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding
quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add caustic soda
Add calcium hypochlorite
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked
for containment

**SODIUM DICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY,
CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE
CHLORINE)**

4918435

OXIDIZER

UN2465

Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene is a white crystalline solid with an odor of chlorine. It is used as a dry bleach in household cleaning compounds and swimming pool disinfectants. The material itself is non combustible but if contaminated with a combustible material ignition can result. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. Contact with ammonium compounds or hydrated salts can cause a very vigorous chemical reaction. May vigorously react with small quantities of water releasing chlorine gas. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat of the material may result in the vigorous decomposition of the material and the rupturing of its containers. Material containing less than 39 percent available chlorine will undergo reactions as described above though it may be longer to initiate and the resulting reaction may not be as vigorous.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

SODIUM DICHROMATE

4941170

ORM-A

NA1479

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium dichromate is a red orange crystalline solid. It is used in the manufacture of other chemicals, as a corrosive inhibitor, and for many other uses. It is non-combustible. It is soluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Add sodium bisulfite

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE
ORM-E**

4963374

NA9146

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate is a white to light yellow granular solid. It is used as a detergent. It is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION

4932375

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

UN1690

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium fluoride solution is the colorless crystalline solid dissolved in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**SODIUM FLUORIDE, SOLID
ORM-B**

**4944150
UN1690**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium fluoride, is a colorless crystalline solid or white powder (when used as an insecticide it may be dyed blue). Besides its use as an insecticide it is used to fluorinate water supplies, as a wood preservative, in cleaning compounds, manufacture of glass, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible. It is corrosive to aluminum.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**SODIUM HYDRATE (See SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY,
SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR 4935235 OR
SODIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID OR SOLUTION 4935200)**

**SODIUM HYDRIDE
FLAMMABLE SOLID
WATER REACTIVE**

**4916454
UN1427**

Sodium hydride is a silvery to whitish powder or slurry in oil. It is used to make other chemicals. The powder may ignite spontaneously on exposure to moist air. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat of the reactions may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen. It may react violently with heat or oxidizing materials.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Do not use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE SOLUTION
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

**4932377
UN2837**

Sodium hydrogen sulfate solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE SOLUTION (See SODIUM
BISULFITE SOLUTION 493237)**

**SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE, SOLID
ORM-B**

**4944155
NA2693**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium hydrogen sulfite, solid is a white crystalline solid with a faint odor of burning sulfur. It is used in the manufacture of other chemicals, in food processing, in photography, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible. It is corrosive to aluminum.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add caustic soda
Add calcium hypochlorite
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH LESS THAN
25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION)
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4916738
UN2318**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium hydrosulfide is a colorless to light yellow crystalline solid or fused mass. It is used in paper pulping, manufacturing dyes, and de-hairing hides. It may absorb moisture from the air and be liable to spontaneous heating. It is soluble in water. It is also corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Allow to aerate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Evolves flammable hydrogen sulfide gas on contact with acids

SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH NOT LESS THAN 25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION) 4935267**CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN2923**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)
Sodium hydrosulfide is a colorless to light yellow crystalline solid or fused mass. It is used in paper pulping, manufacturing dyes, and de-hairing hides. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Allow to aerate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Evolves flammable hydrogen sulfide gas on contact with acids

SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLUTION 4935268
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC NA2922
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium hydrosulfide in solution is a colorless to light yellow colored liquid. It is used in paper pulping, manufacturing dyes and de-hairing hides. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Allow to aerate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Evolves flammable hydrogen sulfide gas on contact with acids

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE 4916737
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1384

Sodium hydrosulfite is a whitish to light yellow crystalline solid having a sulfur dioxide like odor. It is used in dyeing and to bleach paper pulp. It spontaneously heats on contact with air and moisture. This heat may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible materials. It is soluble in water. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of this material may violently rupture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

SODIUM HYDROXIDE AND SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE 4935273
SOLUTION N.O.S.)**CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1824**
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium hydroxide and sodium borohydride solution is a colorless liquid. It is used for bleaching wood pulp and as a blowing agent for making plastic foams. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 12.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SODIUM HYDROXIDE LIQUID 4935240 CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1824 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium hydroxide liquid is the water solution of sodium hydroxide. It is used in chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, paper making, cleaning compounds, and for many other uses. The concentrated solutions will dissolve in additional water with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 12.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR 4935235 GRANULAR UN1823 CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1823 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium hydroxide, dry is a white material. It is used in chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, cleaning compounds, home drain openers, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It absorbs moisture from the air and dissolves in it. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SODIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION 4935243 (CAUSTIC SODIUM (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 48 PERCENT WATER BY WEIGHT IN SOLUTION)

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC UN1824 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium hydroxide, liquid (or) solution is a white solid dissolved in water and has a colorless to milky white appearance. It is used in chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, paper making, and cleaning compounds. It will dissolve in additional water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metal and tissue.

It weighs 12.7 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION 4944143 (HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE (BY WEIGHT))

ORM-A NA1791 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Sodium hypochlorite solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water having a faint odor of chlorine. It is used as a bleach for textiles and paper pulp, for water purification, to make other chemicals, and for many other uses. It is corrosive to aluminum.

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION 4932378
(HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE
THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE BY WEIGHT))

CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1791
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Sodium hypochlorite solution is a white crystalline solid dissolved in water. It has the faint odor of chlorine. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE 4909290
FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1289
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium methylate, alcohol mixture is a solution of sodium methylate in an alcohol solvent. It is used as a catalyst in chemical manufacture, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, and in chemical analysis. It is a clear colorless to opaque white liquid. It is corrosive to tissue. Sodium methylate reacts with water to give sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and methyl alcohol, a flammable liquid. Both of these are soluble in water. The vapors of the alcohol are heavier than air.

It weighs 8.3 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Do not use water on material itself

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid
Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE 4913190
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE NA1289
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium methylate, alcohol mixture is a solution of sodium methylate in an alcohol solvent. It is a clear colorless to opaque white liquid. It is corrosive to tissue. Sodium methylate reacts with water to give sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material, and methyl alcohol a flammable liquid, with release of heat. Both of these are soluble in water. The vapors of the alcohol solvent are heavier than air.

It weighs 9.0 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE

4935264

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

NA1289

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium methylate, alcohol mixture is a colorless liquid, it is used to process edible fats and oils, and to make other chemicals. It is the solution of sodium methylate, a white powder in methyl alcohol. It is soluble in water but the sodium methylate will decompose to sodium hydroxide and methyl alcohol with the evolution of heat. It is combustible though it may require some effort to ignite. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

It weighs 9.0 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SODIUM METHYLATE, DRY

4916739

FLAMMABLE SOLID

UN1431

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium methylate, dry is a white amorphous powder. It is used to process edible fats and oils, and to make other chemicals. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material, and methyl alcohol, a flammable liquid. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible material or the sodium methylate itself if the water is present in only very small amounts.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SODIUM MONOXIDE, SOLID

4935265

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

UN1825

Sodium monoxide, solid is a white granular material. It is used in chemical manufacture. It is decomposed by water to sodium hydroxide with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SODIUM NITRATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918746
UN1498**

Sodium nitrate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in solid propellants, explosives, fertilizers, and for many other uses. The material is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM NITRITE MIXTURE (SODIUM NITRATE,
SODIUM NITRITE, AND POTASSIUM NITRITE)
OXIDIZER**

4918749

NA1487

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Sodium nitrite mixture (sodium nitrate, sodium nitrite and potassium nitrate) is a white crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. If the material is contaminated by ammonium compounds, spontaneous decomposition can occur and the resulting heat may ignite surrounding combustible material. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Add calcium hypochlorite

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**SODIUM NITRITE
OXIDIZER**

**4918747
UN1500**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Sodium nitrite is a yellowish white crystalline solid. It is used as a food preservative, and to make other chemicals. It is soluble in water. It is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If large quantities are involved in fire or if the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. If the material contaminated by ammonium compounds, spontaneous decomposition can occur and resulting heat may ignite surrounding combustible material. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash

Add calcium hypochlorite

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**SODIUM PERBORATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)
OXIDIZING MATERIAL**

**4918767
UN1479**

Sodium perborate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in dyeing, as a bleach, and in detergents. It is soluble in water. The material itself is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If the combustible material is finely divided the mixture may be explosive. Contact with liquid combustible materials may result in spontaneous ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

MCD 000011506

**SODIUM PERCHLORATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918750
UN1502**

Sodium perchlorate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in chemical analysis and in explosives. The material is soluble in water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM PERMANGANATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918751
UN1503**

Sodium permanganate is a purplish colored crystalline solid. It is used in medicine, as a disinfectant, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. The material itself is noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material, if the combustible material is finely divided the mixture may be explosive. Contact with liquid combustible materials may result in spontaneous ignition. Contact with sulfuric acid may cause fires or explosions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM PEROXIDE
OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE**

**4918540
UN1504**

Sodium peroxide is a yellow-white to yellow granular solid. It is used as a bleaching and oxidizing agent, in chemical analysis, and for many other uses. It is decomposed by water to give sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen peroxide, another corrosive material which normally will further decompose to water and oxygen. Mixtures of potassium peroxide and combustible material can be readily ignited by friction, heat or contact with moisture. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in the vigorous decomposition of the material and the rupturing of the containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, graphite, or dry earth
- Use water only if flooding quantities are available
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SODIUM PHENOLATE, SOLID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC**

**4935270
UN2497**

Sodium phenolate, solid is a white crystalline solid. It absorbs moisture from the air and dissolves in it. It is soluble in water. The material and its solutions are corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC
ORM-E**

**4966380
NA9147**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium phosphate, dibasic is a colorless to white crystalline solid. It is used as a fertilizer, in pharmaceuticals, in food processing, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC 4966383
ORM-E NA9148
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sodium phosphate, tribasic is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used in cleaning compounds, photography, paint remover, and for many other uses. It is non-combustible. It is soluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM PHOSPHIDE 4916370
FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1432
WATER REACTIVE

Sodium phosphide is a red solid. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and phosphine, a flammable poison gas. Phosphine will normally ignite spontaneously in contact with air. If there is an excess of water this fire of phosphine will not normally ignite surrounding combustible material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SODIUM PICRAMATE, WET (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER) 4917130

FLAMMABLE SOLID

UN1345

Sodium picramate, wet is a slurry of dark red crystals. Sodium picramate, dry is a high explosive. The dry material when ignited burns with vigor. If large quantities are involved an explosion may result. The wet material will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is soluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (LIQUID) 4916459
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1422
WATER REACTIVE

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium potassium alloys are mixtures of metallic sodium and potassium that is a liquid under normal conditions. It is used as a heat exchange fluid and in the manufacture of other chemicals. The alloys will react vigorously with water to form sodium and potassium hydroxides, corrosive materials, and hydrogen a flammable gas. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Do not use carbon dioxide
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover with oil

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

**SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (SOLID)
FLAMMABLE SOLID
WATER REACTIVE**

**4916460
UN1422**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium potassium alloys are mixtures of metallic sodium and potassium that is a solid under normal conditions. It is used as a heat exchange fluid and in the manufacture of other chemicals. The alloys will react vigorously with water to form sodium and potassium hydroxides, corrosive materials, and hydrogen a flammable gas. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Do not use carbon dioxide
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover with oil

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

**SODIUM RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4916761
UN1325**

Sodium resinate is a white amorphous powder. It may spontaneously heat in the presence of air and moisture. This heat may be sufficient to ignite nearby combustible material. It is soluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SODIUM SELENITE
POISON B
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

**4923350
NA2630**

Sodium selenite is a white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 - Keep upwind
 - Avoid bodily contact with the material
 - Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 - Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 - Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 - Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
 - If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Environmental considerations—land spill**
- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 - Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- If dissolved, apply sodium sulfide solution to precipitate heavy metals
- Allow to aerate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

SODIUM SOLUTION WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

4935248

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

UN1760

Sodium solution waste is a various colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SODIUM SULFIDE, ANHYDROUS
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4916740
UN1385**

Sodium sulfide, anhydrous is a yellow to brick red crystalline mass or fused solid with an odor of rotten eggs. If exposed to moist air it is liable to spontaneous heating and may cause ignition of nearby combustible material. It absorbs moisture from air and dissolves in it.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

SODIUM, METAL DISPERSION IN ORGANIC SOLVENT 4916457
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1429
WATER REACTIVE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium, metal dispersion in organic solvent is finely divided sodium in an oil. It is used to make other chemicals, in certain light bulbs, and for many other uses. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. This reaction will not be as vigorous as that of sodium alone reacting with water as the oil coating slows down the reaction. There may be sufficient heat to ignite the hydrogen.

It weighs 7.7 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Do not use carbon dioxide

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SODIUM, METALLIC 4916456
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1428
WATER REACTIVE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium metallic is a soft, silvery metal though normally greyish white in color due to oxide formation. It is used to manufacture chemicals, sodium compounds, in certain light bulbs, and for other uses. It may ignite spontaneously in air. Once ignited it can burn quite violently. It reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material, and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat of the reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

It weighs 7.7 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Do not use carbon dioxide

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover with oil

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SODIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY 4916458
FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1421
WATER REACTIVE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sodium, metal liquid alloy is sodium mixed with some other metal, usually potassium. It is used as heat exchange fluid. It is a liquid under normal conditions. It reacts vigorously with water to form sodium hydroxide, a corrosive material and hydrogen, a flammable gas. The heat from this reaction may be sufficient to ignite the hydrogen.

It weighs 7.7 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water

Do not use carbon dioxide

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Cover with oil

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with dilute acid or removable strong acid

SOLDERING FLUX OR SALTS, NEC, LIQUID 4936585
(CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760

Soldering flux or salts, nec, liquid are generally colorless to yellow liquids. Frequently these contain hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acids and zinc chloride. They are water soluble. They are corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SOLDERING FLUX, NEC LIQUID (FLAMMABLE 4910492
LIQUID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Soldering flux, nec liquid is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard of this material is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SOLDERING FLUX, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915492**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Soldering flux, nec liquid is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of this material is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4930275**CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760**

Solution, copper plating is usually a blue or green colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It may be toxic by ingestion, skin absorption or inhalation.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Keep upwind

SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4923475**POISON B NA2810**

Solution, copper plating is usually a blue or green colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by ingestion and may be toxic by skin absorption, and by inhalation of vapors.

If material involved in fire

Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SOLVENT REFINED COAL, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915558**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Solvent refined coal, liquid is a dark colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is heavier than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SOLVENT, N.O.S. 4910187**FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993**

Solvent, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those liquids having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is flammability.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOLVENT, N.O.S.) 4910297

FLAMMABLE LIQUID NA1993

Solvents, paint, lacquer, varnish or resin are clear colorless to variable colored liquids. They have a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPARKLER, MATCH HEAD OR SELF-IGNITING (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4917335

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Sparklers, match head or self-igniting consist of a metal rod coated with a pyrotechnic composition and an ignition mix on the top. Ignition is by means of friction on a prepared surface.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire**
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

SPARKLERS, NEC (COMMON FIREWORKS) CLASS C EXPLOSIVE 4903536

Sparklers, nec consist of a rod coated with a pyrotechnic composition. The composition is more than 100 grams per sparkler or the composition contains magnesium and a chlorate or perchlorate.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire**
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

SOLVENT, N.O.S. 4915187
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Solvent, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those liquids having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. and not specifically mentioned in the hazardous materials regulations. The hazard is combustibility

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOLVENT, N.O.S.) 4915297

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Solvents, paint, lacquer, varnish or resin are clear colorless to variable colored liquids. They have a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

SPECIAL FIREWORKS
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE
4902820

Special fireworks are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion e.g., salutes, exhibition display pieces, aeroplane flares, smoke bombs fuzed or unfuzed etc. Special fireworks are distinguished from common fireworks by the amount of explosive, pyrotechnic composition and dimensions of the devices.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

SPENT GRAINS, DRIED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE SOLID
4917388**UN1325**

Spent grains, dried may be liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

SPENT GRAINS, WET, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE SOLID
4917389**UN1325**

Spent grains, wet is the mash after its fermentation to produce alcoholic beverages. Depending on the moisture content it can decompose with resulting spontaneous heating and possible ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
4910310**NA1204**

Spirits of nitroglycerine are solutions of nitroglycerine in acetone or ethyl alcohol of up to 10% nitroglycerine. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. If the solvent is allowed to evaporate the nitroglycerine becomes a shock sensitive high explosive. Nitroglycerine can be set off by friction, mechanical impact, or shock. As a solution the hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE, NOT EXCEEDING 1% NITROGLYCERINE BY WEIGHT
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
4910311**NA1204**

Spirits of nitroglycerine, not exceeding 1% nitroglycerine by weight are solutions of nitroglycerine in acetone or ethyl alcohol of up to 1% nitroglycerine. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. If the solvent is allowed to evaporate the nitroglycerine becomes a shock sensitive high explosive. Nitroglycerine can be set off by friction, mechanical impact, or shock. As a solution the hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
4915316**NA1993**

Spirits of turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910316

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Spirits of turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPIRITS, ALCOHOLIC, WHISKIES, RUM OTHER THAN DENATURED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4910308

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170

Spirits, alcoholic are clear colorless to amber colored liquids with characteristic odors. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are lighter than water and are soluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPIRITS, GRAIN, NEUTRL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4910309

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170

Spirits, grain, neutral, in bond are clear colorless liquid with an alcohol like odor. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are lighter than water and soluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SPONGE IRON BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, VALUE ONLY FOR MELTING PURPOSES (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4917438

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Sponge iron briquettes or pellets is a greyish colored porous solid. It is liable to oxidation. The heat from the oxidation may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible materials.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire**
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

STANNIC PHOSPHIDE 4916340

FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS UN1433

Stannic phosphide is a silver white mass or lump solid. It reacts with moisture to form stannic hydroxide and phosphine, a flammable poison gas. Phosphine will normally ignite spontaneously in contact with air. If there is an excess of water this fire of phosphine will not normally ignite surrounding combustible material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

STARTER CARTRIDGE 4903430

CLASS C EXPLOSIVE
Starter cartridge consists of a metal, plastic and/or rubber case, each containing a pressed cylinder block of flammable solid material and having in the top of the case a small compartment that encloses an electric squib and a small amount of black powder and/or smokeless powder which constitute an igniter. The starter cartridge is used to activate a mechanical starter for jet engine.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**STARTER CARTRIDGE
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE**

4902560

Starter cartridge consists of plastic and/or rubber case containing a pressed cylindrical block of propellant explosive which is ignited by an electric squib. The starter cartridge is used to actuate a mechanical starter for a jet engine.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives

Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**STRONTIUM ARSENITE, SOLID
POISON 8**

**4923294
UN1691**

Strontium arsenite, solid is a white powder. It is slightly soluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**STRONTIUM CHLORATE
OXIDIZER**

**4918753
UN1506**

Strontium chlorate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in pyrotechnics. It is soluble in water. It forms a very flammable mixture with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Contact with strong sulfuric acid can cause fires or explosions. When mixed with ammonium salts, spontaneous decomposition and ignition may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat may result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**STRONTIUM CHLORATE, WET
OXIDIZER**

**4918615
UN1506**

Strontium chlorate, wet is a slurry or sludge of white crystals. It is used in pyrotechnics. The material is soluble in water. It forms a very flammable mixture with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Contact with strong sulfuric acid can cause fires or explosions. When mixed with ammonium salts, spontaneous decomposition and ignition may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat can result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**STRONTIUM CHROMATE
ORM-E**

**4963377
NA9149**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Strontium chromate is a light yellow powder or granular solid. It is used as a pigment, a protective coating against corrosion, and in pyrotechnics. It is insoluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add sodium bisulfite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone,
or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of
pollutants and precipitates

**STRONTIUM NITRATE
OXIDIZER****4918754
UN1507**

Strontium nitrate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in pyrotechnics,
in medicine, and to make other chemicals. It is soluble in water. It is
noncombustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible mate-
rials. If large quantities are involved in fire or the combustible material
is finely divided an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure of the
material to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen
are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involv-
ing this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**STRONTIUM PEROXIDE
OXIDIZER****4918755
UN1509**

Strontium peroxide is a white powder. It is insoluble in water and
slowly decomposed by water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate
the burning of combustible material, if the combustible material is finely
divided the mixture may be explosive. Mixtures of combustible material
and the peroxide can be ignited by friction or contact with moisture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involv-
ing this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**STRYCHNINE
POISON B****4921477
UN1692****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Strychnine is a white crystalline solid. It is very slightly soluble in water.
It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by
ingestion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of
this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involv-
ing this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag
barriers to trap material at bottom
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount
in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of
pollutants and precipitates

**STRYCHNINE SALT, SOLID
POISON B****4921478
UN1692**

Strychnine salt, solid is usually a white crystalline solid. It is soluble
in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite. It is toxic
by ingestion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion
of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involv-
ing this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

STYRENE MONOMER, INHIBITED 4907265
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2055
POLYMERIZABLE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Styrene monomer inhibited is a clear colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. It is used to make plastics, paints, and synthetic rubber, and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 90 deg. F. Its vapors are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. If it becomes contaminated or is subjected to heat, it may polymerize. If the polymerization takes place inside a container, the container is subject to violent rupture. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 7.6 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may spread fire
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
 If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
 Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
 Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill
 Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
 Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material
 Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms
 If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
 Remove trapped material with suction hoses
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4921667
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
POISON B UN2779

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network.
 Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4921668
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)
POISON B UN2779

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network.
 Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
 Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Solid streams of water may be ineffective
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
 Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
 Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
 Keep upwind
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4910577
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2780**

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, 4921662
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)
POISON B UN2779**

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, 4910578
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL,
NEC)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2780**

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, 4921661
N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS)
(AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER
THAN LIQUID)
POISON B UN2779**

Substituted nitrophenol pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SUCCINIC ACID PEROXIDE
ORGANIC PEROXIDE**

**4919170
UN2135**

Succinic acid peroxide is shipped either wet as a slurry or sludge of white crystals or as a white crystalline solid. Wet, it takes some effort to ignite. But once ignited it burns very rapidly. Dry, it is easily ignited and burns very rapidly. In either condition it strongly supports the burning of combustible materials. Dry, it can form explosive mixtures with finely divided combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to heat or fire, containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**SULFATES, MIXED ETHYL, CONSISTING OF
MONOETHYL AND DIETHYL SULFATE
(CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)**

4933321

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

UN1760

Sulfates, mixed ethyl, consisting of monoethyl and diethyl sulfate is a clear colorless liquid with a faint ether like odor. It is non combustible. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SULFIDE WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL**

**4935275
UN1760**

Sulfide waste is a dark colored liquid with a burning sulfur to rotten egg odor. It may burn though requiring some effort to ignite. Part of the material will dissolve in water with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SULFUR CHLORIDE (DI)
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

**4932379
UN1828**

Sulfur chloride is an amber to reddish brown fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid; sulfur dioxide, a nonflammable gas; and hydrogen sulfide, a flammable poisonous gas with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It weighs 14.1 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

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Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SULFUR CHLORIDE (MONO) 4932380
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1828
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sulfur chloride is an amber to reddish brown fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid; sulfur dioxide, a nonflammable gas; and hydrogen sulfide, a flammable poisonous gas with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It weighs 14.1 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SULFUR DIOXIDE 4904290
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, CORROSIVE UN1079

Sulfur dioxide is a colorless gas with an irritating sulfur odor. It is used to manufacture chemicals, in paper pulping, in metal and food processing, and for many other uses. The vapors are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is soluble in water to form sulfurous acid, a corrosive material. The vapor is heavier than air.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE 4904575
NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN1080

Sulfur hexafluoride is a colorless odorless gas. It is noncombustible. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its own vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SULFUR TRIOXIDE, UNSTABILIZED) 4930051
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, POISONOUS UN1829

Sulfur trioxide is a fuming colorless to white crystalline solid. It is used in the manufacture of chemicals, especially detergents. It reacts vigorously with water with release of heat. Contact with combustible materials may result in ignition. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SULFUR TRIOXIDE, STABILIZED 4930050
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS UN1829

Sulfur trioxide, stabilized is a colorless to white crystalline solid fuming in air. It reacts with water to form sulfuric acid with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Contact with combustible materials may result in ignition.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

SULFURIC ACID 4930040
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS UN1830
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sulfuric acid is a colorless oily liquid. It is used to make fertilizers and other chemicals, in petroleum refining, in iron and steel production, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It will char wood and most other organic matter on contact, but is unlikely to cause a fire.

It weighs 15.3 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SULFURIC ACID, SPENT 4930042
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS UN1832
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Sulfuric acid, spent is a black oily liquid. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It will char wood and most other organic matter on contact, but is unlikely to cause a fire. It weighs 15.3 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

SULFURIC ANHYDRIDE (See SULFUR TRIOXIDE 4930050)

**SULFUROUS ACID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL**

**4930258
UN1833**

Sulfurous acid is a colorless liquid with a pungent burning sulfur odor. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SULFURYL CHLORIDE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL**

**4930260
UN1834**

Sulfuryl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. Its vapors are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It reacts with water to form hydrochloric and sulfuric acids with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**SULFURYL FLUORIDE
NONFLAMMABLE GAS, POISONOUS**

**4904578
UN2191**

Sulfuryl fluoride is a colorless odorless gas. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its own vapor pressure. It is noncombustible. It is heavier than air and prolonged breathing of sulfuryl fluoride contaminated air may be fatal. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

**SULPHUR, ZINC SULPHATE AND LEAD ARSENATE
(LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID)**

4923293

POISON B

UN1617

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Sulfur, zinc sulfate and lead arsenate is a yellow colored powder. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by skin absorption, inhalation (dust, etc.) and by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire
fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Add ferric chloride (fcl3)

Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGE (EXPLOSIVE)
CLASS A EXPLOSIVE**

4901225

Supplementary charge (explosive) is a casing containing high explosive. It is used to intensify the explosion of a detonator or detonating fuze. Under fire conditions they will explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives

Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4910405
UN1987**

Tallow alcohol is a material having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915405
UN1987**

Tallow alcohol is a material having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TANKAGE FERTILIZER
FLAMMABLE, SOLID**

**4917345
NA1325**

Tankage fertilizer is dried waste food products. If it has not been properly cooled or is too dry it is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**TANKAGE, CRUDE, DRIED, OTHER THAN FEEDING
(GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN
8% MOISTURE))**

4917434

FLAMMABLE SOLID

NA1325

Tankage, crude, dried is various food scrap ground and cooked. If it has not been properly cooked or is too dry it is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**TANKAGE, DERIVED FROM MEAT REFUSE
(GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN
8% MOISTURE))**

4917433

FLAMMABLE SOLID

NA1325

Tankage, derived from meat refuse is a mixture of ground meat by-products. If it has not been properly cooled or is too dry it is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**TANKAGE, ROUGH AMMONIATE
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4917365
NA1325**

Tankage, rough ammoniate is the dried solid material remaining after the rendering of packing plant byproducts such as hair, horns, hoofs, leather scrap, wool waste, or felt waste. The tankage may be liable to ignition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**TANNER'S DIPILATORY, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID,
N.O.S.)**

4936573

CORROSIVE MATERIAL

UN1760

Tanner's depilatory, nec is a variable colored liquid having the property of being corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It may be combustible though requiring some effort to ignite. It may or may not be water soluble.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog

- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID) 4910263
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1999**

Tar or pitch coal or petroleum is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID) 4915263
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1999**

Tar or pitch, coal or petroleum is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TAR, LIQUID 4915261
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1999**

Tar, liquid is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and is heavier than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TAR, LIQUID 4910261
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1999**

Tar, liquid is a thick brownish black liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is insoluble in water and is heavier than water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TDE (1,1-DICHLORO-BIS(P-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE) 4940370
ORM-A NA2761
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Tde is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TEAR GAS CANDLE IRRITATING MATERIAL

4925110
UN1700

Tear gas candle is a device containing lachrymatory (tear producing) substances and mechanism for expelling the tear gas.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

TEAR GAS GRENADE IRRITATING MATERIAL

4925120
NA2017

Tear gas grenade is a small device designed to be thrown. It has a small explosive charge for expelling the lachrymatory (tear producing) substances contained in the grenade.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

TEAR GAS SOLUTIONS (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.) IRRITATING MATERIAL

4925132
NA1693

Tear gas solutions, are liquids which have the property of being severely irritating to the eyes and other mucous membranes when dispersed in the air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TERT-AMYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% WITH PHEGGMATIZER) ORGANIC PEROXIDE

4919107

UN2891

Tert-amyl peroxyneodecanoate, (not more than 75% with phlegmatizer) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode. The phlegmatizer is a material added to make the peroxide less reactive.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

TETRAETHYL DITHIO PYROPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE POISON A

4920544

UN1703

Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate and compressed gas mixture is a liquid charged with a gas. Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate is a yellow liquid. Its vapor is heavier than air. It is lethal by skin absorption and inhalation. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and these must be overpacked in strong wooden or fiberboard boxes. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY POISON B 4921481 UN1704

Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate mixture, dry is a solid material on which the liquid phosphate is absorbed. The phosphate is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID POISON B 4921482 UN1704

Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate mixture liquid is the solution of tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate in a suitable solvent. The phosphate itself is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. The flammable property of the mixture will also depend on the nature of the solvent. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption. It may or may not be water soluble. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE, LIQUID POISON B 4921480 UN1704

Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate is a yellow liquid. It is combustible though it may require some effort to ignite. It is slightly soluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TETRAETHYL LEAD, LIQUID POISON B 4921484 NA1649 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Tetraethyl lead is a colorless liquid and with a characteristic odor. It is insoluble in water. It is also a combustible liquid. It may only be shipped in cylinders. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat can cause the material to explode and cause the cylinders to violently rupture and rocket. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. It is insoluble in water. It weighs 13.8 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE 4920545

POISON A UN1705 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Tetraethylpyrophosphate and compressed gas mixture is a liquid charged with a gas. Tetraethylpyrophosphate is a colorless liquid. Its vapor is heavier than air. It is soluble in water. It is lethal by skin absorption and inhalation. The material may only be shipped in cylinders and these must be overpacked in strong wooden or fiberboard boxes. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders to fire or heat may result in the violent rupturing and rocketing of the cylinders. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE LIQUID

4921486

POISON B

NA2783

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate liquid is a colorless liquid. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is soluble in water and is gradually decomposed by water. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

It weighs 10.0 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

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Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY 4921487 POISON B NA2783

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate mixture, dry is a solid material on which the phosphate, a liquid is absorbed. The phosphate itself is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is soluble in water and gradually decomposed by it. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID 4921488 POISON B NA2783

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate mixture, liquid is the solution of a solid in tetraethyl pyrophosphate or tetraethyl pyrophosphate diluted with some solvent. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate is itself combustible, but the flammability of the mixture will depend upon the nature of the other materials. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate is soluble in water and is slowly decomposed by water. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear full protective clothing

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED 4905783 FLAMMABLE GAS UN1081

Tetrafluoroethylene, inhibited is an odorless gas. It is easily ignited and may only be shipped in cylinders. It is heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. If exposed to heat for prolonged periods, cylinders of tetrafluoroethylene may polymerize and the polymerization may violently rupture the cylinders. Under fire conditions the cylinders may violently rupture and rocket.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROBENZALDEHYDE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, COMBUSTIBLE

4936370
UN2498

1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde is a colorless liquid. It is used to make fabrics water resistant, and to make other chemicals. It is combustible and has a flash point of 135 deg. F. It is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TETRAHYDROFURAN
FLAMMABLE LIQUID

4908290
UN2056

Tetrahydrofuran is a clear colorless liquid with an ethereal odor. It has a flash point of 6 deg. F. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

4913177
NA1993

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol is a clear colorless liquid with a mild odor. It has a flash point of 167 deg. F. It is heavier than water and is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
If material not on fire and not involved in fire
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

4935680
UN1835

Tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, liquid is a colorless liquid with a strong ammonia-like odor. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE,
(TECHNICALLY PURE)
ORGANIC PEROXIDE

4919190

UN2160

1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl hydroperoxide, (technically pure) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Dangerously explosive

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE) 4919191
ORGANIC PEROXIDE UN2161

1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, (technically pure) is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. The liquid or solution may require some effort to ignite; but once ignited, it will burn with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. If spilled on combustible materials, spontaneous ignition of the material may occur. Contamination with many chemical substances can cause a violent chemical reaction. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

TETRANITROMETHANE 4918180
OXIDIZER, POISONOUS AND THERMALLY UNSTABLE UN1510

Tetranitromethane is a pale yellow liquid. It is a skin and respiratory irritant. It is toxic by inhalation from prolonged exposures to the vapor or for short exposures to high concentrations of the material. The material is somewhat difficult to ignite and once ignited it burns at a steady rate. If contaminated with combustible material, tetranitromethane may decompose explosively. Prolonged exposure of tetranitromethane and/or its containers to fire or heat may cause an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TEXTILE TREATING COMPOUNDS MIXTURE, LIQUID 4938575
CORROSIVE MATERIAL NA1760

Textile treating compound mixture, liquid is a variable colored material having the property of being corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It may be combustible though requiring some effort to ignite. It is usually water soluble.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TEXTILE WASTE, WET
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

**4917368
UN1857**

Textile waste, wet consists of waste fibers such as cotton, flax, wool, jute or hemp water wet. These are liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. They must be shipped in air tight metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

**THALLIUM SALT, SOLID, N.O.S.
POISON B**

**4923296
NA1707**

Thallium salts, solid, n.o.s. are compounds containing thallium. They are variable colored and may or may not be water soluble. They are toxic by ingestion and inhalation (dusts, etc).

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**THALLIUM SULFATE, SOLID
POISON B**

**4923297
NA1707**

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Thallium sulfate, solid is a colorless to white crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. It is toxic by skin absorption and ingestion.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING
FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

**4910154
NA1142**

Thinner for rust preventive coating is generally a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. Most of these materials are lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915154
NA1142**

Thinner for rust preventive coating is generally a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of between 100 and 199 deg. F. Most of the materials are lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**THIOGLYCOLIC ACID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

**4931460
UN1940**

Thioglycolic acid is a colorless liquid with an unpleasant odor. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

THIONYL CHLORIDE 4930060
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, POISONOUS UN1836

Thionyl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a suffocating pungent odor. It reacts with water to form sulfur dioxide and hydrochloric acid. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

THIOPHOSGENE 4923298
POISON B UN2474

Thiophosgene is a red colored liquid. It is decomposed by water to give hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material. Contact with skin can cause severe burns. It is toxic by inhalation and by skin absorption.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

THIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE 4930264
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1837

Thiophosphoryl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid. It is irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is decomposed by water producing hydrochloric and phosphoric acids, corrosive materials, and hydrogen sulfide, a toxic flammable gas. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

THORIUM METAL BARS RODS, OR SHAPES, NOT 4926443
IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE
SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Thorium metal bars, rods, or shapes are large pieces of silvery grey metal. They are used for nuclear fuel and in electronic devices. They can be ignited by friction and burn with an intense flame.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful, whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

THORIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS, 4926188 NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (THORIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, PYROFORIC NA9170

Thorium metal billets, ingots, pigs, or slabs are large pieces of the silvery grey metal. It can be ignited by friction and burns with an intense flame. The powdered metal is spontaneously flammable in air.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

THORIUM METAL SCRAP, NOT IRRADIATED NOR 4926446 REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Thorium metal scrap is the waste product from various machining operations of the metal. It is silvery grey colored. It can be ignited by friction and burns with an intense flame.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful, whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water
- Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep material dry
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

THORIUM NITRATE, SOLID 4926310 RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING NA9171

Thorium nitrate is a white crystalline mass. It is soluble in water. Though the material is noncombustible it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

THORIUM ORE (MONAZITE SAND) (RADIOACTIVE 4926439 MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, (OR), LSA, N.O.S.)

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL UN2912

Thorium ore (monazite sand) is a yellowish to reddish-brown solid. It is insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful, whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**THORIUM OXIDE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.) 4926447
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181**

Thorium oxide is a white powder. It is used in high temperature ceramics, filaments of lamps and electron tubes and as a nuclear fuel. It is insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful, whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TIME FUZE 4903270
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

Time fuze is a mechanism for igniting the bursting charge of a projectile at some predetermined time after the projectile is fired.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TIN CHLORIDE, FUMING (See TIN TETRACHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS 4932383)**TIN PERCHLORIDE (See TIN TETRACHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS 4932383)****TIN TETRACHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS 4932383
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1827**

Tin, tetrachloride anhydrous is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is soluble in cold water and decomposed by hot water to form hydrochloric acid with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TINNING FLUX 4932384
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1840
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Tinning flux is zinc chloride and hydrochloric acid dissolved in water. It is a colorless to pale yellow liquid. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

**TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE
BALANCING COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE
LIQUID, N.O.S.)** 4915375
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Tire puncture or rim sealing, or tire balancing compound are thick dark colored liquids with a petroleum like odor. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE
BALANCING COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE
LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)** 4910375
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Tire puncture or rim sealing, or tire balancing compound are thick dark colored liquids with a petroleum like odor. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TITANIUM METAL POWDER, DRY OR WET (WITH
LESS THAN 20% WATER)** 4916785
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN2546

Titanium metal powder, dry is a grey lustrous powder. It can be easily ignited and burns with an intense flame. The very finely powdered material may be ignited by sparks. Ignited by sparks.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material wet

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TITANIUM METAL POWDER, WET, WITH 20% OR
MORE WATER** 4916780
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1352

Titanium metal powder, wet is a grey lustrous sludge. The dried material can be easily ignited. Very finely powdered, the "dust" may be ignited by sparks.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material wet

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TITANIUM SULFATE SOLUTION (CONTAINING NOT
MORE THAN 45% SULFURIC ACID)** 4930265
CORROSIVE MATERIAL NA1760
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Titanium sulfate solution (containing not more than 45% sulfuric acid) is a colorless or violet colored liquid. It is used to make pigments and in dyeing. The solution is soluble in water with release of heat and possible precipitation of the titanium sulfate. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Continued on next page

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC**

4932385
UN1838

Titanium tetrachloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TOLUENE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

4909305
UN1294

Toluene is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic aromatic odor. It is used in aviation and automotive fuels, as a solvent for many materials, and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 40 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 7.2 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material
Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**TOLUENE (TOLUOL), MIXED WITH ALUMINUM
ALKYLS, NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERCENT
(ALUMINUM ALKYL)**

4906010

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN2845

Toluene (toluol), mixed with aluminum alkyls, not to exceed 20 percent is a clear colorless liquid. It is used to make other chemicals. It ignites spontaneously on contact with air. It reacts violently with water and most chemicals.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE POISON B

4921575
UN2078

Toluene diisocyanate is a clear colorless to pale yellow liquid with a pungent odor. It is used to make polyurethane foams and paints. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It can react with aniline. The heat of this reaction may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustibles and the material itself. Initially its vapors are irritating to the respiratory system. It is toxic upon prolonged exposure to low concentrations of the vapor or to short exposure to high concentrations of the vapor by inhalation. It is heavier than water and reacts slowly with water producing carbon dioxide. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, LIQUID CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

4931465
UN2584

Toluenesulfonic acid, liquid is water solution of the colorless crystals. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

4913175
NA1993

Toluidine is a clear colorless or light yellow liquid, may become reddish brown on exposure to air and light. It has a flash point of 185 deg. F. It is about the same weight as water and is very slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

TORPEDO, RAILWAY CLASS B EXPLOSIVE

4902810

A railway torpedo consists of a flat envelope of about an ounce capacity filled with a shock sensitive explosive composition and having attached to it a means of securing it to a rail of the railroad track. The device is designed to function by explosion when run over by the wheel of an engine. The explosive used may be composed of potassium perchlorate, sulfur and antimony sulfide.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Do not fight fires in a cargo of explosives
- Evacuate area and let burn

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

TOXAPHENE (CHLORINATED CAMPHENE) 4941190
ORM-A NA2761
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Toxaphene is an amber waxy solid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, OTHER THAN LIQUID) 4941189
ORM-A NA2761
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Toxaphene is an amber waxy solid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, LIQUID) 4941188
ORM-A NA2761
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)

Toxaphene is an amber waxy solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TOY PROPELLANT DEVICE 4903540
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Toy propellant device consists of small paper or composition tubes or containers containing a small charge of slow burning propellant powder with or without ignition element. These devices must be so designed that they will neither burst nor produce external flame on functioning.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution
Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TOY SMOKE DEVICE 4903550
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Toy smoke device consist of small paper or composition tubes or containers containing a small quantity of smoke producing powder.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TOYCAPS**4903560****CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

Toy caps consist of a small amount of percussion sensitive explosive either laminated between two pieces of paper or encapsulated in plastic.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TRACER**4903275****CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

Tracer is a device containing a slow burning composition which is attached to a projectile to show its flight.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TRACER FUZE**4903280****CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

A tracer fuse is a combination of a compressed column of a pyrotechnic mixture and a conventional cannon fuse. The device is designed to be inserted into the base of an artillery shell.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

- Approach fire with caution
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**TETRALIN HYDROPEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)
ORGANIC PEROXIDE****4919189****UN2136**

Tetralin hydroperoxide, (technically pure) is a white solid. It is used to manufacture paints, plastics, and rubber. It is insoluble in water. It is easily ignited and burns with increasing rapidity as the fire progresses. It can form explosive mixtures with finely divided combustible materials. It supports the burning of combustible materials. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material may explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Dangerously explosive

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**TRI-N-BUTYLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4913130****NA1993**

Tri-n-butylamine is a pale yellow liquid with a fish like odor. It has a flash point of 175 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) 4910580**
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2764

Triazine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) 4921663**
POISON B UN2763

Triazine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL
INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) 4921664**
POISON B UN2763

Triazine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The carrier may burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS
AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL
INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) 4910579**
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN2764

Triazine pesticide is a liquid or solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. The carrier is water emulsifiable. The primary hazard of this material is the flammability of the carrier. It has a flash point below 100 deg. F. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone: 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID) 4921666
POISON B UN2763

Triazine pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Keep upwind
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) 4921665
POISON B UN2763

Triazine pesticide is a solid or a liquid absorbed on a dry carrier. It is a wettable powder. It is toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
 Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Keep upwind
 Avoid bodily contact with the material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
 If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID) 4940375
ORM-A NA2783
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trichlorfon is a white solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID) 4940376

ORM-A NA2783
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trichlorfon is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TRICHLORFON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC) 4940377

ORM-A NA2783
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trichlorfon is a white crystalline solid or the solid dissolved in a liquid carrier. It is used as a pesticide. It is a wettable powder or water emulsifiable liquid. It can cause illness by inhalation, skin absorption and/or ingestion. In case of damage to, or leaking from containers of this material contact the pesticide safety team network. Telephone; 800-424-9300.

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TRICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE) 4918445**OXIDIZER UN2468**

Trichloro-s-triazinetri- one is a white crystalline solid with an odor of chlorine. it is used as a dry bleach in household cleaning compounds and in swimming pool disinfectants. The material itself is noncombustible but if contaminated with combustible material ignition can result. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. Contact with ammonium compounds or hydrated salts can cause a very vigorous chemical reaction. May vigorously react with small quantities of water releasing chlorine gas. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat of the material may result in the vigorous decomposition of the material and the rupturing of its container. Material containing less than 39 percent available chlorine will undergo reactions as described above though it may take longer to initiate and the resulting reactions may not be as vigorous.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION 4931471
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN2564

Trichloroacetic acid solution is the clear colorless crystals dissolved in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained-breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TRICHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID 4931470
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1839

Trichloroacetic acid, solid is a colorless crystalline solid. It absorbs moisture from air and forms a syrup. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TRICHLOROETHYLENE 4941171
ORM-A UN1710
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trichloroethylene is a clear colorless volatile liquid having a chloroform-like odor. It is used as a solvent, fumigant, in the manufacture of other chemicals, and for many other uses. It is heavier than water and is slightly soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors

TRICHLOROPHENOL**4940325****ORM-A****NA2020****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)**

Trichlorophenol is a variously colored solid having a strong odor of phenol. It is used as a fungicide and herbicide. It is insoluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (OR) 2,4,5-T**4941185****ORM-A****NA2765****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)**

2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid is a light tan solid. It is used as a herbicide, defoliant, and plant growth regulator. It is insoluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT (OR) 2,4,5-T AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT**4962390****ORM-E****NA2765****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)**

2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid amine, ester, (or) salt are various colored solids. They are used as herbicides, defoliants, or plant growth regulators. They are soluble in water. They will burn though they may take some effort to ignite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID**4941179****ORM-A****NA2765****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)**

2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a herbicide and plant growth regulator. It is slightly soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHOXYPROPIONIC ACID ESTERS 4962180
ORM-E NA2765
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-100/45.4)

2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid esters are white solids. They are used as herbicides and plant growth regulators. It is slightly soluble in water. They will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Remove trapped material with suction hoses
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

TRICHLOROSILANE 4907675
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ACIDIC UN1295

Trichlorosilane is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It has a flash point of 7 deg. F. Vapor and liquid can cause burns. It is heavier than water and is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TRICK MATCHES 4903570
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Trick matches consist of book matches, strike anywhere matches or strike-on-box matches which have small amounts of explosive or pyrotechnic composition affixed to the match stem just below the match head.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution
Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TRICK NOISE MAKERS, EXPLOSIVE 4903580
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE

Trick noise makers, explosive, consist of spheres containing a small amount of explosive composition.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution
Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

TRIETHANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE 4963379
ORM-E NA9151
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/45.4)

Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate is a. It is used as a detergent. It is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**TRIETHYL PHOSPHITE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4913180
NA1993**

Triethyl phosphite is a clear colorless liquid with a strong foul odor. It has a flash point of 130 deg. F. It is lighter than water and is insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

**TRIETHYLAMINE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, BASIC
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

**4907877
UN1296**

Triethylamine is a clear colorless liquid with a strong ammonia to fish-like odor. It has a flash point of 20 deg. F. Its vapors are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

It weighs 6.1 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

- Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill
- Neutralize with sodium bisulfate (nahso4)

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Add sodium bisulfate
- If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID,
N.O.S.)**

4935632

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC

UN1760

Triethylenetetramine is a yellowish liquid. It is used in detergents and in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. It is lighter than water and is soluble in water. It will burn though it may take some effort to ignite. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED
FLAMMABLE GAS**

**4905785
UN1082**

Trifluorochloroethylene is a colorless gas with a faint ethereal odor. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. This leak can either be a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tank car may violently rupture and rocket. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders or tank cars to fire or heat may cause the material to polymerize with possible container rupture.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Wear protective gloves and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

TRIMETHYL PHOSPHITE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

4909381

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN1993

Trimethyl phosphite is a clear colorless liquid with a strong foul odor. It is used to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 99 deg. F. It is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS FLAMMABLE GAS

4905540

UN1083

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trimethylamine, anhydrous is a colorless gas with a fish like odor at low concentrations changing to ammonia-like odor at higher concentrations. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its own vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite or chemical type burns. The gas itself is corrosive and it is soluble in water to form flammable, corrosive solutions. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinder or tank car may violently rupture and rocket. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

It weighs 5.3 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet.
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
- Neutralize with sodium bisulfate (nahso4)

TRIMETHYLACETYL CHLORIDE

4931745

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, FLAMMABLE

UN2438

Trimethylacetyl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is flammable and has a flash point of 35 deg. F. Its fumes are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material, and trimethylacetic acid with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material
Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Add sodium bisulfate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

TRIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION 4907880
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, BASIC UN1297
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Trimethylamine aqueous solution is the solution of trimethylamine, a gas in water. Its odor varies from fish-like to ammonia-like as the vapor concentration increases. The flash point of a 25% solution is 35 deg. F. It is corrosive to the skin and eyes. The solution is lighter than water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

It weighs 7.4 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Use water spray to absorb vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill
Neutralize with sodium bisulfate (nahso4)

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add sodium bisulfate
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ACIDIC

4907680

UN1298

Trimethylchlorosilane is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It has a flash point of 7 deg. F. Vapor and liquid can cause burns. It is heavier than water and is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid a corrosive material. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear full protective clothing
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

TRINITROBENZENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST
10% WATER)

4917140

FLAMMABLE SOLID

UN1354

Trinitrobenzene, wet is a light yellow crystalline sludge or slurry. Trinitrobenzene, dry is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. It is insoluble in water. The wet material will burn, though it may require some effort to ignite. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive
Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep spilled material wet
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**TRINITROBENZOIC ACID, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10% WATER) 4917150
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1355**

Trinitrobenzoic acid, wet is a sludge of yellow crystals. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry, the material is easily ignited and will burn very vigorously. The wet material can burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is insoluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**TRINITROTOLUENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10% WATER) 4917160
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1356**

Trinitrotoluene, wet is a yellow crystalline slurry or sludge. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The wet material can burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is insoluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

**TRIS-(1-AZIRIDINYL) PHOSPHINE OXIDE 4935520
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, BASIC, POISONOUS UN2501**

Tris-(1-aziridinyl) phosphine oxide is a colorless crystalline solid. It is toxic by ingestion and skin absorption. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- If material not on fire and not involved in fire**
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TUNDRA COOLING UNITS, CONDENSERS, 4904879
EQUALIZERS OR EXCHANGERS, OIL FIELD, GAS
OR LIQUID, IRON OR STEEL, PIPE TYPE,
CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 0.0125 POUNDS
OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA PER FOOT OF PIPE
(LENGTH) (ANHYDROUS AMMONIA)**

NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN1005

Tundra cooling units consist of a sealed steel pipe containing anhydrous ammonia. Though ammonia is classed as a nonflammable gas, it will burn within certain vapor limits and it will increase the fire hazard in the presence of oil or other combustible material.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TUNGSTEN HEXAFLUORIDE 4932387
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN2196**

Tungsten hexafluoride is a light yellow liquid. It is used in the manufacture of other chemicals and in the manufacture of electronics. It has a melting point of 37 deg. F. and a boiling point of 67 deg. F. It is decomposed by water giving hydrofluoric acid, another corrosive material. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

**TURPENTINE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****4915314
UN1299**

Turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TURPENTINE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910313
UN1299**

Turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE
LIQUID, N.O.S.)****4915318****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1993**

Turpentine residue, liquid is a colorless to dark colored liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID,
N.O.S.)****4910318****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1993**

Turpentine residue, liquid is a colorless to dark colored liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID****4910315****UN1300**

Turpentine substitute is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Continued on next page

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**

**4915315
UN1300**

Turpentine substitute is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**URANATES NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING
PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL, N.O.S.)**

4926493

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9181

Uranates are usually various colored solids. They are insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM BEARING ORE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 4926437
LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA, N.O.S.)
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL UN2912**

Uranium bearing ore is a black lustrous solid. It is insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful, whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE FISSILE CLASS I 4929490
(CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235)
(URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR
REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9173

Uranium hexafluoride, fissile is a colorless volatile crystalline solid. It reacts with water forming hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive material. It also reacts with most metals.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water on material itself
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not apply water to point of leak in tank car or container
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE CLASS II
(CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235)
(URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR
REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)**

4928490

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

NA9173

Uranium hexafluoride, fissile is a colorless volatile crystalline solid. It reacts with water forming hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive material. It also reacts with most metals.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water on material itself
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not apply water to point of leak in tank car or container
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE CLASS III
(CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235)
(URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR
REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)**

4927490

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9173

Uranium hexafluoride, fissile is a colorless volatile crystalline solid. It reacts with water forming hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive material. It also reacts with most metals.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Do not use water on material itself
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not apply water to point of leak in tank car or container
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY
(CONTAINING 0.7% OR LESS U-235) (URANIUM
FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING
PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)**

4926490

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

NA9174

Uranium hexafluoride, low specific activity is a colorless volatile crystalline solid. It reacts with water forming hydrofluoric acid, a corrosive material. It also reacts with most metals.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water on material itself

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not apply water to point of leak in tank car or container

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

URANIUM METAL BARS, RODS OR SHAPES, NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROT SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL PYROFORIC) 4926186

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, PYROFORIC NA9175

Uranium metal bars, rods, or shapes are heavy silvery to grey colored metal. It is about twice as heavy as lead. The powdered metal is spontaneously flammable in air.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

URANIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL, PYROFORIC) 4926185

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, PYROFORIC NA9175

Uranium metal billets, ingots, pigs or slabs are large pieces of the heavily silvery to greyish metal. It is about twice as heavy as lead. The powdered metal is spontaneously flammable.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

URANIUM METAL SCRAP NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL PYROFORIC) 4926187

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, PYROFORIC NA9175

Uranium metal scrap is the waste product from various machining operations on the metal. It is a heavy silvery to greyish colored metal. It is about twice as heavy as lead. Very thin or small pieces are easily ignited and burn with an intense flame. The powder is spontaneously flammable in air.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not use water

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM OXIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR
REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING
(RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)** 4926491

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Uranium oxides are various colored powdered solids. They are insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANIUM SALTS, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING
PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE
MATERIAL, N.O.S.)** 4926492

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Uranium salts are various colored crystalline or powdered materials. They are generally insoluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**URANYL ACETATE
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL** 4926425
NA9180

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl acetate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is soluble in water.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas film may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Avoid breathing fumes from burning material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Do not approach area of incident until measurements with suitable instruments have shown that it is safe to do so

Evacuation

- Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

URANYL NITRATE HEXAHYDRATE SOLUTION 4926325
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING NA9178
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl nitrate hexahydrate solution is the solution in water of the yellow crystalline solid. Though the solution is noncombustible, it will accelerate the burning of combustible material if the solution is concentrated or the water should evaporate. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Continued on next page

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS I

4929320

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING

NA9177

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl nitrate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. Though the material is noncombustible, it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

URANYL NITRATE, SOLID

4926320

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING

NA9177

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl nitrate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. Though the material is noncombustible, it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
 Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS II 4928320
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING NA9177
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl nitrate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. Though the material is noncombustible, it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
 Flood with water
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
 Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
 Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
 Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS III 4927320
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, OXIDIZING NA9177
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Uranyl nitrate is a yellow crystalline solid. It is soluble in water. Though the material is noncombustible, it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in the fire or the combustible material is finely divided an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
 Flood with water
 Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
 Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Wear full protective clothing
 Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
 Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
 Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

UREA NITRATE, WET (WITH 10% OR MORE WATER) 4917170
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1357

Urea nitrate, wet is water slurry or sludge of colorless crystals. The dry material is a high explosive. Dry it is easily ignited and burns very vigorously. The wet material can burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is slightly soluble in water. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

Continued on next page

MCD 000011555

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Dangerously explosive
- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

UREA PEROXIDE**4919595****ORGANIC PEROXIDE****NA1511**

Urea peroxide is a white crystalline solid. It is somewhat difficult to ignite and then tends to melt and only burn partway through the mass of material. It supports the burning of combustible materials, certain solvents, e.g. ethers, acetone, can leach hydrogen peroxide from urea peroxide and form exceedingly flammable solutions (more flammable than the solvent alone). Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat containers of the material can explode.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Keep spilled material wet
- Wet spilled material before picking it up

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing
- Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

- If the material is on fire or involved in fire evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

VALERIC ACID**4931475****CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, COMBUSTIBLE****NA1760**

Valeric acid is a colorless liquid with an unpleasant odor. It is combustible and has a flash point of 192 deg. F. It is slightly soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

VALERYL CHLORIDE**4931750****CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC, FLAMMABLE****UN2502**

Valeryl chloride is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is flammable and has a flash point of 74 deg. F. Its fumes are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. It is decomposed by water to hydrochloric and valeric acids, corrosive materials, with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE**4932388****CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC****UN2443**

Vanadium oxytrichloride is a lemon yellow liquid. It is decomposed by water to give hydrochloric acid with evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE AND TITANIUM

4932389

TETRACHLORIDE MIXTURE

CORROSIVE MATERIAL

NA2443

Vanadium oxytrichloride and titanium tetrachloride mixture is a colorless to lemon yellow fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is used to make catalysts for chemical manufacture. It is decomposed by water giving off hydrochloric acid, another corrosive material. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

VANADIUM PENTOXIDE

4963385

ORM-E

UN2862

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Vanadium pentoxide is a yellow to red crystalline solid. It is used as a catalyst in chemical processes, a pigment in ceramics, in the manufacture of other vanadium compounds, and for many other uses. It is slightly soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Allow to aerate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

VANADIUM TETRACHLORIDE

4932390

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC

UN2444

Vanadium tetrachloride is a red liquid with a pungent odor. It is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

VANADYL SULFATE

4963384

ORM-E

NA9152

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Vanadyl sulfate is a blue crystalline solid. It is used as a pigment in glasses and ceramics, and in chemical processes. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Continued on next page

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add calcium hypochlorite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (staked lime), crushed limestone,
or sodium bicarbonate
Allow to aerate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of
pollutants and precipitates

**VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4915311
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1170**

Vermouth is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic
of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F.
It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of
liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES) 4910344
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170**

Vermouth is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic
of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F.
It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of
liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS 4915310
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1170**

Vermouth is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic
of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F.
It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of
liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS 4910343
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170**

Vermouth is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic
of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F.
It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of
liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with
copious amounts of water or soap and water

**VERY SIGNAL CARTRIDGE 4903640
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE**

Very signal cartridge is of the configuration of fixed ammunition which
consists of a cartridge case containing a propelling charge and a primer
fixed to the base, and assembled as a unit with a projectile containing
a pyrotechnic composition designed to produce either a flare or smoke
upon functioning.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Personnel protection

Approach fire with caution

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

**VINYL ACETATE
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
POLYMERIZABLE**

4907270

UN1301

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Vinyl acetate is a clear colorless liquid. It is used to make adhesives, paints, and plastics. It has a flash point of 18 deg. F. Its vapors are irritating to the eyes and respiratory system. If it is subjected to heat or becomes contaminated, it is subject to polymerization. If the polymerization takes place inside a container, the container is subject to violent rupture. It is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 7.8 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material

Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

**VINYL CHLORIDE
FLAMMABLE GAS**

4905792

UN1086

Vinyl chloride is a colorless gas with a sweet odor. It is used to make plastics and adhesives, and to make other chemicals. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. This leak may be either a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tank cars may violently rupture and rocket. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders or tank cars to heat or fire may cause the material to polymerize with possible container rupture. This material is a cancer suspect agent on long term exposure to low concentrations. However, this effect has not been demonstrated for single exposures to high concentrations of the material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

**VINYL ETHYL ETHER, INHIBITED
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
POLYMERIZABLE**

4907275

UN1302

Vinyl ethyl ether, inhibited is a clear colorless liquid with an ether-like odor. It has a flash point of less than -50 deg. F. If the material is subject to heat for prolonged periods or becomes contaminated, it is subject to polymerization with evolution of heat. If the polymerization takes place inside a container, the container may violently rupture. The material is lighter than water and slightly soluble in water its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

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Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

VINYL FLUORIDE, INHIBITED FLAMMABLE GAS

4905793
UN1860

Vinyl fluoride, inhibited is a colorless gas with a faint ethereal odor. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. This leak can be either a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tank cars may violently rupture and rocket. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders or tank cars to heat or fire may cause the material to polymerize with possible container rupture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

VINYL METHYL ETHER FLAMMABLE GAS

4905795
UN1087

Vinyl methyl ether is a colorless gas with a sweet odor. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapor pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapors are heavier than air and a flame can flash back to the source of leak very easily. The leak can either be a liquid or vapor leak. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under fire conditions the cylinders or tankcars may violently rupture and rocket. Prolonged exposure of the cylinders or tank cars to heat or fire may cause the material to polymerize with possible container rupture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Wear protective gloves and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Approach fire with caution

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

VINYL ISOBUTYL ETHER FLAMMABLE LIQUID POLYMERIZABLE

4907267
UN1304

Vinyl isobutyl ether is a clear colorless liquid. It has a flash point of 15 deg. F. If contaminated or subjected to heat, it may polymerize. If the polymerization take place inside a container, the container is subject to violent rupture. It is lighter than water and very slightly soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may spread fire

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

VINYL TRICHLOROSILANE

4907685

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, ACIDIC

UN1305

Vinyl trichlorosilane is a colorless to pale yellow fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It has a flash point of 18 deg. F. Vapor and liquid can cause burns. It is heavier than water and is decomposed by water to form hydrochloric acid, a corrosive material. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Do not use water on material itself

If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Do not use water on material itself

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear full protective clothing
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

VINYLDENE CHLORIDE, INHIBITED 4907280
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1303
POLYMERIZABLE
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Vinyldene chloride is a clear colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. It has a flash point of 0 deg. F. and a boiling point of 99 deg. F. If subject to heat, it may polymerize. If the polymerization takes place in a container the container may violently rupture. Vinyldene chloride is heavier than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 10.1 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet
- If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents
- Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
- Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms
- Remove trapped material with suction hoses
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

- Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
- Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors

VINYLTOLUENE, INHIBITED (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4912275
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993
POLYMERIZABLE

Vinytoluene, inhibited is a clear colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. It has a flash point of 140 deg. F. If it is subject to heat for prolonged periods or becomes contaminated it is subject to polymerization with release of heat. If the polymerization takes place inside a container, the container is subject to violent rupture. The material is lighter than water and insoluble in water. The vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may spread fire
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable or container is exposed to direct flame—evacuate for a radius of 1500 feet

WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915480
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Wallpaper remover, liquid is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard of this material is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Solid streams of water may be ineffective
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible
- Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910480
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Wallpaper remover, liquid is a material containing a solvent having a closed cup flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard of this material is flammability.

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If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WASTE ETCHANT SOLUTION, SUITABLE ONLY FOR RECLAMATION OF METALLIC CONTENT (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4936595**CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760**

Waste etchant solution, suitable only for reclamation of metallic content is a variable colored liquid having the property of being corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It is soluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915321**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993**

Waste liquor is a clear colorless to milky tan colored liquid with an offensive odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is about the same weight as water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4930221**CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760**

Waste liquor is a clear colorless to milky tan colored liquid with an offensive odor. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite. It is about the same weight as water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910321**FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993**

Waste liquor is a clear colorless to milky tan colored liquid with an offensive odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is about the same weight as water and soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WASTE PAPER PULP, WET (WASTE PAPER, WET) 4917470 FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1325

Waste paper pulp, wet is finely shredded waste paper that is water wet. It is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. It must be shipped in air tight metal or metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

WASTE PAPER, WET 4917370 FLAMMABLE SOLID NA1325

Waste paper, wet is scrap paper that is water wet. It is subject to decomposition and spontaneous ignition. It must be shipped in air tight metal or metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

WASTE PHOSPHATE FILTER CAKE SLUDGE, 4930249 CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 50% P2O5 (PHOSPHORIC ACID)

CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1805 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Waste phosphate filter cake sludge is the byproduct of making phosphoric acid from phosphate rock. It is partially soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and to tissue.

Phosphoric acid weighs 15.6 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

WASTE WOOL, WET 4917372 FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1387

Waste wool, wet is scrap wool materials that are water wet. It is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition. It must be shipped in air-tight metal or metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 4927480 N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS III) RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Watch dial enamel is thick liquid, usually pale green in color. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 4926480
N.O.S.)**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Watch dial enamel is thick liquid, usually pale green in color. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 4929480
N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Watch dial enamel is thick liquid, usually pale green in color. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 4928480
N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)**

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL NA9181

Watch dial enamel is thick liquid, usually pale green in color. It will burn though it may require some effort to ignite.

Radioactive materials emit certain rays that may be hazardous. These rays can be detected only by instruments. Exposure of humans to intense radiation may be harmful whereas films may be damaged by radiation from relatively low concentrations.

Fissile radioactive materials are uranium 233, uranium 235, plutonium 238, plutonium 239, or plutonium 241. In addition to the radiation hazards presented by most radioactive materials, fissile materials, if improperly handled, may be critical. This means that if too large quantities of these materials are permitted in one place a very rapid nuclear reaction can occur. This would not be explosive, but large amounts of radiation would be emitted suddenly and might injure nearby personnel. In case of trouble with these shipments all unauthorized persons should be kept as far away as possible until qualified people with proper equipment can be obtained from the local or state radiological response team, the department of energy, or the shipper.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Contact the local, state, or department of energy radiological response team

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear full protective clothing

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Evacuation

Keep unnecessary people out of incident area until area declared safe by radiological response team

**WATER PUMP SYSTEM CHARGED WITH 4904870
COMPRESSED AIR OR NITROGEN
NONFLAMMABLE GAS NA1956**

Water pump system tank charged with compressed air or nitrogen consists of a metal tank with a flexible bladder inside that contains the air or nitrogen. It is used to maintain water pressure.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Personnel protection

Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

WATER REACTIVE SOLID, N.O.S.**4916475****FLAMMABLE SOLID****UN2813****WATER REACTIVE**

Water reactive solid, n.o.s. is the proper shipping name for those materials not specifically named in the list of hazardous materials having the property of reacting with water and giving off a flammable gas. This flammable gas will usually ignite from the heat of the reaction. Try to ascertain the exact material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Avoid breathing fumes from burning material

WATER TREATMENT COMPOUND, LIQUID**4936580****CORROSIVE MATERIAL****NA1760**

Water treatment compound liquid is a variable colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

WAX, LIQUID**4915387****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****NA1993**

Wax liquid is a clear colorless to light cream colored liquid. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is generally lighter than water and partially soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WEED KILLING COMPOUND AND CHLORDANE MIXTURE (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID)**4960125****ORM-A****NA9188****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1/0.454)**

Weed killing compound and chlordane mixture is the colorless liquid chlordane absorbed on a dry carrier or dissolved in a liquid carrier. It may or may not be emulsifiable in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural deep water pockets, excavated lagoons, or sand bag barriers to trap material at bottom
If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors
Combustion products include corrosive or toxic vapors

WHITE ACID (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID MIXTURE)**4930270****CORROSIVE MATERIAL****NA1760****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

White acid is a colorless fuming liquid with a pungent odor. It is soluble in water with release of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. Contact with the fumes or short contact with small quantities of the material can cause severe painful burns.

It weighs 11.0 pounds per gallon.

Continued on next page

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment

**WINE, CHAMPAGNE OR VERMOUTH, SPOILED
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)****4910341****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1170**

Wine, champagne or vermouth, spoiled is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic of fermented liquors to that of spoiled food. It has a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F. It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)****4915309****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****UN1170**

Wine, sparkling, other than champagne is a variable colored bubbling liquid having the odor characteristic of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)****4910342****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1170**

Wine, sparkling, other than champagne is a variable colored bubbling liquid having the odor characteristic of fermented liquors. It has a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F. It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

**WINE, CHAMPAGNE OR VERMOUTH, SPOILED
(ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)****4915308****COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID****UN1170**

Wine, champagne or vermouth, spoiled is a variable colored liquid having the odor characteristic of fermented liquors to that of spoiled food. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is soluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WINES, NEC, IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4915306

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1170

Wines, nec, are variable colored liquids having the characteristic odor of fermented liquors. They have a flash point between 100 and 200 deg. F. They are soluble in water and their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WINES, NEC, IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4910306

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170

Wines, nec are various colored liquids having the characteristic odor of fermented liquors. They have a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F. They are soluble in water and their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WINES, NEC, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4910304

FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1170

Wines, nec are various colored liquids having the characteristic odor of fermented liquors. They have a flash point between 73 and 100 deg. F. They are soluble in water and their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WINES, NEC, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE) 4915304

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1170

Wines, nec, are various colored liquids having the characteristic odor of fermented liquors. They have a flash point between 100 and 200 deg. F. They are soluble in water and their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may be ineffective
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to disperse vapors and dilute standing pools of liquid

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOD BLEACH (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4936590
CORROSIVE MATERIAL UN1760

Wood bleach is a variable colored liquid having the property of being corrosive to metals and/or tissue. It is water soluble.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

WOOD CHARCOAL, IN TABLETS (CHARCOAL 4917309
BRIQUETTES) NA1361

Wood charcoal, in tablets is powdered or granular charcoal mixed with a tar or starch and water binder and pressed into tablets. The hazard is that of spontaneous heating if the charcoal briquettes are not properly cooled after manufacture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Remove burning material from load if safe and practicable to do so

Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

Use water only if flooding quantities are available

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material dry

WOOD FILLER 4910590
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1263

Wood filler is a paste-like material containing a flammable solvent. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. The hazard is flammability.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

WOOD FILLER 4915290
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID UN1263

Wood filler is a paste-like material containing a combustible solvent. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. The hazard is combustibility.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS 4915395
(COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

NA1993

Wood furniture finishing or refinishing kits have small containers of flammable liquids. These liquids are variable colored with a paint-like odor. They have a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS 4910395
(FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN1993

Wood furniture finishing or refinishing kits have small containers of flammable liquids. These liquids are variable colored with a paint-like odor. They have a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. They are generally lighter than water and insoluble in water. Their vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOD PULP CHARCOAL, NOT ACTIVATED, 4917393
(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Wood pulp charcoal, not activated is a black solid. The hazard in transportation is that of spontaneous heating if the material is not properly cooled after manufacture or if it should become wet.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Remove burning material from load if safe and practicable to do so
Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

Use water only if flooding quantities are available

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material dry

WOOD PULP, CHARRED, NOT ACTIVATED, 4917392
(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325

Wood pulp, charred, not activated is a black solid. The hazard in transportation is that of spontaneous heating if the material is not properly cooled after manufacture or if it should become wet.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

WOOD TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4915317
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID NA1993

Wood turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point between 100 and 199 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOD TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.) 4910317
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1993

Wood turpentine is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor. It has a flash point of less than 100 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

WOOL WASTE, NEC. OR WOOL SWEEPINGS (WASTE 4917374
WOOL, WET)

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1387

Wool waste, nec. or wool sweepings is liable to spontaneous heating and ignition if water wet. It must be shipped in air tight metal or metal lined containers.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

XENON 4904595
NONFLAMMABLE GAS UN2036

Xenon is a colorless odorless gas. It is noncombustible. It is heavier than air. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. It may only be shipped in cylinders.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Wear protective gloves and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

XYLENE 4909350
FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN1307

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Xylene is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic aromatic odor. It is used as a solvent for paints and adhesives, and to make other chemicals. It has a flash point of 81-90 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air.

It weighs 7.2 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped
Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Solid streams of water may spread fire
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Attempt to stop leak if without hazard
Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

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Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material

Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

XYLENE (PARAXYLENE)**4909351****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1307****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Paraxylene is a clear colorless liquid with a characteristic aromatic odor. It solidifies at 66 deg. F. and has a flash point of 81 deg. F. It is lighter than water and insoluble in water. Its vapors are heavier than air. It weighs 7.2 pounds per gallon.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Attempt to stop leak if without hazard

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete

Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash, cement powder, sawdust, or commercial sorbents

Apply "universal" gelling agent to immobilize spill

Apply fluorocarbon-water foam to diminish vapor and fire hazard

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion
Use surface active agent (e.g. detergent, soaps, alcohols) to compress and thicken spilled material

Inject "universal" gelling agent to solidify encircled spill and increase effectiveness of booms

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

XYLENOL**4941193****ORM-A****UN2261****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Xylenol is a white crystalline solid. It is used in disinfectants, insecticides, and to make other chemicals. It is combustible though it may take some effort to ignite. It is slightly soluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

Solid streams of water may be ineffective

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors or dusts

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill motion

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration

Remove trapped material with suction hoses

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

Environmental considerations—air spill

Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors

XYLYL BROMIDE**4925260****IRRITATING MATERIAL****UN1701**

Xylyl bromide is in the form of colorless crystals or a clear colorless liquid. Its vapors are extremely irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog

Use "alcohol" foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Use water spray to knock-down vapors

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors

Keep upwind

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus

Avoid bodily contact with the material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Evacuation

If material leaking (not on fire), downwind evacuation must be considered

ZINC ACETATE 4963387
ORM-E NA9153
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Zinc acetate is a white crystalline solid. It is used to preserve wood, to make other zinc compounds, as a food and feed additive, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Add soda ash
Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE 4966386
ORM-E NA9154
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Zinc ammonium chloride is a white crystalline solid. It is used in welding and soldering fluxes and in galvanizing steel. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Add soda ash
Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC AMMONIUM NITRITE 4918756
OXIDIZER UN1512

Zinc ammonium nitrite is a white powder. It is soluble in water. It is combustible and may be readily ignited by a spark or flame. If contaminated with combustible materials it is readily ignited. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion of this material.

ZINC ARSENATE 4923490
POISON B UN1712

Zinc arsenate is a white powder. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ZINC ARSENITE, SOLID 4923492
POISON B UN1712

Zinc arsenite, solid is a colorless powder. It is insoluble in water. It is toxic by inhalation (dust, etc.) and by ingestion.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ZINC BORATE 4963389
ORM-E NA9155
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Zinc borate is a white powder. It is used as a fungus and mildew inhibitor, to fire proof textiles, and for other uses. It is slightly soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

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Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing dusts
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add soda ash
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC BROMIDE**4966780****ORM-E****NA9156****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zinc bromide is a white crystalline solid. It is used in medicine, in photography, and for other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add soda ash
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC CARBONATE**4963890****ORM-E****NA9157****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Zinc carbonate is a white crystalline solid or powder. It is used in pharmaceuticals, to make other zinc compounds, as a feed additive, and for many other uses. It is insoluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ZINC CHLORATE
OXIDIZER****4918771****UN1513**

Zinc chlorate is a white crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. It forms a very flammable mixture with combustible materials and this mixture may be explosive if the combustible material is very finely divided. The mixture can be ignited by friction. Contact with strong sulfuric acid can cause fires or explosions. When mixed with ammonium salts, spontaneous decomposition and ignition may result. Prolonged exposure of the material to fire or heat can result in an explosion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

- Flood with water
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

- If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ZINC CHLORIDE CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE
(CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)****4932381****CORROSIVE MATERIAL****UN1760**

Zinc chloride chemical plant waste is a colorless to dark colored liquid. It is soluble in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLUTION 4932393
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC UN1840
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Zinc chloride solution is the white crystalline solid dissolved in water. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It weighs 16.1 pounds per gallon.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use water in flooding quantities as fog
- Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
- Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
- Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete
- Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder
- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

ZINC CHLORIDE, SOLID 4966790
ORM-E UN2331
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Zinc chloride, solid is a white crystalline solid. It is used for preserving wood, in soldering fluxes, as a catalyst in chemical manufacturing, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

- Keep upwind
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add soda ash
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC CYANIDE 4923495
POISON B UN1713
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-10/4.54)

Zinc cyanide is a white powder. It is used in medicine, in metal plating, and in chemical analysis. It is insoluble in water. It is decomposed by acids giving off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by inhalation (dust and the hydrogen cyanide from decomposition) and by ingestion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)
- Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical
- Do not use water on material itself
- If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
- Use water spray to absorb vapors

If material not involved in fire

- Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
- Keep material out of water sources and sewers
- Use water spray to knock-down vapors
- Do not use water on material itself

Personnel protection

- Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
- Keep upwind
- Avoid bodily contact with the material
- Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
- Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
- Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material
- If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

- Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
- Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

- Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
- Add calcium hypochlorite
- Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
- Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC FLUORIDE 4963895
ORM-E NA9158
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Zinc fluoride is a white powder. It is used for galvanizing steel and making ceramics. It is slightly soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

- Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Continued on next page

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC FORMATE**4963392****ORM-E****NA9159****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Zinc formate is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a catalyst in chemical processing and as a water proofing agent. It is soluble in water.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Add soda ash
Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC HYDROSULFITE**4941195****ORM-A****UN1931****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Zinc hydrosulfite is a white powder. It is used to bleach wood pulp, textiles, and other naturally occurring materials. It is non-combustible. It is soluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water only if flooding quantities are available
Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add calcium hypochlorite
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC MURIATE SOLUTION (See ZINC CHLORIDE SOLUTION 4932393)**ZINC NITRATE****OXIDIZER****4918790****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS****UN1514****SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zinc nitrate is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used as a catalyst in the manufacture of other chemicals, in medicine, and in dyeing. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in a fire or the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Add soda ash
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust ph to neutral (ph-7)

ZINC PERMANGANATE**4918757****OXIDIZER****UN1515**

Zinc permanganate is a purplish colored crystalline solid. The material is soluble in water. The material itself is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material, if the combustible material is finely divided the mixture may be explosive. Contact with liquid combustible materials may result in spontaneous ignition. Contact with sulfuric acid may result in fires or explosions.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ZINC PEROXIDE
OXIDIZER 4918758
UN1516**

Zinc peroxide is a white powder. It is insoluble in water and slowly decomposed by water. It is non-combustible but it will accelerate the burning of combustible material. If the combustible material is finely divided the mixture may be explosive. Mixtures of combustible material and the peroxide can be ignited by friction or contact with moisture.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away.
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

**ZINC PHENOLSULFONATE 4966389
ORM-E NA9160
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zinc phenolsulfonate is a colorless to white crystalline solid which turns pink on exposure to air. It is used as an insecticide and in medicine. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

If dissolved, apply activated carbon at ten times the spilled amount in region of 10ppm or greater concentration
Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ZINC PHOSPHIDE 4923496
POISON B UN1714
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)**

Zinc phosphide is a dark grey granular solid. It is used in medicine and as a rat poison. It is slowly decomposed by water giving off phosphine, a flammable poison gas. It is toxic by ingestion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Do not use water
Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ZINC RESINATE, FUSED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, 4916764
N.O.S.) UN1325
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

Zinc resinate, fused is a clear to amber colored solid. It is used as a drier in paints, and as a wetting agent. It may spontaneously heat in the presence of air and moisture. This heat may be sufficient to ignite surrounding combustible materials. It is not soluble in water.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use water in flooding quantities as fog
Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

**ZINC SILICOFLUORIDE 4966392
ORM-E UN2855
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (R-5000/2270)**

Zinc silicofluoride is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a concrete hardener, as a preservative, and for other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

Continued on next page

MCD 000011575

If material not involved in fire
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Personnel protection
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Environmental considerations—land spill
 Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water
Environmental considerations—water spill
 Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZINC SULFATE 4963786
ORM-E NA9161
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-1000/454)

Zinc sulfate is a colorless crystalline solid. It is used in the production of rayon, as a feed supplement, and as a fertilizer ingredient. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire
 Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection
 Keep upwind
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill
 Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
 Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill
 Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
 Add soda ash
 Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
 Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE 4916495
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1437
WATER REACTIVE

Zirconium hydride is a greyish black solid. It doesn't react with water under normal conditions. It is easily ignited and burns with an intense flame. The addition of water will increase the intensity of the fire.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not use water
 Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Do not use water
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Keep material dry

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL BARS, PLATES, RINGS, RODS, SHEETS, SPONGE, STRIPS, TUBING OR UNFINISHED SHAPES, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.) 4916752

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1325
 Zirconium metal is a greyish silver colored solid. The very thin material is easily ignited and burns with an intense flame. Once ignited the material can burn under water.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not use water
 Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL SCRAP (BORINGS CLIPPINGS, SHAVINGS SHEETS, OR TURNINGS) 4916212
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1932
PYROFORIC

Zirconium metal scrap is a lustrous, greyish metallic solid. It may ignite spontaneously and can burn with explosive violence. It may be ignited by static electricity. Small amounts of moisture may promote the ignition of zirconium. It can burn immersed in water and does so with greater intensity than if it burns in air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not use water
 Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Keep material dry

Personnel protection
 Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
 Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
 Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
 Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE) 4916211
FLAMMABLE SOLID UN2008
PYROFORIC

Zirconium metal, dry is a grey amorphous powder. It is used to make corrosion-resistant alloys, in pyrotechnics, and for many other uses. It may ignite spontaneously and can burn with explosive violence. It may be ignited by static electricity. Small amounts of water may promote the ignition of zirconium. Zirconium can burn immersed in water and does so with greater intensity than if it burns in air.

If material on fire or involved in fire
 Do not use water
 Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
 Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire
 Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
 Keep material out of water sources and sewers
 Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 270 MESH PARTICLE SIZE) 4916210

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN2008 PYROFORIC

Zirconium metal, dry is a grey amorphous powder. It is used to make corrosion-resistant alloys, in pyrotechnics, and for many other uses. It may ignite spontaneously and can burn with explosive violence. It may be ignited by static electricity. Small amounts of moisture may promote the ignition of zirconium. Zirconium can burn immersed in water and does so with greater intensity than if it burns in air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Do not use water
Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material dry

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE) 4916751

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1358

Zirconium metal, wet is a grey amorphous sludge. It may be ignited with difficulty. If it dries out it is more easily ignitable than the dry material. Zirconium metal can burn immersed in water and does so with greater intensity than if it burns in air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material wet

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE) 4916750

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1358

Zirconium metal, wet is a grey amorphous sludge. It may be ignited with difficulty. If it dries out it is more easily ignitable than the dry material. Zirconium metal can burn immersed in water and does so with greater intensity than if it burns in air.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, or suitable dry powder

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep material wet

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing dusts, and fumes from burning material

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

ZIRCONIUM NITRATE 4918791 OXIDIZER UN2728

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)

Zirconium nitrate is a white crystalline solid. It is used as a preservative. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible, but it will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in a fire or the combustible material is finely divided, an explosion may result. Prolonged exposure to fire or heat may result in an explosion. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced in fires involving this material.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles

Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment

Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 2500 feet

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material

Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate

Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)

ZIRCONIUM PICRAMATE, WET, (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER) 4917195

FLAMMABLE SOLID UN1517

Zirconium picramate, wet is a slurry or sludge of yellow crystals. It may take some effort to ignite but once ignited the material will burn with great rapidity. It will accelerate the burning of combustible materials. If large quantities are involved in fire or if containers of the material are exposed to fire or heat for prolonged periods, an explosion may result. Toxic oxides of nitrogen are produced during combustion.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Dangerously explosive

Flood with water

Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water

Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away

Keep material out of water sources and sewers

Keep spilled material wet

Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

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Personnel protection

Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when fighting fires involving this material

Evacuation

If fire becomes uncontrollable—evacuate for a radius of 5000 feet

ZIRCONIUM POTASSIUM FLUORIDE**4966395****ORM-E****NA9162****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zirconium potassium fluoride is a white crystalline solid. It is used in metal processing, as a catalyst in chemical manufacture, and for other uses. It is slightly soluble in water. It is non-combustible.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

ZIRCONIUM SULFATE**4944165****ORM-B****NA9163****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zirconium sulfate is a white crystalline solid. It is used in chemical analysis, as an additive for lubricants, and for many other uses. It is soluble in water. It is non-combustible. It is corrosive to aluminum.

If material involved in fire

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire
(Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.)

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary

Personnel protection

Keep upwind
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Avoid breathing vapors or dusts
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Adjust pH to neutral (pH-7)
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ZIRCONIUM TETRACHLORIDE, SOLID
CORROSIVE MATERIAL, ACIDIC****4932395
UN2503****ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (RQ-5000/2270)**

Zirconium tetrachloride solid is a white crystalline material. It is decomposed by water to give hydrochloric acid with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals in the presence of moisture and to tissue.

If material involved in fire

Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or dry sand
Do not use water on material itself
If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog
Use water spray to absorb vapors
Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water
Apply water from as far a distance as possible

If material not involved in fire

Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Use water spray to knock-down vapors
Do not use water on material itself
Neutralize spilled material with crushed limestone, soda ash, or lime

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water
If contact with the material anticipated, wear full protective clothing

Environmental considerations—land spill

Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material
Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting water

Environmental considerations—water spill

Neutralize with agricultural lime (slaked lime), crushed limestone, or sodium bicarbonate
Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates

**ZIRCONIUM, METALLIC, SOLUTIONS OR MIXTURES
THERE-OF, LIQUID****4909390****FLAMMABLE LIQUID****UN1308**

Metallic zirconium, solutions or mixtures there-of, liquid is the powdered or finely divided metal stored under a flammable organic solvent. Metallic zirconium powder may burn and small amounts of water may greatly accelerate this combustion to "explosive" character. The dry powder resulting from the solvent evaporating is easily ignited. Even static electricity may be sufficient to ignite the powder.

If material on fire or involved in fire

Use graphite, soda ash or powdered sodium chloride

If material not on fire and not involved in fire

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away
Keep material out of water sources and sewers
Build dikes to contain flow as necessary
Do not use water
Do not attempt to sweep up dry material

Personnel protection

Avoid breathing vapors
Keep upwind
Avoid bodily contact with the material
Wear boots, protective gloves, and goggles
Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment
Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water

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1010	BUTADIENE, INHIBITED (BUTADIENE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING)	79	1057	CIGARETTE LIGHTER	130
1014	CARBON DIOXIDE - OXYGEN MIXTURE	107	1058	LIQUEFIED NONFLAMMABLE GASES (CHARGED WITH NITROGEN, CARBON DIOXIDE, OR AIR)	313
1015	CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROUS OXIDE MIXTURE	108	1060	METHYLACETYLENE-PROPADIENE, STABILIZED	345
1018	CARBON MONOXIDE	108	1061	MONOMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	354
1017	CHLORINE	119	1062	METHYL BROMIDE, LIQUID (INCLUDING UP TO 2% CHLOROPICRIN)	336
1018	MONOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	352	1063	METHYL CHLORIDE	337
1020	MONOCHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE	352	1064	METHYL MERCAPTAN	341
1021	MONOCHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE	353	1065	NEON	362
1022	MONOCHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE	353	1066	NITROGEN	371
1026	CYANOGEN GAS	159	1067	NITROGEN DIOXIDE, LIQUID	371
1027	CYCLOPROPANE	162	1067	NITROGEN PEROXIDE, LIQUID	372
1028	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	184	1067	NITROGEN TETROXIDE, LIQUID	372
1030	DIFLUOROETHANE	194	1069	NITROSYLCHLORIDE	375
1032	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	201	1070	NITROUS OXIDE	376
1033	DIMETHYL ETHER	198	1072	OXYGEN	388
1035	ETHANE	224	1072	OXYGEN (GAS ADMINISTERING APPARATUS, HOSPITAL OR SURGICAL, WITH CYLINDER OF OXYGEN)	388
1036	MONOETHYLAMINE	224	1072	OXYGEN (LIFE SAVING APPARATUS, OXYGEN)	388
1037	ETHYLCHLORIDE	234	1073	OXYGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID	388
1039	ETHYL METHYL ETHER	230	1075	BUTANE	79
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE	237	1075	BUTANE (BUTANE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING)	79
1043	CRUDE NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION (MORE THAN 25.3 PSIG)	155	1075	BUTENE GAS, LIQUEFIED (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	80
1043	FERTILIZER AMMONIATING SOLUTION (CONTAINING FREE AMMONIA)	247	1075	BUTYLENE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	94
1043	NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION	372	1075	ISOBUTANE	294
			1075	ISOBUTANE (ISOBUTANE FOR FURTHER REFINERY PROCESSING)	295

1075	ISOBUTYLENE	296	1139	COATING SOLUTION	136
1075	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	313	1142	ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUND, LIQUID	42
1075	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (PINTSCH GAS)	314	1142	ANTI-FREEZE PREPARATION, LIQUID	42
1075	PROPANE	426	1142	ANTIFREEZE COMPOUND LIQUID	42
1075	PROPYLENE	432	1142	ANTIFREEZE PREPARATION, LIQUID	42
1076	PHOSGENE	404	1142	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT, OR VARNISH, REMOVING, REDUCING OR THINNING	140
1079	SULFUR DIOXIDE	486	1142	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT, OR VARNISH, REMOVING, REDUCING OR THINNING	140
1080	SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE	486	1142	COMPOUND, POLISHING, LIQUID	141
1081	TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED	494	1142	COMPOUND, VULCANIZING, LIQUID	142
1082	TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED	511	1142	COMPOUNDS, IRON OR STEEL RUST PREVENTING, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (RUST PREVENTIVE COATING)	144
1083	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	512	1142	FLOOR POLISH OR WAX (POLISH, WOOD, LIQUID)	252
1086	VINYL CHLORIDE	525	1142	FLOOR POLISH OR WAX (POLISH, WOOD, LIQUID)	253
1087	VINYL METHYL ETHER	526	1142	LACQUER THINNING COMPOUNDS, USED (COMPOUND, LACQUER, THINNING)	305
1088	ACETAL	1	1142	LACQUER THINNING COMPOUNDS, USED (COMPOUND, LACQUER, THINNING)	305
1089	ACETALDEHYDE	1	1142	LEATHER BLEACH	311
1090	ACETONE	3	1142	LEATHER BLEACH	311
1091	ACETONE OIL	3	1142	LEATHER DRESSING	311
1092	ACROLEIN, INHIBITED	7	1142	LEATHER DRESSING	311
1093	ACRYLONITRILE	8	1142	PIPE LINE RUST PREVENTIVE COATING (RUST PREVENTIVE COATING)	413
1098	ALLYL ALCOHOL	17	1142	POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID	417
1099	ALLYL BROMIDE	18	1142	POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID	417
1100	ALLYL CHLORIDE	18	1142	THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING	497
1104	AMYL ACETATE	36	1142	THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING	497
1106	AMYLAMINE	39	1143	CROTONALDEHYDE	154
1107	AMYL CHLORIDE	37	1144	CROTONYLENE	154
1108	AMYLENE	39	1145	CYCLOHEXANE	159
1109	AMYL FORMATE	37	1146	CYCLOPENTANE	162
1110	METHYL AMYL KETONE	335	1147	DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	163
1111	AMYL MERCAPTAN	37	1148	DIACETONE ALCOHOL	176
1113	AMYL NITRITE	38	1149	BUTYL ETHER	82
1114	BENZENE	62	1150	DICHLOROETHYLENE	186
1115	BENZINE	63	1152	DICHLOROPENTANE	186
1120	2-BUTANOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	79	1153	ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER	235
1120	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	81	1154	DIETHYLAMINE	193
1120	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	295	1155	ETHER (DIETHYL ETHER, ANESTHESIA GRADE)	224
1123	BUTYL ACETATE	80	1155	ETHER (DIETHYL ETHER, OTHER THAN ANESTHESIA GRADE)	224
1125	BUTYLAMINE	94	1156	DIETHYL KETONE	192
1125	TERT-BUTYLAMINE (BUTYLAMINE)	94	1157	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	195
1126	BUTYL BROMIDE (NORMAL)	82	1158	DIISOPROPYLAMINE	197
1127	BUTYL CHLORIDE	82	1159	DIISOPROPYL ETHER	196
1128	BUTYL FORMATE	83	1160	DIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	202
1129	BUTYRALDEHYDE	95	1161	DIMETHYL CARBONATE	197
1130	CAMPOR OIL	101	1162	DIMETHYLDICHLOROSILANE	203
1131	CARBON BISULFIDE (OR) CARBON DISULFIDE	106	1163	DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE, UNSYMMETRICAL	198
1132	CARBON REMOVER, LIQUID	109	1164	DIMETHYL SULFIDE	199
1133	ADHESIVE, N.O.S.	10	1165	DIOXANE	207
1133	ADHESIVE, N.O.S.	10	1166	DIOXOLANE	207
1133	CEMENT, CONTAINER LINOLEUM, TILE, OR WALLBOARD, LIQUID	111	1167	DIVINYL ETHER	214
1133	CEMENT, CORK, INSULATION, LIQUID (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111	1168	PAINT DRIER, LIQUID	389
1133	CEMENT, CORK, INSULATION, LIQUID (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111	1168	PAINT DRIER, LIQUID	389
1133	CEMENT, LEATHER	112	1170	ALCOHOL IN BOND, FREE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX (ALCOHIC BEVERAGE)	12
1133	CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	112	1170	ALCOHOL IN BOND, FREE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX (ALCOHIC BEVERAGE)	12
1133	CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	112	1170	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, FRUIT, EXCEPT GRAPE, NEUTRAL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	12
1133	CEMENT, PYROXYLIN	112	1170	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, FRUIT, EXCEPT GRAPE, NEUTRAL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	12
1133	CEMENT, ROOFING, LIQUID	112	1170	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, GRAPE, NEUTRAL IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	13
1133	CEMENT, RUBBER	113	1170	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, GRAPE, NEUTRAL IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	13
1133	EMBEDDING CEMENT, NEC (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	219	1170	BRANDY, ALCOHOLIC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	75
1133	EMBEDDING CEMENT, NEC (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	229	1170	BRANDY, ALCOHOLIC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	76
1133	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, LIQUID (ADHESIVE, N.O.S.)	290	1170	CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	113
1133	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, LIQUID (ADHESIVES, N.O.S.)	290	1170	CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	113
1133	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	417	1170	ETHYL ALCOHOL (COLOGNE SPIRITS)	226
1133	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	1170	LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, NEC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	314
1134	CHLOROBENZOL (OR) CHLOROBENZENE	121	1170	LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, NEC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	314
1135	ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	234	1170	SPIRITS, ALCOHOLIC, WHISKIES, RUM OTHER THAN DISTILLED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	480
1136	COAL TAR DISTILLATE	131	1170	SPIRITS, GRAIN, NEUTRAL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	480
1136	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL	132	1170	VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524
1136	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL (CRUDE LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR)	133			
1136	COAL TAR OIL	134			
1136	COAL TAR OIL (COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC)	135			
1137	COAL TAR DISTILLATE	132			
1137	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL	133			
1137	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL (CRUDE LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR)	133			
1137	COAL TAR OIL	134			
1137	COAL TAR OIL (COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC)	135			

1170	VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	524	1223	KEROSENE	304
1170	VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524	1226	CIGARETTE LIGHTER	130
1170	VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524	1226	LIGHTER FLUID	312
1170	WINE, CHAMPAGNE OR VERMOUTH, SPOILED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1228	MERCAPTAN MIXTURE, ALIPHATIC	323
1170	WINE, CHAMPAGNE OR VERMOUTH, SPOILED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1228	MERCAPTAN MIXTURE, ALIPHATIC	323
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1229	MESITYL OXIDE	331
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1230	METHANOL (METHYL ALCOHOL, COLUMBIAN SPIRITS)	333
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1231	METHYL ACETATE	334
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1232	METHYL ACETONE	335
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1233	METHYL AMYL ACETATE	335
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1234	METHYLAL	345
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1235	MONOMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	353
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1237	METHYL BUTYRATE	337
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1238	METHYL CHLOROFORMATE	338
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1239	METHYLCHLOROMETHYL ETHER, ANHYDROUS	345
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1242	METHYLDICHLOROSILANE	346
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1243	METHYL FORMATE	339
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1244	METHYL HYDRAZINE	339
1170	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	1246	METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE, INHIBITED	340
1171	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER	235	1247	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, INHIBITED	341
1172	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE	236	1247	METHYLMETHACRYLATE MONOMER, UNINHIBITED	341
1173	ETHYL ACETATE	226	1248	METHYL PROPIONATE	344
1175	ETHYL BENZENE	227	1249	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	344
1176	ETHYL BORATE	227	1250	METHYLTRICHLOROSILANE	347
1177	ETHYL BUTYL ACETATE	227	1251	METHYL VINYL KETONE, INHIBITED	344
1178	ETHYL BUTYRALDEHYDE	228	1255	PETROLEUM NAPHTHA	398
1179	ETHYL BUTYL ETHER	228	1255	PETROLEUM NAPHTHA	398
1180	ETHYL BUTYRATE	228	1256	NAPHTHA SOLVENT	360
1181	ETHYL CHLOROACETATE	228	1256	NAPHTHA SOLVENT	360
1182	ETHYL CHLOROFORMATE	228	1257	GASOHOL	263
1183	ETHYL DICHLOROSILANE	229	1259	NICKEL CARBONYL	363
1184	ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	235	1261	NITROMETHANE	374
1185	ETHYLENE IMINE, INHIBITED	236	1262	ISOOCTANE	298
1188	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	236	1262	OCTANE	378
1189	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	236	1263	ALUMINUM LIQUID (OR PAINT)	20
1190	ETHYL FORMATE	229	1263	ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR PAINT (PAINT)	55
1191	ETHYL HEXALDEHYDE	230	1263	ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR VARNISH (VARNISH)	55
1192	ETHYL LACTATE	230	1263	COMPOUND, ENAMEL	140
1193	METHYL ETHYL KETONE (ETHYL METHYL KETONE)	338	1263	ENAMEL (ENAMEL OTHER THAN WATCH DIAL)	219
1194	ETHYL NITRITE	231	1263	ENAMEL (ENAMEL OTHER THAN WATCH DIAL)	219
1195	ETHYL PROPIONATE	232	1263	LACQUER BASE OR LACQUER CHIPS, PLASTIC (WET WITH ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT)	304
1196	ETHYLTRICHLOROSILANE	238	1263	MORTAR STAIN, LIQUID	356
1197	EXTRACT, LIQUID, FLAVORING	240	1263	MORTAR STAIN, LIQUID	356
1198	FORMALDEHYDE (OR) FORMALIN SOLUTION (IN CONTAINERS OF 110 GALLONS OR LESS) (FORMALDEHYDE, LIQUID)	254	1263	PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR PAINT)	389
1198	FORMALDEHYDE (OR) FORMALIN SOLUTION (IN CONTAINERS OF 110 GALLONS OR LESS) (FORMALDEHYDE, PASTE)	255	1263	PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR VARNISH)	389
1198	FORMALDEHYDE, LIQUID (FORMALDEHYDE OR FORMALIN SOLUTION)	255	1263	PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN (OR) VARNISH, BRONZE OR GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID	390
1198	FORMALDEHYDE, PASTE (FORMALDEHYDE OR FORMALIN SOLUTION)	255	1263	PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN, VARNISH, BRONZE, GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID	390
1199	FURFURAL	259	1263	RUBBER TIRE LACQUERS, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LACQUER OR SHELLAC)	454
1201	FUSEL OIL	260	1263	SHELLAC, LIQUID	457
1203	GASOLINE	263	1263	SHELLAC, LIQUID	457
1203	GASOLINE (GASOLINE NATURAL (CASING HEAD))	263	1263	WOOD FILLER	534
1203	GASOLINE (GASOLINE, BLENDED)	264	1263	WOOD FILLER	534
1203	MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND NITROMETHANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)	357	1264	PARALDEHYDE	391
1203	MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND NITROMETHANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)	357	1265	ISOPENTANE	298
1203	MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.	357	1265	PENTANE	394
1203	MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.	357	1267	CRUDE OIL, PETROLEUM	155
1204	SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE	479	1267	CRUDE OIL, PETROLEUM	155
1204	SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE, NOT EXCEEDING 1% NITROGLYCERINE BY WEIGHT	479	1268	NAPHTHA DISTILLATE	360
1206	HEPTANE	269	1268	NAPHTHA DISTILLATE	360
1207	HEXALDEHYDE	272	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	397
1208	HEXANE	273	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES)	397
1208	NEOHXANE	362	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE FUEL OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE)	398
1210	INK (INK, PRINTING, NEC)	289	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	401
1213	ISOBUTYL ACETATE	295	1268	ROAD OIL (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448
1214	ISOBUTYLAMINE	296	1270	COAL SPRAYING OIL, PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	131
1216	ISOOCTENE	298	1270	OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.	379
1218	ISOPRENE	299	1270	OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.	379
1219	ISOPROPANOL	299	1270	PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	396
1220	ISOPROPYL ACETATE	300	1270	PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	399
1221	ISOPROPYLAMINE	302	1270	PETROLEUM, PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	401
1222	ISOPROPYL NITRATE	300	1271	PETROLEUM ETHER	398
			1271	POLYETHYLLIGROIN (PETROLEUM ETHER)	419
			1272	PINE OIL	412

1275	PROPIONALDEHYDE	429	1325	PEANUT HULLS, CRUSHED OR GROUND, OR PEANUT HULL	393
1276	PROPYL ACETATE	430		BRAN OR MEAL, FEED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1277	PROPYL AMINE (MONO-N-PROPYLAMINE)	430	1325	POLISHING CLOTHS, COTTON, TREATED WITH CHEMICALS,	417
1278	PROPYL CHLORIDE	431		OIL OR WAX (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1279	PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE	432	1325	RAGS, WET	445
1280	PROPYLENE OXIDE	433	1325	ROUGH AMMONIATE TANKAGE, 7% OR MORE MOISTURE	452
1281	PROPYL FORMATE	431		CONTENT	
1282	PYRIDINE	435	1325	RUBBER FILLER (VEGETABLE OIL FIBER) (FLAMMABLE SOLID,	453
1289	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	470		N.O.S.)	
1289	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	471	1325	SILICON-CALCIUM ALLOY, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	458
1289	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	471	1325	SMOKELESS POWDER FOR SMALL ARMS (100 POUNDS OR	461
1292	ETHYL SILICATE	232		LESS)	
1294	TOLUENE	502	1325	SODIUM RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	475
1295	TRICHLOROSILANE	510	1325	SPARKLER, MATCH HEAD OR SELF-IGNITING (FLAMMABLE	478
1296	TRIETHYLAMINE	511		SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1297	TRIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	513	1325	SPENT GRAINS, DRIED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	479
1298	TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE	513	1325	SPENT GRAINS, WET, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	479
1299	TURPENTINE	515	1325	SPONGE IRON BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, VALUE ONLY FOR	480
1299	TURPENTINE	515		MELTING PURPOSES (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1300	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	515	1325	TANKAGE FERTILIZER	489
1300	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	516	1325	TANKAGE, CRUDE, DRIED, OTHER THAN FEEDING (GAR-	489
1301	VINYL ACETATE	525		BAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE))	
1302	VINYL ETHYL ETHER, INHIBITED	525	1325	TANKAGE, DERIVED FROM MEAT REFUSE (GARBAGE TAN-	489
1303	VINYLDENE CHLORIDE, INHIBITED	527		KAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE))	
1304	VINYL ISOBUTYL ETHER	526	1325	TANKAGE, ROUGH AMMONIATE	489
1305	VINYL TRICHLOROSILANE	526	1325	WASTE PAPER PULP, WET (WASTE PAPER, WET)	529
1307	XYLENE	535	1325	WASTE PAPER, WET	529
1307	XYLENE (PARAXYLENE)	536	1325	WOOD PULP CHARCOAL, NOT ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE	535
1308	ZIRCONIUM, METALLIC, SOLUTIONS OR MIXTURES THERE-	544		SOLID, N.O.S.)	
	OF, LIQUID		1325	WOOD PULP, CHARRED, NOT ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE	535
1310	AMMONIUM PICRATE, WET (WITH 10% OR MORE WATER)	31		SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1313	CALCIUM RESINATE	100	1325	ZINC RESINATE, FUSED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	541
1314	CALCIUM RESINATE, FUSED	100	1325	ZIRCONIUM METAL BARS, PLATES, RINGS, RODS, SHEETS,	542
1318	COBALT RESINATE, PRECIPITATED	136		SPONGE, STRIPS, TUBING OR UNFINISHED SHAPES,	
1324	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (CELLULOSE FILM SCRAP OR	248		(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	
	WASTE)		1326	HAFNIUM, METAL, WET	266
1324	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (MOVING PICTURE FILM SCRAP)	248	1331	MATCHES, STRIKE ANYWHERE	321
1324	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (MOVING PICTURE FILM, EX-	248	1334	NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NA-	361
	POSED, NEC)			PHTHALIN), CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, CRUDE))	
1324	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, NEC,	248	1334	NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NA-	361
	UNEXPOSED)			PHTHALIN), OTHER THAN CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, OTHER	
1325	ANIMAL OR POULTRY FEED CHARCOAL, CRUSHED OR	41		THAN CRUDE))	
	GROUND, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)		1336	NITROGUANIDINE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	373
1325	BURNT COTTON, NOT REPIKED (COTTON, NEC, IN BALES	78	1337	NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	375
	COMPRESSED)		1337	NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% ALCOHOL	375
1325	CALCIUM-MANGANESE-SILICON ALLOYS, (FLAMMABLE	100		OR SOLVENT	
	SOLID, N.O.S.)		1338	PHOSPHORUS, AMORPHOUS, RED	408
1325	CELLULOSE FILM, NEC, PRINTED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID,	110	1338	PHOSPHORUS, CRUDE, RED AND YELLOW, MIXED (FLAM-	409
	N.O.S.)			MABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	
1325	CHARCOAL, CORN COB OR COTTONSEED OR RICE HULL,	114	1339	PHOSPHORUS HEPTASULFIDE	406
	NOT ACTIVATED (CHARCOAL, SHELL)		1340	PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE	407
1325	CHARCOAL, OTHER THAN ANIMAL OR WOOD, NEC, NOT	114	1341	PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULFIDE	407
	ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)		1343	PHOSPHORUS TRISULFIDE	408
1325	CHROMIUM RESINATE (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	129	1344	PICRIC ACID, WET, WITH NOT LESS THAN 10% WATER	411
1325	COCOA BEAN SHELLS, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	137	1345	RECLAIMED RUBBER	445
1325	COMPOUNDS GAS PURIFYING (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	142	1345	RUBBER DIPPINGS, SCRAP, TRIMMINGS OR WASTE, LATEX	453
1325	COPPER RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	150		FOAM, VALUE FOR GRINDING, FLAKING OR SHREDDING	
1325	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	151		(RUBBER SCRAP)	
1325	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S.	215	1345	RUBBER MATTING TRIMMINGS (WASTE), OTHER THAN FOAM	453
1325	FEEDING TANKAGE, NEC (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	243		(RUBBER SCRAP)	
1325	FISH OIL RESIDUUM, DEHYDRATED (GARBAGE TANKAGE	249	1345	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS	454
	(CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE)		1345	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (HARD RUBBER	454
1325	FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.	251		SHAVINGS OR TURNINGS)	
1325	FLARES, HIGHWAY SAFETY, SOLIDIFIED FUEL, OTHER THAN	252	1345	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (RUBBER SCRAP	454
	EXPLOSIVES OR FIREWORKS, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)			HARD PULVERIZED)	
1325	FUSEE (RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY)	260	1345	RUBBER, SHODDY OR REGENERATED RUBBER	454
1325	FUSEE (TRUCK FLARES, STEEL, 24 GAUGE OR THICKER)	260	1349	SODIUM PICRAMATE, WET (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER)	474
1325	GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8%	261	1352	TITANIUM METAL POWDER, WET, WITH 20% OR MORE	501
	MOISTURE)			WATER	
1325	GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% WATER)	261	1354	TRINITROBENZENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10%	513
1325	IRON, POWDERED, NEC (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	294		WATER)	
1325	MANGANESE RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	321	1355	TRINITROBENZOIC ACID, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10%	514
1325	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	321		WATER)	
1325	N-METHYL-N'-NITRO-N-NITROSOGUANIDINE	345	1356	TRINITROTOLUENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10%	514
1325	NUT MEAL, EDIBLE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	377		WATER)	
1325	PACKING OR WIPING WASTE MANUFACTURING, NEC, OILED,	389	1357	UREA NITRATE, WET (WITH 10% OR MORE WATER)	521
	(FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)		1358	ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER	543
1325	PAPER STOCK, WET	391		THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	
1325	PEANUT CHAFF, FEED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	393	1358	ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER	543
				THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	

1359	BAGS, SODIUM NITRATE EMPTY AND UNWASHED	57	1427	SODIUM HYDRIDE	467
1360	CALCIUM PHOSPHIDE	100	1428	SODIUM, METALLIC	476
1361	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, WITH PETROLEUM BINDER)	113	1429	SODIUM, METAL DISPERSION IN ORGANIC SOLVENT	476
1361	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, WITHOUT PETROLEUM BINDER)	113	1431	SODIUM METHYLATE, DRY	471
1361	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES, COMPRESSED, SELF-IGNITING)	114	1432	SODIUM PHOSPHIDE	474
1361	CHARCOAL SCREENINGS, MADE FROM PINON WOOD	114	1433	STANNIC PHOSPHIDE	480
1361	CHARCOAL, SHELL	114	1437	ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE	542
1361	CHARCOAL, WOOD SCREENINGS, OTHER THAN PINON WOOD SCREENINGS	114	1438	ALUMINUM NITRATE	20
1361	CHARCOAL, WOOD, GROUND, CRUSHED, GRANULATED, (OR) PULVERIZED	114	1439	AMMONIUM DICHROMATE (AMMONIUM BICHROMATE)	26
1361	CHARCOAL, WOOD, LUMP	114	1442	AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	30
1361	COAL, GROUND BITUMINOUS, SEA COAL, COAL FACINGS, ETC.	136	1445	BARIUM CHLORATE	57
1361	WOOD CHARCOAL, IN TABLETS (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES)	534	1445	BARIUM CHLORATE, WET	57
1362	CHARCOAL, ACTIVATED	114	1446	BARIUM NITRATE	58
1364	COTTON WASTE, OILY (WITH MORE THAN 5% ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OIL)	153	1447	BARIUM PERCHLORATE	58
1372	FIBERS, BURNT	248	1448	BARIUM PERMANGANATE	58
1372	HAIR, WET	266	1449	BARIUM PEROXIDE	59
1373	FIBERS OR FABRIC, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 5% ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OIL	248	1452	CALCIUM CHLORATE	97
1374	ACID FISH SCRAP (FISH SCRAP (CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% MOISTURE))	6	1453	CALCIUM CHLORITE	97
1374	FISH MEAL CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH MEAL, GROUND, PULVERIZED OR SCREENED)	249	1454	CALCIUM NITRATE	99
1374	FISH SCRAP CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH SCRAP, GROUND, PULVERIZED OR SCREENED)	250	1456	CALCIUM PERMANGANATE	100
1374	FISH SCRAP CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH SCRAP, NEC, DRY NOT GROUND, PULVERIZED NOR SCREENED)	250	1457	CALCIUM PEROXIDE	100
1374	FISH SCRAP OR FISH MEAL CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH TANKAGE, NEC, DRY, NOT GROUND, PULVERIZED, OR SCREENED)	250	1458	CHLORATE AND BORATE MIXTURE	117
1374	FISH SCRAP, NEC, GREEN (FISH SCRAP (CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% MOISTURE))	250	1459	CHLORATE AND MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE MIXTURE	117
1376	IRON MASS, (OR) SPONGE, SPENT (IRON SPONGE, SPENT, OR SPENT OXIDE)	293	1461	BLASTING CHLORATE (CHLORATE, N.O.S.)	59
1378	NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED, SPENT)	363	1461	CHLORATE, N.O.S.	117
1378	NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED, ACTIVATED)	363	1461	CHLORATE, N.O.S., WET	117
1380	PENTABORANE	394	1463	CHROMIC ACID MIXTURE, DRY	127
1381	PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, DRY	409	1463	CHROMIC ACID, SOLID	128
1381	PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, IN WATER	409	1466	FERRIC NITRATE	245
1382	POTASSIUM SULFIDE	425	1467	GUANIDINE NITRATE	266
1383	IRON MASS OR SPONGE (NOT PROPERLY OXIDIZED)	293	1469	LEAD NITRATE	309
1384	SODIUM HYDROSULFITE	468	1471	LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE COMPOUND, DRY CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE	316
1385	SODIUM SULFIDE, ANHYDROUS	475	1472	LITHIUM PEROXIDE	317
1387	ROOFING OR FELT STOCK, WOOL, CONSISTING OF WOOL WASTE, SWEEPINGS, OR REFUSE (WATER WOOL, WET)	451	1474	MAGNESIUM NITRATE	319
1387	WASTE WOOL, WET	529	1475	MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE	319
1387	WOOL WASTE, NEC, OR WOOL SWEEPINGS (WASTE WOOL, WET)	535	1476	MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE, SOLID	319
1396	ALUMINUM METALLIC POWDER (POWDER, NEC, ALUMINUM)	20	1477	NITRATE, N.O.S.	366
1396	ALUMINUM, METALLIC, POWDER (POWDERS, ALUMINUM)	22	1477	NITRATE, N.O.S. (NITRATE OF SODA AND POTASH)	366
1397	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE	21	1479	AMMONIUM NITRATE, MAGNESIA AND PULP MIXTURE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	30
1401	CALCIUM METAL	99	1479	AMMONIUM NITRATE, SODIUM NITRATE MIXTURE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	30
1401	CALCIUM, METAL CRYSTALLINE	101	1479	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLINGS, SOLID	142
1402	CALCIUM CARBIDE	97	1479	COPPER NITRATE SOLUTION (CUPRIC NITRATE)	149
1407	CESIUM METAL	113	1479	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152
1410	LITHIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	315	1479	CUPRIC NITRATE	156
1411	LITHIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE, ETHEREAL	315	1479	DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	188
1412	LITHIUM AMIDE, POWDERED	315	1479	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S.	215
1413	LITHIUM BOROHYDRIDE	315	1479	FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS, NEC DRY (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	248
1414	LITHIUM HYDRIDE	316	1479	FLAME COLORING COMPOUNDS (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	250
1415	LITHIUM METAL	316	1479	FLOUR BLEACHING COMPOUNDS, NEC (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	253
1415	LITHIUM METAL, IN CARTRIDGES	317	1479	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	321
1417	LITHIUM SILICON	317	1479	NITROGEN SALTS, AGRICULTURAL, CRUDE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	372
1419	MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE	319	1479	OXIDIZER (OR) OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.	386
1420	POTASSIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY	425	1479	PERMANENT HAIR WAVING SETS, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	396
1421	SODIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY	476	1479	PHOSPHORIC CHEMICALS (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	414
1422	SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (LIQUID)	474	1479	POTASSIUM ALKALI SALTS, CRUDE, DRY (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	419
1422	SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (SOLID)	475	1479	POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	422
1423	RUBIDIUM METAL	455	1479	POTASSIUM NITRATE (SALTPETER), CRUDE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	423
1423	RUBIDIUM METAL, IN CARTRIDGES	455	1479	POTASSIUM PERSULFATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	425
1425	SODIUM AMIDE	462	1479	POTASSIUM SALTS, NEC (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	425
			1479	SODIUM CHLORATE AND SODIUM CHLORIDE, IN WATER SOLUTION (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	464
			1479	SODIUM DICHROMATE	466
			1479	SODIUM PERBORATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	472
			1481	PERCHLORATE, N.O.S.	395
			1482	PERMANGANATE, N.O.S.	396
			1484	POTASSIUM BROMATE	420
			1485	POTASSIUM CHLORATE	420
			1486	POTASSIUM NITRATE	423
			1487	POTASSIUM NITRATE MIXED (FUSED) WITH SODIUM NITRITE	423

1487	SODIUM NITRITE MIXTURE (SODIUM NITRATE, SODIUM NITRITE, AND POTASSIUM NITRITE)	472	1581	METHYL BROMIDE AND MORE THAN 2% CHLOROPICRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID	336
1488	POTASSIUM NITRITE	424	1582	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	123
1489	POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE	424	1583	CHLOROPICRIN MIXTURE (CONTAINING NO COMPRESSED GAS OR POISON A LIQUID)	124
1490	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	424	1583	CHLOROPICRIN, ABSORBED	124
1491	POTASSIUM PEROXIDE	424	1584	COCCULUS, SOLID	137
1493	SILVER NITRATE	458	1585	COPPER ACETOARSENITE, SOLID	147
1494	SODIUM BROMATE	463	1586	COPPER ARSENITE, SOLID	147
1495	SODIUM CHLORATE	464	1587	COPPER CYANIDE	149
1496	SODIUM CHLORITE	464	1588	CYANIDE OR CYANIDE MIXTURE, DRY	158
1498	SODIUM NITRATE	472	1589	CYANOGEN CHLORIDE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 0.9% WATER)	158
1500	SODIUM NITRITE	472	1591	DICHLOROBENZENE, ORTHO, LIQUID	182
1502	SODIUM PERCHLORATE	473	1592	DICHLOROBENZENE, PARA, SOLID	182
1503	SODIUM PERMANGANATE	473	1595	DIMETHYL SULFATE	198
1504	SODIUM PEROXIDE	481	1597	DINITROBENZENE, SOLID OR DINITROBENZOL, SOLID	205
1506	STRONTIUM CHLORATE	481	1597	DINITROBENZOL, SOLUTION	205
1506	STRONTIUM CHLORATE, WET	481	1599	DINITROPHENOL SOLUTION	206
1507	STRONTIUM NITRATE	488	1600	DINITROTOLUENE, LIQUID	206
1509	STRONTIUM PEROXIDE	482	1600	DINITROTOLUENE, SOLID	206
1510	TETRANITROMETHANE	496	1601	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID	209
1511	UREA PEROXIDE	522	1601	DISINFECTANT, SOLID	210
1512	ZINC AMMONIUM NITRITE	537	1604	ETHYLENEDIAMINE	237
1513	ZINC CHLORATE	538	1605	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (OR) 1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	235
1514	ZINC NITRATE	540	1606	FERRIC ARSENATE, SOLID	243
1515	ZINC PERMANGANATE	540	1607	FERRIC ARSENITE, SOLID	243
1516	ZINC PEROXIDE	541	1608	FERROUS ARSENATE, SOLID	246
1517	ZIRCONIUM PICRAMATE, WET, (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER)	543	1611	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE, LIQUID	271
1541	ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN	3	1612	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	271
1546	AMMONIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	24	1613	HYDROCYANIC ACID, SOLUTION	279
1547	ANILINE OIL, LIQUID	40	1613	HYDROCYANIC ACID, SOLUTION, LESS THAN 5% HYDROCYANIC ACID	280
1547	ANILINE OIL, LIQUID (ANILINE SLUDGE FOR FURNACE USE)	40	1616	LEAD ACETATE	306
1549	ANTIMONY TRIBROMIDE, SOLID	44	1617	LEAD ARSENATE AND SULPHUR, DRY (LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID)	306
1549	ANTIMONY TRIFLUORIDE SOLUTION	45	1617	LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID	307
1549	ANTIMONY TRIFLUORIDE, SOLID	46	1617	LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID (LEAD ARSENATE, PASTE)	307
1551	ANTIMONY POTASSIUM TARTRATE SOLID	43	1617	SULPHUR, ZINC SULPHATE AND LEAD ARSENATE (LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID)	488
1553	ARSENIC ACID, SOLID (ARSENIC ACID FUSED)	48	1618	LEAD ARSENITE, SOLID	307
1554	ARSENIC ACID SOLUTION (ARSENIC ACID OTHER THAN FUSED)	48	1620	LEAD CYANIDE	308
1555	ARSENIC BROMIDE, SOLID	48	1621	LONDON PURPLE, SOLID	317
1556	ARSENICAL COMPOUND, N.O.S. (OR) ARSENICAL MIXTURE, N.O.S. LIQUID	51	1622	MAGNESIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	319
1556	METHYLDICHLOROARSINE	346	1624	MERCURIC CHLORIDE	324
1556	PHENYLDICHLOROARSINE, LIQUID	403	1624	MERCURIC CHLORIDE (MERCURIC CHLORIDE AND CHARCOAL CATALYST, SPENT)	324
1557	ARSENIC IODIDE, SOLID	49	1625	MERCURIC NITRATE	325
1557	ARSENIC SULFIDE, SOLID	49	1626	MERCURIC-POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	327
1557	ARSENIC TRISULFIDE	50	1627	MERCUROUS NITRATE, SOLID	329
1557	ARSENICAL COMPOUND, N.O.S., SOLID, (OR) ARSENICAL MIXTURE, N.O.S. SOLID	51	1628	MERCUROUS SULFATE, SOLID	329
1557	ARSENICAL DIP, LIQUID (SHEEP DIP)	51	1629	MERCURIC ACETATE	324
1558	ARSENIC, SOLID (ARSENIC METALLIC)	51	1629	MERCUROUS ACETATE, SOLID	328
1559	ARSENIC PENTOXIDE, SOLID	49	1630	MERCURIC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, SOLID	327
1560	ARSENIC CHLORIDE, LIQUID	49	1631	MERCURIC BENZOATE, SOLID	324
1560	ARSENIC TRICHLORIDE	50	1634	MERCURIC BROMIDE, SOLID	324
1561	ARSENIC TRIOXIDE, SOLID (ARSENIC, WHITE, SOLID ARSENOUS ACID, SOLID)	50	1634	MERCUROUS BROMIDE, SOLID	328
1562	ARSENICAL DUST	52	1636	MERCURIC CYANIDE, SOLID	325
1565	BARIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	57	1637	MERCUROUS GLUCONATE, SOLID	328
1566	BERYLLIUM CHLORIDE	68	1638	MERCURIC IODIDE, SOLID	325
1566	BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.	69	1638	MERCURIC IODIDE, SOLUTION	325
1566	BERYLLIUM FLUORIDE	69	1638	MERCUROUS IODIDE, SOLID	328
1566	BERYLLIUM HYDROXIDE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	69	1639	MERCURIC OLEATE, SOLID	326
1566	BERYLLIUM PHOSPHATE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	70	1641	MERCURIC OXIDE, SOLID	326
1566	BERYLLIUM SULFATE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	70	1641	MERCUROUS OXIDE, BLACK, SOLID	329
1569	BROMOACETONE, LIQUID	77	1642	MERCURIC OXYCYANIDE, SOLID (DESENSITIZED)	326
1570	BRUCINE, SOLID (DIMETHYL STRYCHNINE)	78	1643	MERCURIC-POTASSIUM IODIDE, SOLID	328
1571	BARIUM AZIDE, WET (50% OR MORE WATER)	57	1644	MERCURIC SALICYLATE, SOLID	326
1573	CALCIUM ARSENATE AND SULPHUR, DRY (CALCIUM ARSENATE)	96	1645	MERCURIC SULFATE, SOLID	327
1573	CALCIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	96	1646	MERCURIC SULFO CYANATE, SOLID (OR) MERCURIC THIOCYANATE	327
1574	CALCIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	101	1647	METHYL BROMIDE AND ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE MIXTURE, LIQUID	335
1575	CALCIUM CYANIDE, SOLID (OR) CALCIUM CYANIDE MIXTURE, SOLID	98	1648	ACETONITRILE	3
1577	DINITROCHLOROBENZOL, SOLID OR DINITROCHLOROBENZENE	205	1649	MOTOR FUEL ANTIKNOCK COMPOUND (OR) ANTIKNOCK COMPOUND (THESE MATERIALS MAY CONTAIN VARIOUS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE RQ APPLIES)	356
1578	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, META, SOLID	370			
1578	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, ORTHO, LIQUID	371			
1578	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, PARA, SOLID (PARA-NITROCHLOROBENZENE)	371			
1579	4-CHLORO-O-TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE	120			
1580	CHLOROPICRIN, LIQUID	124			

1649	TETRAETHYL LEAD, LIQUID	492	1742	BORON TRIFLUORIDE-ACETIC ACID COMPLEX	74
1653	NICKEL CYANIDE, SOLID	363	1744	BROMINE	76
1654	NICOTINE, LIQUID	366	1745	BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE	76
1656	NICOTINE HYDROCHLORIDE	365	1746	BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE	77
1657	NICOTINE SALICYLATE	365	1747	BUTYL TRICHLOROSILANE	93
1658	NICOTINE SULFATE, LIQUID	365	1748	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE MIXTURE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	96
1658	NICOTINE SULFATE, SOLID	366			
1659	NICOTINE TARTRATE	366	1749	CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	119
1660	NITRIC OXIDE	368	1750	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID, LIQUID	352
1661	NITROANILINE	369	1751	CHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID	120
1661	ORTHO NITRO ANILINE	386	1752	CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	120
1661	PARANITROANILINE, SOLID	392	1753	CHLOROPHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	123
1662	NITROBENZOL	369	1754	CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	125
1663	NITROPHENOL	374	1754	CHLOROSULFONIC ACID-SULFUR TRIOXIDE MIXTURE	125
1664	NITROTOLUENE	375	1755	CHROMIC ACID SOLUTION	128
1665	NITROXYL	376	1756	CHROMIC FLUORIDE, SOLID	128
1670	PERCHLOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN	395	1757	CHROMIC FLUORIDE SOLUTION	128
1671	CARBOLIC ACID OR PHENOL	105	1758	CHROMYL CHLORIDE (OR) CHROMIUM OXYCHLORIDE	129
1677	POTASSIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	419	1759	ACID, NEC, DRY, ORGANIC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	6
1678	POTASSIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	420	1759	ACIDS, INORGANIC, NEC, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	7
1680	POTASSIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	421	1759	ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	19
1680	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	421	1759	BATTERY SETS FOR WET BATTERIES (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	60
1684	SILVER CYANIDE	458			
1685	SODIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	462	1759	BATTERY SETS IN BATTERY BOXES (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	60
1686	SODIUM ARSENITE, LIQUID, (SOLUTION)	462			
1687	SODIUM AZIDE	462	1759	BUTYL PHENOL (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	92
1689	SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	465	1759	CLEANING COMPOUNDS, IRON OR STEEL, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	130
1689	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	465			
1690	SODIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION	466	1759	COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	135
1690	SODIUM FLUORIDE, SOLID	467	1759	COMPOUNDS, STONE STENCIL, IN SHEET FORM (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	145
1691	STRONTIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	481			
1692	STRYCHNINE	482	11759	COMPOUNDS, WATER SYSTEM RUST OR SCALE PREVENTING, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	146
1692	STRYCHNINE SALT, SOLID	482			
1693	BROMBENZYL CYANIDE, LIQUID (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	76	1759	CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.	151
1693	DIPHENYLCHLORARSINE (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	208	1759	COSMETICS, N.O.S., SOLID	152
1693	IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.	294	1759	DRUGS, N.O.S., SOLID	216
1693	TEAR GAS SOLUTIONS (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	491	1759	FERROUS CHLORIDE, SOLID	246
1695	MONOCHLOROACETONE, STABILIZED OR INHIBITED	352	1759	LIME SALTS, NEC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	312
1697	CHLOROACETOPHENONE, GAS, LIQUID OR SOLID	120	1760	ACIDS, INORGANIC, NEC, LIQUID (ACIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	7
1698	DIPHENYLAMINECHLOROARSINE	208	1760	ACIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (ACIDS, NEC, LIQUID, ORGANIC)	7
1700	TEAR GAS CANDLE	491	1760	ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE SOLUTION	20
1701	XYLYL BROMIDE	536	1760	ALUMINUM SULFATE SOLUTION	21
1703	TETRAETHYL DITHIO PYROPHOSPHATE AND COM-PRESSED GAS MIXTURE	491	1760	2-(2-AMINOETHOXY) ETHANOL	22
1704	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY	492	1760	AMINOETHYLETHANOLAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	22
1704	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID	492	1760	N-AMINOPROPYL MORPHOLINE	22
1704	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE, LIQUID	492	1760	BIS-(AMINOPROPYL) PIPERAZINE	23
1705	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	493	1760	AMINOPROPYLDIETHANOL AMINE	23
			1760	AMYL PHENOL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	38
1707	THALLIUM SALT, SOLID, N.O.S.	497	1760	ASPHALT ADDITIVE, ANTI-STRIPPING (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
1707	THALLIUM SULFATE, SOLID	497			
1710	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	508	1760	BARIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	58
1712	ZINC ARSENATE	537			
1712	ZINC ARSENITE, SOLID	537	1760	BOILER COMPOUNDS, LIQUID	72
1713	ZINC CYANIDE	539	1760	CHEMICAL KIT	115
1714	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	541	1760	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
1715	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	2	1760	CHLORAL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
1716	ACETYL BROMIDE	4	1760	CHLORINATED LIME, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	118
1717	ACETYL CHLORIDE	5	1760	CHROME CHLORIDE SOLUTION (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	127
1718	N-BUTYL ACID PHOSPHATE	81	1760	CLEANING COMPOUND, IRON OR STEEL, LIQUID (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	130
1719	ALKALINE CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.	17	1760	COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	135
1719	FATTY ALCOHOLS, ALIPHATIC OR CYCLIC, CYANOETHYLATED AND HYDROGENATED, AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF SUCH AS SALTS DIAMINES, OXYALKYLATES AND	242	1760	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	138
			1760	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING PHOSPHORIC OR ACETIC ACIDS)	139
1722	ALLYL CHLOROFORMATE (OR) ALLYL CHLOROCARBONATE	18	1760	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING SODIUM OR POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)	140
1724	ALLYL TRICHLOROSILANE	19			
1725	ALUMINUM BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS, SOLID	19	1760	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT OR VARNISH REMOVING LIQUID	140
1727	AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, SOLID	27			
1728	AMYL TRICHLOROSILANE	39	1760	COMPOUND, TREE (OR) WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141
1729	ANISOYL CHLORIDE	41	1760	COMPOUND, VULCANIZING, LIQUID	142
1730	ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE	42	1760	COMPOUNDS, PETROLEUM TREATING, CRUDE, NEC (ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144
1731	ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE SOLUTION	43			
1732	ANTIMONY PENTAFLUORIDE	43	1760	COMPOUNDS, RUST PREVENTING (OR) COMPOUND RUST REMOVING	145
1733	ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE SOLUTION	44			
1733	ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE, SOLID	45	1760	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.	151
1736	BENZOYL CHLORIDE	65	1760	COSMETICS, N.O.S., LIQUID	152
1737	BENZYL BROMIDE (BROMOTOLUENE, ALPHA)	68	1760	DE-INKING COMPOUNDS USED IN RECYCLING PAPER (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	163
1738	BENZYL CHLORIDE	68			
1739	BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE	68	1760	2,2-DICHLOROPROPIONIC ACID	168
1741	BORON TRICHLORIDE	74	1760	DIETHYL SULFATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	192

1760	DIETHYLENETRIAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	193	1775	FLUOBORIC ACID	253
1760	DRUGS, N.O.S., LIQUID	216	1776	MONOFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	354
1760	ETHYL PHOSPHONOTHIOIC DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	231	1777	FLUOSULFONIC ACID (OR) FLUOROSULFONIC ACID	254
1760	ETHYL PHOSPHORODICHLORIDE	223	1778	HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID	281
1760	FERROUS CHLORIDE, SOLUTION	246	1779	FORMIC ACID	256
1760	FERTILIZER SOLUTION, CONSISTING OF WATER, FREE AMMONIA AND SULPHUR, TOTAL AMMONIA CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 30 PERCENT BY WEIGHT (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	247	1779	FORMIC ACID SOLUTION	256
1760	FIRE PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	249	1780	FUMARYL CHLORIDE	258
1760	FLAME RETARDANT COMPOUND, LIQUID	250	1781	HEXADECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	269
1760	FUEL OIL TREATING COMPOUNDS (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	257	1782	HEXAFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID	271
1760	GLYCERINE, CRUDE, (SPENT LYE), CONCENTRATED (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265	1783	HEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE SOLUTION	273
1760	HEXANOIC ACID	274	1784	HEXYL TRICHLOROSILANE	274
1760	HYDROXYETHYLACRYLATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284	1786	HYDROFLUORIC AND SULFURIC ACID MIXTURES	281
1760	HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	285	1787	HYDRIODIC ACID	276
1760	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, SPREADERS OR STICKERS, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	290	1788	HYDROBROMIC ACID (MORE THAN 49% STRENGTH)	276
1760	ISOPENTANOIC ACID	299	1788	HYDROBROMIC ACID, NOT MORE THAN 49% STRENGTH	277
1760	LACTIC ACID (HYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID) (ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	305	1789	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING HYDROCHLORIC (MURIATIC) ACID)	139
1760	MEMTETRAHYDROPHthalic ANHYDRIDE	323	1789	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	278
1760	METHACRYLIC ACID, GLACIAL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	332	1789	HYDROCHLORIC ACID (MURIATIC ACID, SPENT)	278
1760	METHYL PHOSPHONOTHIOIC DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	343	1789	HYDROCHLORIC ACID MIXTURE	278
1760	MONOISOPROPANOLAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	354	1789	HYDROCHLORIC ACID SOLUTION, INHIBITED	278
1760	MORPHOLINE, AQUEOUS MIXTURE	355	1790	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	139
1760	NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	364	1790	ETCHING ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.	224
1760	NITRIC ACID, 40% OR LESS	368	1790	HYDROFLUORIC ACID SOLUTION	280
1760	PETROLEUM ALKYLATE DETERGENT INTERMEDIATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	397	1791	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE BY WEIGHT)	285
1760	PETROLEUM REFINERY SULFIDE WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400	1791	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE (BY WEIGHT)	285
1760	SLUDGE, ALKALAI, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	457	1791	POTASSIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	423
1760	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460	1791	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE (BY WEIGHT))	469
1760	SODIUM SOLUTION WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	475	1791	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE BY WEIGHT)	470
1760	SOLDERING FLUX OR SALTS, NEC, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	476	1792	IODINE MONOCHLORIDE	292
1760	SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477	1793	ISOPROPYL ACID PHOSPHATE, SOLID	300
1760	SULFATES, MIXED ETHYL, CONSISTING OF MONOETHYL AND DIETHYL SULFATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	485	1794	LEAD SULFATE, SOLID (CONTAINING MORE THAN 3% FREE ACID)	310
1760	SULFIDE WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	485	1794	LEAD SULPHATE, CRUDE (LEAD SULFATE)	310
1760	TANNER'S DIPILATORY, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	489	1794	LEAD SULPHATE, REFINED (LEAD SULFATE)	310
1760	TEXTILE TREATING COMPOUNDS MIXTURE, LIQUID	496	1796	NITRATING (MIXED) ACID	367
1760	TITANIUM SULFATE SOLUTION (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 45% SULFURIC ACID)	501	1798	NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID	373
1760	TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	511	1798	NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID, DILUTED	374
1760	VALERIC ACID	522	1799	NONYL TRICHLOROSILANE	376
1760	WASTE ETCHANT SOLUTION, SUITABLE ONLY FOR RECLAMATION OF METALLIC CONTENT (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528	1800	OCTADECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	377
1760	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528	1801	OCTYL TRICHLOROSILANE	379
1760	WATER TREATMENT COMPOUND, LIQUID	531	1802	PERCHLORIC ACID, NOT OVER 50% ACID	395
1760	WHITE ACID (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID MIXTURE)	531	1804	PHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	402
1760	WOOD BLEACH (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	534	1805	PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER SOLUTION (PHOSPHORIC ACID)	405
1760	ZINC CHLORIDE CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	538	1805	PHOSPHORIC ACID (LIQUID) OR PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION	405
1761	CUPRIETHYLENE-DIAMINE SOLUTION	157	1805	WASTE PHOSPHATE FILTER CAKE SLUDGE, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 50% P2O5 (PHOSPHORIC ACID)	529
1762	CYCLOHEXENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	161	1806	PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE, SOLID	407
1763	CYCLOHEXYL TRICHLOROSILANE	161	1807	PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE	406
1764	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	182	1808	PHOSPHORUS TRIBROMIDE	408
1765	DICHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	182	1809	PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	408
1766	DICHLOROPHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	187	1810	PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE	406
1767	DIETHYL DICHLOROSILANE	192	1811	POTASSIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION	422
1768	DIFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	194	1812	POTASSIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION	422
1769	DIPHENYL DICHLOROSILANE	207	1813	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR	422
1770	DIPHENYL METHYL BROMIDE, SOLID	207	1814	CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASH, MIXED, IN SOLUTION (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION)	110
1770	DIPHENYL METHYL BROMIDE, SOLUTION	208	1814	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION	423
1771	DODECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	214	1816	PROPYL TRICHLOROSILANE	431
1773	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLID	244	1817	PYROSULFURYL CHLORIDE	436
1774	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID	249	1818	SILICON CHLORIDE (OR) SILICON TETRACHLORIDE	457
			1819	SODIUM ALUMINATE, SOLUTION	461
			1823	LYE, CONCENTRATED, NEC (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD OR GRANULAR)	318
			1823	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR	469
			1824	CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASSIUM, MIXED, IN SOLUTION (SODIUM HYDROXIDE LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION)	110
			1824	CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION SPENT (SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION)	111

1824	SODIUM HYDROXIDE AND SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE SOLUTION (N.O.S.)	468	1932	ZIRCONIUM METAL SCRAP (BORINGS CLIPPINGS, SHAVINGS SHEETS, OR TURNINGS)	542
1824	SODIUM HYDROXIDE LIQUID	469	1935	CYANIDE SOLUTION, N.O.S.	158
1824	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION (CAUSTIC SODIUM (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 48 PERCENT WATER BY WEIGHT IN SOLUTION)	469	1938	BROMOACETIC ACID SOLUTION	77
1825	SODIUM MONOXIDE, SOLID	471	1938	BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID	77
1826	NITRATING ACID, SPENT	367	1939	PHOSPHORUS OXYBROMIDE	406
1827	TIN TETRACHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	500	1940	THIOGLYCOLIC ACID	497
1828	SULFUR CHLORIDE (DI)	485	1942	AMMONIUM NITRATE (NO ORGANIC COATING)	28
1828	SULFUR CHLORIDE (MONO)	486	1942	AMMONIUM NITRATE (ORGANIC COATING)	28
1829	SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SULFUR TRIOXIDE, UNSTABILIZED)	486	1944	MATCHES, SAFETY (BOOK, CARD OR STRIKE ON BOX)	321
1829	SULFUR TRIOXIDE, STABILIZED	487	1951	ARGON PRESSURIZED LIQUID	46
1830	SULFURIC ACID	487	1954	ARGON-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1831	OLEUM (SULFURIC ACID FUMING)	379	1954	ARGON-METHANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1832	SULFURIC ACID, SPENT	487	1954	CARBON DIOXIDE-ETHYLENE OXIDE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	107
1833	SULFUROUS ACID	488	1954	CARBON DIOXIDE-PROPYLENE OXIDE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	108
1834	SULFURYL CHLORIDE	488	1954	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	146
1835	TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID	488	1954	DISPERSANT GASES, NEC, FLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	210
1836	THIONYL CHLORIDE	498	1954	ETHYLENE OXIDE-DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	237
1837	THIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE	498	1954	HELIUM-BUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
1838	TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE	502	1954	HELIUM-ISOBUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
1839	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID	510	1954	NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	373
1840	TINNING FLUX	500	1954	REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	445
1840	ZINC CHLORIDE SOLUTION	539	1954	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS, OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446
1841	ACETALDEHYDE AMMONIA	1	1954	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	446
1846	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	109	1954	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447
1848	PROPIONIC ACID	429	1955	CHLORPICRIN AND NONFLAMMABLE, NONLIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	125
1848	PROPIONIC ACID SOLUTION	429	1955	METHYL BROMIDE AND NONFLAMMABLE NONLIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE, LIQUID	336
1850	ERADICATOR, PAINT OR GREASE, LIQUID	223	1955	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, OR ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, MIXED WITH COMPRESSED GAS	382
1851	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	322	1955	POISONOUS GAS, N.O.S.	415
1851	MEDICINES, N.O.S., LIQUID	322	1956	ACCUMULATOR, PRESSURIZED	1
1851	MEDICINES, N.O.S., SOLID	323	1956	AMMONIACAL LIQUOR (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	24
1856	RAGS, OILY	445	1956	ARGON - OXYGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	46
1857	TEXTILE WASTE, WET	497	1956	ARGON-CARBON DIOXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1858	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE	271	1956	ARGON-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1859	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE	457	1956	ARGON-METHANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1860	VINYL FLUORIDE, INHIBITED	526	1956	ARGON-NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
1862	ETHYL CROTONATE	229	1956	CARBON DIOXIDE-AIR MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	107
1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	257	1956	CARBON DIOXIDE-ETHYLENE OXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	107
1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE, ENGINE	257	1956	CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	108
1864	GAS DRIPS, HYDROCARBON	261	1956	CARBON DIOXIDE-PROPYLENE OXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	108
1864	GAS DRIPS, HYDROCARBON	266	1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	146
1866	RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID)	447	1956	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
1867	SELF-LIGHTING CIGARETTE	456	1956	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
1868	DECABORANE	163	1956	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
1869	MAGNESIUM SCRAP (BORINGS, CLIPPINGS, SHAVINGS, SHEET, TURNINGS, OR SCALPINGS)	320	1956	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-TRICHLOROMONOFLUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
1869	MAGNESIUM, METAL (POWDERED, PELLETS, TURNINGS OR RIBBONS)	320	1956	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
1872	LEAD PEROXIDE, GROUND, DRY (LEAD PEROXIDE)	309	1956	DISPERSANT GASES, NEC (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	210
1872	LEAD PEROXIDE, PASTE (LEAD PEROXIDE)	309	1956	ETHYLENE OXIDE - DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	237
1873	PERCHLORIC ACID (EXCEEDING 50% BUT NOT EXCEEDING 72%)	395	1956	FLUOROETHANE GASES, NONFLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	25
1885	BENZIDINE	63			
1888	CHLOROFORM (CHLOROFORM (TRICHLORMETHANE), NEC, OTHER THAN TECHNICAL GRADE)	122			
1888	CHLOROFORM (CHLOROFORM, NEC, TECHNICAL GRADE (TRICHLOROMETHANE))	122			
1889	CYANOGEN BROMIDE	158			
1898	ACETYL IODIDE	4			
1902	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHOSPHORIC ACID	167			
1902	DIISOOCTYL ACID PHOSPHATE	196			
1903	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID	209			
1905	SELENIC ACID, LIQUID	454			
1906	SLUDGE ACID	458			
1906	SLUDGE, ACID, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (SLUDGE ACID)	459			
1907	SODA LIME, SOLID	461			
1908	SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION (NOT EXCEEDING 42% SODIUM CHLORITE)	464			
1911	DIBORANE	178			
1911	DIBORANE MIXTURES	179			
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE-METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	337			
1917	ETHYL ACRYLATE, INHIBITED	226			
1919	METHYLACRYLATE, INHIBITED	345			
1921	PROPYLENE IMINE, INHIBITED	433			
1922	PYROLIDINE	436			
1928	METHYL MAGNESIUM BROMIDE IN ETHYL ETHER	340			
1931	ZINC HYDROSULFITE	540			

1956	GAS MIXTURE, NEC, COMPRESSED, OTHER THAN POISON (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	262	1987	PRIMARY N-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	426
1956	HELIUM - ARGON GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	267	1987	1-PROPANOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	426
1956	HELIUM-BUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	267	1987	RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	454
1956	HELIUM-CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROGEN MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268	1987	RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	455
1956	HELIUM-ISOBUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268	1987	TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	489
1956	HELIUM-NITROGEN MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268	1987	TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	489
1956	HEXAFUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE	272	1989	BENZALDEHYDE	61
1956	MINE RESCUE EQUIPMENT CONTAINING CARBON DIOXIDE	351	1991	CHLOROPRENE, INHIBITED	124
1956	NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	373	1992	DINITROPHENOL (FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.)	205
1956	OXYGEN - NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	388	1992	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	251
1956	REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID OR GAS (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	445	1993	ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	8
1956	WATER PUMP SYSTEM CHARGED WITH COMPRESSED AIR OR NITROGEN	30	1993	ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	8
1960	ENGINE STARTING FLUID	223	1993	ADDITIVES, FUEL OIL, GASOLINE OR LUBRICATING OIL, CONTAINING LESS THAN 50% BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM OIL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	9
1962	ETHYLENE	234	1993	ADDITIVES, FUEL OIL, GASOLINE OR LUBRICATING OIL, CONTAINING LESS THAN 50% BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	10
1964	HYDROCARBON GAS, NONLIQUEFIED	277	1993	AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	10
1964	HYDROCARBON GAS, NONLIQUEFIED (COAL GAS)	277	1993	AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	11
1965	HYDROCARBON GAS, LIQUEFIED	277	1993	ALCOHOL, CONTAMINATED, SUITABLE ONLY FOR BLENDING OR REDISTILLING PURPOSES (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	13
1966	HYDROGEN, LIQUEFIED	284	1993	ALCOHOLS, FATTY OR CYCLIC, ETHOXYLATED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	14
1967	INSECTICIDE, LIQUEFIED GAS, CONTAINING POISON A MATERIAL OR POISON B MATERIAL	292	1993	ALDOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	14
1967	PARATHION AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	392	1993	AMYL NITRATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	38
1968	INSECTICIDE, LIQUEFIED GAS	291	1993	AROMATIC CONCENTRATES, SUITABLE ONLY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	48
1971	METHANE	333	1993	AROMATIC CONCENTRATES, SUITABLE ONLY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	48
1977	NITROGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID	373	1993	ASPHALT PAVEMENT SURFACE SEALER, ASPHALT, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
1980	HELIUM - OXYGEN MIXTURE	267	1993	ASPHALT PAVEMENT SURFACE SEALER, ASPHALT, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
1986	DENATURED ALCOHOL	165	1993	ASPHALT TILE, PLASTICIZER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
1986	PROPARGYL ALCOHOL	427	1993	ASPHALT TILE, PLASTICIZER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
1986	RUM, DENATURED	455	1993	BATTERY BOX COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	59
1987	ACTIVE PRIMARY AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	9	1993	BATTERY BOX COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	59
1987	ACTIVE SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	9	1993	BAY RUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61
1987	ALCOHOL DISTILLATES, SYNTHETIC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	11	1993	BAY RUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61
1987	ALCOHOL DISTILLATES, SYNTHETIC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	11	1993	BELT DRESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61
1987	ALCOHOL, CONTAMINATED, SUITABLE FOR ONLY BLENDING OR REDISTILLING PURPOSES (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	13	1993	BELT DRESSING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61
1987	ALCOHOL, N.O.S.	13	1993	BENZOL FORERUNNINGS, CRUDE, NOT BENZOL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	65
1987	ALCOHOL, N.O.S.	14	1993	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	70
1987	ALCOHOLS, FATTY OR CYCLIC, ETHOXYLATED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	14	1993	BIPHENYL (DIPHENYL) (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	70
1987	TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	37	1993	BOND BREAKING COMPOUND, CONSISTING OF NAPHTHA PETROLEUM RESINS AND VEGETABLE OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	73
1987	N-SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	37	1993	BOND BREAKING COMPOUND, CONSISTING OF NAPHTHA PETROLEUM RESINS AND VEGETABLE OILS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	73
1987	ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOLS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	41	1993	BRAKE OF SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID OR HYDRAULIC SYSTEM FLUID OTHER THAN PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	75
1987	ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOLS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	41	1993	BUTYL ACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	81
1987	DECYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	164	1993	BUTYL LACTATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	84
1987	DENATURED ALCOHOL SOLVENT, (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	165	1993	BUTYRONITRILE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	95
1987	DENATURED ALCOHOL, SOLIDIFIED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	165	1993	CARBON BLACK OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	106
1987	DENATURING ALCOHOL, NEC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	166	1993	CARBON BLACK OIL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	107
1987	DENATURING ALCOHOL, NEC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	166	1993	CEMENT OR CONCRETE WATER PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	110
1987	DIISOBUTYLCARBINOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	195	1993	CEMENT OR CONCRETE WATER PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111
1987	ETHYL ALCOHOL, ANHYDROUS, DENATURED IN PART WITH GASOLINE, GASOLINE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 5 PERCENT (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	227	1993	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	115
1987	FATTY ALCOHOLS, ANIMAL FAT OR ANIMAL, FISH, PETROLEUM, SEA-ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OILS, NEC, WHEN BLENDED WITH EACH OTHER, LIQUID (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	242	1993	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
1987	FURFURYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	260	1993	CHLOROPENTANES (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	122
1987	HEXYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	274	1993	CHLOROPENTANES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	123
1987	ISO HEPTYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	294	1993	COAL BRIQUETTE BINDER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	130
1987	ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	294	1993	COAL BRIQUETTE BINDER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	131
1987	ISOOCITYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	298	1993	COAL SPRAYING OIL, PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	131
1987	ISOOCITYL ALCOHOL, PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	298	1993	COAL TAR FIBRE SATURANT LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	132
1987	ISOPROPANOL AND METHANOL MIXTURE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	300	1993	COAL TAR FIBRE SATURANT, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	132
1987	METHANOL, CONTAMINATED, VALUE ONLY FOR REFINING (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	333	1993	COAL TAR NAPHTHA AND LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR, CRUDE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	134
1987	METHANOL, SOLIDIFIED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	333	1993	COAL TAR NAPHTHA AND LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR, CRUDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	13
1987	METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	339			
1987	OCITYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	378			
1987	OCTYL ALCOHOL, PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	378			
1987	PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	414			
1987	PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.)	414			

1993	COAL TREATING COMPOUNDS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID)	136	1993	ENAMEL WHITENING COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	220
1993	COAL TREATING COMPOUNDS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	136	1993	ETHYL NITRATE	231
1993	COLLIDIE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	137	1993	ETHYL-N-BUTYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	232
1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	138	1993	ETHYL-N-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	233
1993	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	139	1993	ETHYLHEXYLACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	238
1993	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	139	1993	EXTRACTS, CHESTNUT OR QUEBRACHO, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	240
1993	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141	1993	EXTRACTS, CHESTNUT OR QUEBRACHO, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241
1993	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141	1993	EXTRACTS, FUSTIC OR LOGWOOD, LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241
1993	COMPOUNDS CAULKING OR GLAZING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	142	1993	EXTRACTS, FUSTIC OR LOGWOOD, LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241
1993	COMPOUNDS CAULKING OR GLAZING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	142	1993	EXTRACTS, HYPERNIC LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241
1993	COMPOUNDS, HECTOGRAPH (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	143	1993	EXTRACTS, HYPERNIC LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242
1993	COMPOUNDS, HECTOGRAPH (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	143	1993	EXTRACTS, TANNING, NEC LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242
1993	COMPOUNDS, LEATHER FINISHING, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144	1993	EXTRACTS, TANNING, NEC LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242
1993	COMPOUNDS, LEATHER FINISHING, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144	1993	EXTRACTS, TANNING, NEC LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242
1993	COMPOUNDS, PETROLEUM TREATING, CRUDE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	145	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	251
1993	COMPOUNDS, WALL OR WALL PAPER CLEANING (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	145	1993	FLOOR COVERING UNDER LAYMENT COMPOUNDS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	252
1993	COMPOUNDS, WALL OR WALL PAPER CLEANING (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	145	1993	FLOOR COVERING UNDERLAYMENT COMPOUNDS, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	252
1993	COPPER NAPHTHANATE PETROLEUM SOLUTION, NOT MORE THAN 8% COPPER NAPHTHANATE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	149	1993	FOOT WARMER OR HOT BOTTLE CHARGES, CHEMICAL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	254
1993	COPPER NAPHTHANATE SOLUTION, NOT MORE THAN 8% COPPER NAPHTHANATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	149	1993	FOOT WARMER OR HOT BOTTLE CHARGES, CHEMICAL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	254
1993	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152	1993	FUEL OIL	256
1993	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152	1993	FUEL OIL, NO. 1,2,4, OR 5	257
1993	CREOSOTE, COAL TAR	153	1993	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	258
1993	CUMENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	155	1993	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	258
1993	CUTCH, CATECHU, OR JAPONICA EXTRACTS, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	157	1993	GAMBIER EXTRACTS, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	261
1993	CUTCH, CATECHU, OR JAPONICA EXTRACTS, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	157	1993	GAMBIER EXTRACTS, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	261
1993	CYCLOHEXANONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	159	1993	GAS ODORANTS, NOT COMPRESSED GAS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	262
1993	DEFOAMING COMPOUND, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	164	1993	GAS ODORANTS, NOT COMPRESSED GAS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	262
1993	DEFOAMING COMPOUND, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	164	1993	GASOLINE PRESERVATIVE, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264
1993	DEGUMMING COMPOUNDS, FABRIC OR FIBER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	164	1993	GASOLINE PRESERVATIVE, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264
1993	DEGUMMING COMPOUNDS, FABRIC OR FIBER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	165	1993	GERANIOL-NEROL MIXTURE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264
1993	DETERGENT INTERMEDIATES, OTHER THAN CYCLIC OR PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	166	1993	GLUE CATALYST, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265
1993	DETERGENT INTERMEDIATES, OTHER THAN CYCLIC OR PETROLEUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	166	1993	GLUE CATALYST, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265
1993	DI-N-PROPYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	175	1993	GLYCOL ETHERS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265
1993	DIETHYL BENZENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	191	1993	HEATER FOR REFRIGERATOR CAR, LIQUID FUEL TYPE	267
1993	DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	193	1993	HYDROXY ALDEHYDE WASTES (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284
1993	DIETHYLHYDROXYLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	194	1993	HYDROXY ALDEHYDE WASTES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284
1993	DIISOBUTYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	195	1993	INK (INK MATERIALS, NEC)	289
1993	DIISOBUTYLENE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	196	1993	INK MATERIALS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	289
1993	DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	202	1993	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	291
1993	DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	202	1993	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	291
1993	DIMETHYLETHYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	203	1993	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID)	291
1993	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	209	1993	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID)	291
1993	DRUGS, N.O.S.	216	1993	ISOBUTYLACRYLATE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	295
1993	DRUGS, N.O.S.	216	1993	ISOBUTYRALDEHYDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	296
1993	DRY CLEANER, LIQUID, OR LIQUID CLEANSER (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	216	1993	ISOBUTYRONITRILE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	297
1993	DRY CLEANER, LIQUID, OR LIQUID CLEANSER (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	217	1993	ISOPROPYLTOLUENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	302
1993	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, ASPHALT OR PITCH BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	217	1993	KITS, PNEUMATIC TIRE CLEANING, AUTO (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	304
1993	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, ASPHALT OR PITCH BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	217	1993	KITS, PNEUMATIC TIRE CLEANING, AUTO (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	304
1993	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, PARAFFINE BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	218	1993	LUBRICATING OIL, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	318
1993	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, PARAFFINE BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	218	1993	LUBRICATING SYSTEM SIGHT FEED FLUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	318
1993	ENAMEL WHITENING COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	220	1993	LUTIDENE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	318
			1993	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	322
			1993	METHALLYL CHLORIDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	332
			1993	METHYLETHANOLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	333
			1993	METHYL ACETOACETATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	335
			1993	METHYL BUTYL KETONE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	337

1993	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	340	1993	ROSIN RESIDUE (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	452
1993	METHYL METHOXY PENTANONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	341	1993	ROSIN SOLUTION (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
1993	MONO-TERT-BUTYL-META-CRESOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	352	1993	ROSIN SOLUTION (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
1993	MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL WELL DRILLING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	357	1993	RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
1993	MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL WELL DRILLING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID)	358	1993	RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453
1993	N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	358	1993	RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453
1993	NEO PENTANOIC ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	362	1993	RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453
1993	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID OR SOLUTION, N.O.S.	380	1993	RUBBER TIRE LACQUER, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LACQUER OR SHELLAC)	454
1993	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	1993	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460
1993	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	1993	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460
1993	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	1993	SOLDERING FLUX, NEC LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	476
1993	PAINT OILS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	1993	SOLDERING FLUX, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477
1993	PERFUMERY (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	396	1993	SOLVENT REFINED COAL, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477
1993	PERFUMERY (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	396	1993	SOLVENT, N.O.S.	477
1993	PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	397	1993	SOLVENT, N.O.S.	478
1993	PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	398	1993	SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOLVENT, N.O.S.)	478
1993	PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM. (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399	1993	SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOLVENT, N.O.S.)	478
1993	PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE, CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399	1993	SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	479
1993	PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	399	1993	SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	480
1993	PETROLEUM PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399	1993	TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL	495
1993	PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TETRAMER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400	1993	TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE BALANCING COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	501
1993	PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TRIMER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400	1993	TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE BALANCING COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	501
1993	PETROLEUM RESIDUAL FUEL OIL OR DIESEL OIL (FUEL OIL)	400	1993	TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	503
1993	PICOLINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	411	1993	TRI-N-BUTYLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	505
1993	PICOLINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	411	1993	TRIETHYL PHOSPHITE	511
1993	PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.	413	1993	TRIMETHYL PHOSPHITE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	512
1993	PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.	413	1993	TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	515
1993	PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	414	1993	TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	515
1993	PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	414	1993	VINYLTOLUENE, INHIBITED (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527
1993	PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	415	1993	WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527
1993	PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	415	1993	WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527
1993	POLISH OR WAX, BOAT, FURNITURE OR VEHICLE (WAX LIQUID)	417	1993	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528
1993	POLISH OR WAX, FLOOR (WAX, LIQUID)	417	1993	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528
1993	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	1993	WAX, LIQUID	531
1993	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	1993	WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	534
1993	POLYETHYLBENZENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	419	1993	WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	534
1993	POLYETHYLLIGROIN (PETROLEUM ETHER)	419	1993	WOOD TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	535
1993	PULP MILL LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	433	1993	WOOD TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	535
1993	PULP MILL LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	434	1999	ASPHALT, CUT BACK	55
1993	PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	436	1999	ASPHALT, CUT BACK (ASPHALT PETROLEUM, LIQUID AND TALL OIL PITCH, MIXED)	55
1993	PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	436	1999	PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID)	412
1993	QUINALDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	438	1999	PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID)	412
1993	REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	445	1999	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID	448
1993	REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	445	1999	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448
1993	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446	1999	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448
1993	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	446	1999	TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID)	490
1993	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447	1999	TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID)	490
1993	ROOF COATING, CONSISTING OF ASPHALT, PITCH, ROSIN OR TAR BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	450	1999	TAR, LIQUID	490
1993	ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451	1999	TAR, LIQUID	490
1993	ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451	2006	PYROXYLIN PLASTIC SCRAP	436
1993	ROSIN LIQUOR (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	451	2006	PYROXYLIN PLASTICS, RODS, SHEETS, ROLLS, TUBES	437
1993	ROSIN LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF ROSIN AND NOT MORE THAN 40% ALCOHOL OR MINERAL SPIRIT (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451	2008	ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	543
1993	ROSIN RESIDUE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452	2008	ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 270 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	543
			2014	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (40% TO 52% PEROXIDE)	287
			2014	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (8% TO 40% PEROXIDE)	2
			2015	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (OVER 52% PEROXIDE)	2

2016	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING A POISON A MATERIAL)	13	2097	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR) TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (MORE THAN 75% IN SOLUTION)	88
2016	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING A POISON B MATERIAL)	13	2098	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% IN SOLUTION)	87
2017	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING AN IRRITATING MATERIAL)	13	2099	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	91
2017	TEAR GAS GRENADE	491	2100	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% IN SOLUTION)	90
2020	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	394	2101	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% AS A PASTE)	90
2020	TRICHLOROPHENOL	509	2102	DI-TERT-BUTYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	176
2022	MINING REAGENT, LIQUID (CONTAINING 20% OR MORE CRESYLIC ACID)	351	2103	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOPROPYL CARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	90
2023	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	223	2104	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE (OR) TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISONONANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	86
2025	MERCURIC SUBSULFATE, SOLID	326	2105	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYPHthalate, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	91
2025	MERCURY COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.	331	2106	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHthalate, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	171
2029	HYDRAZINE, ANHYDROUS	276	2107	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHthalate, (NOT MORE THAN 55% IN SOLUTION)	171
2030	HYDRAZINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	276	2108	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHthalate, (NOT MORE THAN 55% AS A PASTE)	170
2031	NITRIC ACID (OVER 40%)	367	2110	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYPIVALATE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	92
2032	NITRIC ACID, FUMING	368	2111	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTANE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% IN SOLUTION)	169
2036	XENON	535	2112	1,3-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE AND 1,4-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE MIXTURE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR	173
2047	DICHLOROPROPENE	187	2112	1,3-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT SOLID)	173
2047	DICHLOROPROPENE AND PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE MIXTURE	188	2112	1,4-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT SOLID)	174
2054	MORPHOLINE	355	2113	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE	121
2054	MORPHOLINE, AQUEOUS MIXTURE	355	2113	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% WITH WATER)	121
2055	STYRENE MONOMER, INHIBITED	483	2114	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% AS A PASTE) THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	121
2056	TETRAHYDROFURAN	495	2115	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	388
2059	BOX TOE GUM	75	2116	CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE	155
2059	COLLODION	138	2118	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE (IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	160
2059	NITROCELLULOSE FLAKES, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	369	2119	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE AND BIS(1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PEROXIDE MIXTURE	160
2059	NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT, OR BLOCK, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 25% ALCOHOL	369	2119	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (50 TO 85% PEROXIDE)	161
2059	PYROXYLIN SOLUTION	437	2120	DECANOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	164
2059	PYROXYLIN SOLUTION	437	2121	DICUMYL PEROXIDE (50% PEROXIDE)	189
2059	PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S.	437	2121	DICUMYL PEROXIDE, DRY	190
2059	PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S.	437	2122	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	172
2060	BOX TOE GUM	75	2123	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 67% IN SOLUTION)	172
2067	AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER (CONTAINING NO MORE THAN 0.2% CARBON)	28	2124	LAUROYL PEROXIDE	306
2068	AMMONIUM NITRATE-CARBONATE MIXTURE	29	2125	PARAMENTHANE HYDROPEROXIDE	391
2069	AMMONIUM NITRATE MIXED FERTILIZER	29	2126	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	340
2070	AMMONIUM NITRATE-PHOSPHATE	29	2128	ISONONANYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)(OR) ISO-NONANYL PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION)	297
2073	AMMONIA SOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE THAN 44% AMMONIA)	23	2129	CAPRYLYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION	102
2076	CRESOL	154	2129	N-OCTANOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	378
2078	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	503	2130	PELARGONYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	393
2081	ACETYL BENZOYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 40% PEROXIDE)	4	2131	PERACETIC ACID SOLUTION (NOT OVER 40% PERACETIC ACID AND NOT OVER 6% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)	394
2082	ACETYL CYCLOHEXANESULFONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 82% WETTED WITH NOT LESS THAN 12% WATER)	5	2132	PROPIONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 28% IN SOLUTION)	430
2083	ACETYL CYCLOHEXANESULFONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 32% IN SOLUTION)	5	2133	ISOPROPYL PERCARBONATE, UNSTABILIZED	301
2084	ACETYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION, (NOT OVER 25% PEROXIDE)	6	2133	ISOPROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	302
2085	BENZOYL PEROXIDE (BENZOYL PEROXIDE CRYSTALS, GRANULES OR POWDERS, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% WATER)	66	2134	ISOPROPYL PERCARBONATE, STABILIZED	301
2085	BENZOYL PEROXIDE (BENZOYL PEROXIDE, DRY OR WET WITH LESS THAN 30% WATER)	66	2134	ISOPROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	301
2085	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR) BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	67	2135	SUCCINIC ACID PEROXIDE	485
2087	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 72% AS A PASTE)	67	2136	TETRALIN HYDROPEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	505
2088	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 77% BUT LESS THAN 95% WITH WATER)	66	2137	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% WITH WATER)	183
2089	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT LESS THAN 30% BUT NOT MORE 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	67	2138	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% AS A PASTE)	183
2090	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% WITH WATER)	67	2139	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	183
2091	TERT-BUTYL CUMYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR) TERT-BUTYL CUMENE PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	82			
2091	TERT-BUTYL ISOPROPYL BENZENE HYDROPEROXIDE	84			
2092	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 80% IN DI-TERT-BUTYL PEROXIDE AND SOLVENT)	83			
2093	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 72% WITH WATER)	83			
2094	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 72% BUT NOT MORE THAN 90% WITH WATER)	82			
2095	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYACETATE, (NOT MORE THAN 76% IN SOLUTION)	87			
96	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYACETATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	86			

2140	N-BUTYL-4,4-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)VALERATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	93	2179	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	170
2141	N-BUTYL-4,4-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)VALERATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	93	2180	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	166
2142	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOBUTYRATE, (MORE THAN 52% BUT NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	89	2181	1,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	170
2143	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	85	2182	DISOBUTYRYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	196
2144	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYDIETHYLACETATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	88	2183	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYCROTONATE, (NOT MORE 76% IN SOLUTION)	88
2145	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	168	2184	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	233
2146	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 57% IN SOLUTION)	168	2185	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	234
2147	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 58% WITH INERT SOLID)	168	2187	CARBON DIOXIDE, LIQUEFIED	108
2148	DI-(1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	172	2188	ARSINE	53
2149	DIBENZYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 87% WITH WATER)	178	2191	SULFURY FLUORIDE	488
2150	DI-SEC-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	176	2192	GERMANE	264
2151	DI-SEC-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	176	2196	TUNGSTEN HEXAFLUORIDE	514
2152	DICYCLOHEXYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	190	2199	PHOSPHINE	405
2153	DICYCLOHEXYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 91% WITH WATER)	190	2202	HYDROGEN SELENIDE	283
2154	DI-(4-TERT-BUTYLCYCLOHEXYL)PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	175	2213	PARAFORMALDEHYDE	391
2155	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	200	2215	MALEIC ACID	320
2156	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	200	2215	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	321
2157	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(2-ETHYLHEXANOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	201	2218	ACRYLIC ACID	8
2158	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)HEXYNE-3, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	201	2224	BENZONITRILE	65
2159	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)HEXYNE-3, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	200	2257	POTASSIUM, METAL	425
2160	1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	495	2258	PROPYLENE DIAMINE	432
2161	1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	496	2261	XYLENOL	536
2162	PINANE HYDROPEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 45% PEROXIDE)	412	2263	1,4-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANE	203
2163	DIACETONE ALCOHOL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 57% IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, NOT LESS THAN 26% DIACETONE ALCOHOL AND NOT LESS THAN 9% WATER; TOTAL ACTIVE OXYGEN CONTENT NOT MORE THAN 9%)	177	2269	IMINOBISPROPYLAMINE	286
2164	DICETYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	180	2280	HEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE, SOLID	273
2165	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXOCYCLONONANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	272	2291	GALENA ORE, CRUDE (LEAD SULFIDE)	261
2166	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXOCYCLONONANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	272	2291	LEAD CHLORIDE	307
2167	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXOCYCLONONANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	272	2291	LEAD FLUOBORATE	308
2168	2,2-DI-(4,4-DI-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 42% WITH INERT SOLID)	175	2291	LEAD SULFIDE	310
2169	N-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	358	2291	LEAD THIOCYANATE	311
2170	N-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 27% IN SOLUTION)	88	2296	METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	346
2171	DIISOPROPYLBENZENE HYDROPEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 60% PEROXIDE)	197	2298	CYCLOPENTANE, METHYL	16
2172	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(BENZOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	199	2299	METHYL DICHLOROACETATE	33
2173	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(BENZOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 82% WITH INERT SOLID)	199	2300	METHYL ETHYL PYRIDINE	339
2174	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DIHYDROPEROXY HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 82% WITH WATER)	201	2301	METHYLFURAN	346
2174	DIMETHYLHEXANE DIHYDROPEROXIDE, (WITH 18% OR MORE WATER)	204	2315	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL OR PCBS	418
2175	DIETHYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 27% IN SOLUTION)	192	2318	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH LESS THAN 25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION)	467
2176	DI-N-PROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	175	2331	ZINC CHLORIDE, SOLID	539
2177	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	91	2346	DIACETYL	177
2178	2,2-DIHYDROPEROXY PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 25% WITH INERT ORGANIC SOLID)	194	2347	BUTYL MERCAPTAN	84
			2357	CYCLOHEXYLAMINE	162
			2363	ETHYL MERCAPTAN	230
			2368	PINENE	415
			2376	DIHYDROPYRAN	195
			2389	FURAN	259
			2426	AMMONIUM NITRATE, SOLUTION (CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 15% WATER)	30
			2435	ETHYL PHENYL DICHLOROSILANE	231
			2438	TRIMETHYLACETYL CHLORIDE	512
			2439	SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLID	463
			2439	SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLUTION	463
			2443	VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE	522
			2443	VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE AND TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE MIXTURE	523
			2444	VANADIUM TETRACHLORIDE	523
			2449	AMMONIUM OXALATE	30
			2449	CUPRIC OXALATE	156
			2451	NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	372
			2456	2-CHLOROPROPENE	124
			2457	2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE	203
			2458	HEXADIENE	269
			2460	METHYL BUTENE	336
			2461	METHYL PENTADIENE	343
			2462	METHYL PENTANE	343
			2463	ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	20
			2464	BERYLLIUM NITRATE	69
			2465	POTASSIUM DICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	421
			2465	SODIUM DICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	4

2468	MONO-(TRICHLORO) TETRA-(MONOPOTASSIUM DICHLORO) PENTA-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	351	2672	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE (CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 12% BUT NOT MORE THAN 44% AMMONIA)	28
2468	TRICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	508	2683	AMMONIUM SULFIDE SOLUTION	32
2474	THIOPHOSGENE	498	2692	BORON TRIBROMIDE	74
2485	N-BUTYL ISOCYANATE	83	2693	AMMONIUM BISULFITE SOLUTION	25
2490	DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	186	2693	AMMONIUM BISULFITE, SOLID	25
2491	MONOETHANOLAMINE	353	2693	CALCIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE SOLUTION (CALCIUM BISULPHITE)	98
2493	HEXAMETHYLENE IMINE	273	2693	SODIUM BISULFITE SOLUTION	463
2495	IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	293	2693	SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE, SOLID	467
2496	PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE	430	2703	ISOPROPYL MERCAPTAN	301
2497	SODIUM PHENOLATE, SOLID	473	2704	PROPYL MERCAPTAN	431
2498	1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROBENZALDEHYDE	495	2725	NICKEL NITRATE	364
2501	TRIS-(1-AZIRIDINYL) PHOSPHINE OXIDE	514	2728	ZIRCONIUM NITRATE	543
2502	VALERYL CHLORIDE	522	2755	3-CHLOROPEROXYBENZOIC ACID, (NOT MORE THAN 86% WITH 3-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID)	123
2503	ZIRCONIUM TETRACHLORIDE, SOLID	544	2757	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	103
2505	AMMONIUM FLUORIDE	27	2757	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	103
2514	BROMOBENZENE	77	2757	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	104
2517	DIFLUOROMONOCHLOROETHANE	194	2757	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	104
2529	ISOBUTYRIC ACID	296	2757	CARBARYL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	104
2530	ISOBUTYRIC ANHYDRIDE	297	2757	CARBARYL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	104
2545	HAFNIUM METAL, DRY	266	2757	CARBARYL (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	104
2546	TITANIUM METAL POWDER, DRY OR WET (WITH LESS THAN 20% WATER)	501	2757	CARBOFURAN	105
2550	METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	338	2757	CARBOFURAN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	105
2551	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYDIETHYLACETATE, (33% WITH) TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (33%, AND SOLVENT)	89	2757	MERCAPTODIMETHUR	323
2553	COAL TAR NAPHTHA	133	2757	MEXACARBATE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	349
2553	COAL TAR NAPHTHA	133	2757	MEXACARBATE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	350
2553	COAL TAR NAPHTHA (COAL TAR NAPHTHA, CRUDE)	134	2757	MEXACARBATE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	350
2553	COAL TAR NAPHTHA (COAL TAR NAPHTHA, CRUDE)	134	2758	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	103
2553	NAPHTHA	359	2758	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	103
2553	NAPHTHA	360	2759	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	52
2555	NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	370	2759	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	52
2555	NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	370	2759	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	53
2556	NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	370	2759	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	53
2557	LACQUER BASE DRY	304	2759	BORDEAU ARSENITE, LIQUID	73
2557	LACQUER CHIPS, DRY	305	2759	BORDEAU ARSENITE, SOLID	74
2562	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOBUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	89	2760	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	59
2564	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION	508	2760	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	60
2570	CADMIUM ACETATE	96	2761	ALDRIN	15
2570	CADMIUM BROMIDE	96	2761	ALDRIN MIXTURE, DRY (WITH MORE THAN 65% ALDRIN)	15
2570	CADMIUM CHLORIDE	96	2761	ALDRIN MIXTURE, DRY, WITH 65% OR LESS ALDRIN	15
2582	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION (IRON CHLORIDE (IRON MURIATE), OTHER THAN CRUDE, LIQUID)	244	2761	ALDRIN, CAST SOLID	16
2582	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION (IRON CHLORIDE, CRUDE, LIQUID NOT LESS THAN 50% WATER)	244	2761	DDT (OR) DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE	163
2584	ALKANESULFONIC ACID	17	2761	DICHLONE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	181
2584	DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID	214	2761	DICHLONE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	181
2584	TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, LIQUID	503	2761	DICHLONE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	181
2588	INSECTICIDE, DRY, N.O.S. (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	290	2761	DIELDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	191
2588	INSECTICIDE, DRY, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES, INSECT OR ANIMAL REPELLENTS OR VERMIN EXTERMINATORS, NEC, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL)	290			
2593	DI-(2-METHYLBENZOYL) PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 85% WITH WATER)	173			
2594	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	91			
2595	DIMYRISTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	204			
2596	3-TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-3-PHENYLPHTHALIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	86			
2597	DI-(3,5,5-TRIMETHYL-1,2-DIOXOLANYL-3) PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% AS A PASTE, WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	174			
2598	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID)	233			
2602	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND DIFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE (CONSTANT BOILING MIXTURE)	184			
2626	CHLORIC ACID	118			
2630	SODIUM SELENITE	475			
2646	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	269			
2656	QUINOLINE	438			
2672	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 12% AMMONIA)	27			

2761	DIELDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	191	2765	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID	186
2761	DIELDRIN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	191	2765	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID ESTER	187
2761	ENDOSULFAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	220	2765	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	401
2761	ENDOSULFAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	221	2765	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	401
2761	ENDOSULFAN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	221	2765	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	402
2761	ENDOSULFAN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	221	2765	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	402
2761	ENDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	221	2765	PROPARGITE	426
2761	ENDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	222	2765	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (OR) 2,4,5-T	509
2761	ENDRIN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	222	2765	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT (OR) 2,4,5-T AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT	509
2761	ENDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE, NEC, LIQUID)	222	2765	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID	509
2761	HEPTACHLOR	268	2765	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID ESTERS	510
2761	KELTHANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	303	2766	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	401
2761	KELTHANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	303	2766	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	402
2761	KELTHANE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	303	2767	DIURON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	213
2761	KEPONE	304	2767	DIURON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	214
2761	LINDANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	312	2767	DIURON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	214
2761	LINDANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	313	2767	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	403
2761	LINDANE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	313	2767	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	403
2761	METHOXYCHLOR (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	334	2767	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	404
2761	METHOXYCHLOR (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	334	2767	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	404
2761	METHOXYCHLOR (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	334	2767	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	63
2761	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	382	2769	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	64
2761	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	382	2769	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	64
2761	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	383	2769	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATION (INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL)	64
2761	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383	2769	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	179
2761	TDE (1,1-DICHLORO-BIS(P-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE)	490	2769	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	179
2761	TOXAPHENE (CHLORINATED CAMPHENE)	504	2769	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	179
2761	TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, LIQUID)	504	2769	DICAMBA (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	180
2761	TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	504	2769	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	180
2762	ALDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID (WITH MORE THAN 60% ALDRIN)	15	2769	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	181
2762	ALDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID, WITH 60% OR LESS ALDRIN	16	2770	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	63
2762	CHLORDANE, LIQUID	118	2770	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	64
2762	CHLORDANE, LIQUID	118	2771	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	212
2762	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	382			
2762	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383			
2763	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	506			
2763	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	506			
2763	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	507			
2763	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	506			
2764	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PERPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	506			
2764	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	506			

2771	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	212	2779	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	484
2771	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	213	2780	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	484
2771	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	213	2780	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	484
2772	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	212	2781	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	71
2772	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	213	2781	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	71
2773	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	410	2781	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	71
2773	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	410	2781	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	72
2773	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	411	2781	DIQUAT (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	208
2773	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	411	2781	DIQUAT (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	208
2774	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	410	2781	DIQUAT (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	209
2774	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	410	2782	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	70
2775	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	147	2782	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	71
2775	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	147	2783	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	55
2775	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	148	2783	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	56
2775	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	148	2783	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	56
2776	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	148	2783	AZINPHOS METHYL MIXTURE, LIQUID (OR) GUTHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	56
2776	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	148	2783	CHLORPYRIFOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	126
2777	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	329	2783	CHLORPYRIFOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	126
2777	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	330	2783	CHLORPYRIFOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	126
2777	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	330	2783	COUMAPHOS	153
2777	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	331	2783	COUMAPHOS MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	153
2778	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	330	2783	DIAZINON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	177
2778	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	330	2783	DIAZINON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	178
2779	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	483	2783	DIAZINON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	178
2779	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	483	2783	DICHLORVOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	188
2779	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	484	2783	DICHLORVOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	189
			2783	DICHLORVOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	189
			2783	DICHLORVOS MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	189
			2783	DISULFOTON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	210
			2783	DISULFOTON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	210
			2783	DISULFOTON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	211
			2783	DISULFOTON MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	211
			2783	DISULFOTON MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	211
			2783	ETHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	225
			2783	ETHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	225
			2783	ETHION (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	225
			2783	ETHION MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN DRY LIQUID)	226
			2783	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 2% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270
			2783	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY (CONTAINING MORE THAN 2% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270

2783	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING MORE THAN 25% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	2787	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	386
2783	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 25% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	2789	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL	2
2783	MALATHION	320	2790	ACETIC ACID (AQUEOUS SOLUTION)	2
2783	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, DRY	342	2791	AIRCRAFT ROCKET ENGINE (COMMERCIAL)	11
2783	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING 25% OR LESS METHYL PARATHION)	342	2792	AIRCRAFT ROCKET ENGINE IGNITER (COMMERCIAL)	11
2783	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING OVER 25% METHYL PARATHION)	342	2794	BATTERIES, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET, WITH AUTOMOBILE AUTO PARTS, ENGINE	59
2783	METHYL PARATHION, LIQUID	347	2794	BATTERY CHARGER WITH ELECTROLYTE (ACID)	60
2783	MEVINPHOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	348	2794	BATTERY CHARGER WITH ELECTROLYTE (ALKALINE BATTERY FLUID)	60
2783	MEVINPHOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	348	2794	BATTERY, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET	60
2783	MEVINPHOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	348	2794	BATTERY, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET, WITH CONTAINERS OF CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID	61
2783	MEVINPHOS MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	349	2796	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) BATTERY, FLUID	218
2783	MEVINPHOS MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	349	2797	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID	16
2783	NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	359	2797	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID PACKED WITH BATTERY CHARGER, RADIO CURRENT SUPPLY DEVICE OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ACTUATING DEVICES	17
2783	NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	359	2797	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID WITH EMPTY STORAGE BATTERY	218
2783	NALED (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	359	2797	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) PACKED WITH BATTERY CHARGER, RADIO CURRENT SUPPLY DEVICE OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ACTUATING DEVICE)	219
2783	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY	381	2797	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) PACKED WITH DRY STORAGE BATTERY	219
2783	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, LIQUID	381	2798	BENZENE PHOSPHORUS DICHLORIDE	62
2783	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, LIQUID	381	2799	BENZENE PHOSPHORUS THIODICHLORIDE	62
2783	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY	381	2801	COAL TAR DYE, LIQUID	132
2783	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383	2801	DYE INTERMEDIATE, LIQUID	217
2783	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	384	2802	COPPER CHLORIDE	148
2783	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	384	2805	LITHIUM HYDRIDE IN FUSED SOLID FORM	316
2783	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385	2806	LITHIUM NITRIDE	317
2783	PARATHION MIXTURE, DRY	392	2810	ANIMAL OR POULTRY DIP, NEC, LIQUID (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	40
2783	PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID	392	2810	ARSENOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDE SOLUTION	53
2783	PARATHION, LIQUID	392	2810	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
2783	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE LIQUID	493	2810	CHLORINATED PHENOL PETROLEUM SOLUTION (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	119
2783	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY	494	2810	COMPOUNDS, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	145
2783	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID	494	2810	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	185
2783	TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	507	2810	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S. (LIQUID)	215
2783	TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	507	2810	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	259
2783	TRICHLORFON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	507	2810	MEDICINES, N.O.S. (LIQUID)	322
2784	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	384	2810	NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	364
2784	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	384	2810	POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.	416
2786	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385	2810	SELENIUM OXYCHLORIDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	456
2786	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	385	2810	SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477
2786	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	386	2811	ANIMAL OR POULTRY DIP, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	41
2786	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	386	2811	ARSENIC, CRUDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	51
2787	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385	2811	ARSENICAL ORE, CRUDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	52
			2811	COMPOUNDS METAL PURIFYING, NEC (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
			2811	COMPOUNDS, CASE CARBURIZING OR HARDENING, NEC (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
			2811	COMPOUNDS, CASE HARDENING OR CARBURIZING, CHARCOAL, COAL, OR COKE BASE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
			2811	DICHLOROANILINE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	182
			2811	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S. (SOLID)	215
			2811	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	259
			2811	LEAD BAGHOUSE FLUE DUST (FLUE DUST, POISONOUS)	307
			2811	LEAD FLUE DUST (FLUE DUST, POISONOUS)	308
			2811	LEAD FLUORIDE	308
			2811	LEAD IODIDE	309
			2811	LEAD STEARATE	309
			2811	MEDICINES, N.O.S. (SOLID)	322
			2811	NAPHTHYL METHYL CARBAMATE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	362
			2811	POISONED GRAIN (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	415
			2811	POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.	418
			2811	POLYCHLOR AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDES (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	418
			2811	SELENIUM OXIDE	456
			2813	LITHIUM ACETYLIDE-ETHYLENE DIAMINE COMPLEX	314
			2813	WATER REACTIVE SOLID, N.O.S.	531
			2814	ETIOLOGIC AGENT, N.O.S. (OR) INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, HUMAN, N.O.S.	239

2815	N-AMINOETHYL PIPERAZINE	22	2911	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II)	439
2817	AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION	27	2911	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	439
2819	AMYL ACID PHOSPHATE	36	2911	RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I (RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC)	439
2820	BUTYRIC ACID	95	2912	LIGNITE ASH, URANIUM BEARING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, (OR), LSA, N.O.S.)	312
2821	CARBOLIC ACID, LIQUID OR PHENOL, LIQUID, (LIQUID TAR ACID CONTAINING OVER 50% BENZO-PHENOL)	106	2912	METAL ALLOY BILLETS, BLOOMS, INGOTS, PIGS, SPONGE OR SHOT, NEC, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	331
2823	CROTONIC ACID	154	2912	METAL OR METAL ALLOY BILLETS, BLOOMS, INGOTS, PIGS, SPONGE, OR SHOT, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OR LSA, N.O.S.)	332
2826	ETHYL CHLOROTHIOFORMATE	229	2912	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA, N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC)	440
2830	LITHIUM FERRO SILICON	316	2912	THORIUM ORE (MONAZITE SAND) (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, (OR), LSA, N.O.S.)	499
2835	SODIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	461	2912	URANIUM BEARING ORE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA, N.O.S.)	516
2837	SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE SOLUTION	467	2918	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	376
2845	ALUMINUM ALKYL	19	2918	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I) SHIELDING	377
2845	ETHYL PHOSPHONOUS DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	232	2918	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS, IRRADIATED REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSION CLASS II)	377
2845	METHYL PHOSPHONOUS DICHLORIDE	344	2922	CORROSIVE LIQUID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	151
2845	PYROFORIC LIQUID, N.O.S.	435	2922	DIMETHYL CHLOROTHIOPHOSPHATE	198
2845	TOLUENE (TOLUOL), MIXED WITH ALUMINUM ALKYL, NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERCENT (ALUMINUM ALKYL)	502	2922	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLUTION	468
2854	AMMONIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	31	2923	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH NOT LESS THAN 25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION)	468
2855	ZINC SILICOFLUORIDE	441	2924	DICHLOROBUTENE	184
2857	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES, OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446	2924	DICHLOROBUTENE	184
2857	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	446	2924	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	250
2857	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447	2924	MIXED CHLOROSILANES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.)	351
2862	VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	523	2925	FLAMMABLE SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	251
2867	INK, PRINTING, NEC (INK)	289	2926	FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	251
2868	RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID)	447	2928	POISONOUS SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	416
2876	RESORCINOL	447	9035	GAS IDENTIFICATION SET	202
2880	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED (MINIMUM 5.5% BUT NOT MORE THAN 10% WATER, AND CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	99	9035	GAS IDENTIFICATION SET	262
2883	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	172	9035	LEWISITE (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	312
2884	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID WITH NOT LESS THAN 13% PHLEGMATIZER)	171	9035	MUSTARD GAS (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	358
2885	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID, WITH NOT LESS THAN 13% PHLEGMATIZER)	169	9035	POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.	416
2886	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 30% WITH 2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) BUTANE, (NOT MORE THAN 35% WITH NOT LESS THAN 35% PHLEGMATIZER)	84	9077	ADIPIC ACID	10
2887	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, NOT MORE 12% WITH 2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTANE, (NOT MORE THAN 14% WITH NOT LESS THAN 14% PHLEGMATIZER AND 60% INERT INORGANIC SOLID)	85	9078	ALUMINUM SULFATE	21
2888	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	85	9078	ALUMINUM SULPHATE FLUOSULPHATE MIXTURE, FLUORINE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 25% (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	21
2889	DIISOTRIDECYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	197	9078	ALUMINUM SULPHATE, NOT MORE THAN 5% ACTIVATED CARBON (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	21
2890	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID)	87	9078	SODIUM ALUMINUM SULPHATE (SODIUM ALUM) (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	561
2891	TERT-AMYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	491	9079	AMMONIUM ACETATE	24
2892	DIMYRISTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 22%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	204	9080	AMMONIUM BENZOATE	24
2893	LAUROYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	306	9081	AMMONIUM BICARBONATE	24
2894	DI-(4-TERT-BUTYLCYCLOHEXYL)PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	174	9083	AMMONIUM CARBAMATE	25
2895	DICETYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	180	9084	AMMONIUM CARBONATE	25
2896	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE AND DI-(1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PEROXIDE MIXTURE	160	9085	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	26
2896	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (AS A PASTE WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	160	9086	AMMONIUM CHROMATE	26
2896	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (NOT OVER 50% PEROXIDE) INERT INORGANIC SOLID, WITH NOT LESS THAN 13% PHLEGMATIZER)	161	9087	AMMONIUM CITRATE, DIBASIC	26
2897	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH	169	9088	AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE	26
2898	TERT-AMYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	38	9089	AMMONIUM SULFAMATE	31
2902	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	291	9090	AMMONIUM SULFITE	32
2910	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LIMITED QUANTITY, N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC)	440	9091	AMMONIUM TARTRATE	32
2911	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S.)	438	9092	AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE CRYSTALS (AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE)	32
			9092	AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE LIQUOR (AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE)	32
			9093	AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE	33
			9093	AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE SOLUTION (AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE)	33
			9094	BENZOIC ACID	63
			9095	N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	92

9096	CALCIUM CHROMATE	97	9173	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE CLASS III (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517
9097	CALCIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	98			
9099	CAPTAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	102	9174	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (CONTAINING 0.7% OR LESS U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517
9099	CAPTAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	102			
9099	CAPTAN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	102	9175	URANIUM METAL BARS, RODS OR SHAPES, NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROT SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL PYROFORIC)	518
9100	CHROME SULPHATE SOLUTION (CHROMIC SULFATE)	127			
9100	CHROMIC SULFATE	129	9175	URANIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	518
9100	CHROMIUM SULPHATE, BASIC, DRY (CHROMIC SULFATE)	129			
9101	CHROMIC ACETATE	127	9175	URANIUM METAL SCRAP NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL PYROFORIC)	518
9102	CHROME CHLORIDE SOLUTION (CHROMOUS CHLORIDE)	127			
9102	CHROMOUS CHLORIDE	129	9177	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID	520
9103	COBALTOUS BROMIDE	136	9177	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS I	520
9104	COBALTOUS FORMATE	137	9177	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS II	521
9105	COBALTOUS SULFAMATE	137	9177	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSILE CLASS III	521
9106	COPPER ACETATE (VERDIGRIS; (CUPRIC ACETATE)	146	9178	URANYL NITRATE HEXAHYDRATE SOLUTION	519
9109	COPPER SULFATE AND LIME COMBINED, DRY (CUPRIC SULFATE)	150	9180	URANYL ACETATE	519
			9181	CORES OR CORE ASSEMBLIES OR FUEL BLANKET ASSEMBLIES, NUCLEAR REACTOR, NOT IRRADIATED, WITH NON-IRRADIATED FUEL, (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	150
9109	COPPER SULPHATE AND SULPHUR (CUPRIC SULFATE)	150			
9109	CUPRIC SULFATE	156	9181	RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	440
9110	CUPRIC SULFATE, AMMONIATED	156			
9111	CUPRIC TARTRATE	157	9181	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL SHIPPING CONTAINERS, STEEL AND URANIUM METAL EMPTY (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	440
9117	ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID (OR) EDTA	238			
9118	FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE	243	9181	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.	441
9119	FERRIC AMMONIUM OXALATE	243	9181	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS I	441
9120	FERRIC FLUORIDE	244	9181	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS II	441
9121	FERRIC SULPHATE SOLUTION (FERRIC SULFATE)	245	9181	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS III	441
9121	IRON SULPHATE (FERRIC), DRY, CRUDE (FERRIC SULFATE)	293	9181	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	442
9121	IRON SULPHATE (FERRIC), DRY, OTHER THAN CRUDE (FERRIC SULFATE)	293			
9122	FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE	245	9181	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III)	443
9122	FERROUS AMMONIUM SULPHATE, FERTILIZER GRADE (IRON AMMONIUM SULPHATE) (FERROUS AMONIUM SULFATE)	245			
9125	FERROUS SULFATE	246	9181	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)	444
9125	FERROUS SULPHATE, LESS THAN 40% WATER (FERROUS SULFATE)	247			
9125	FERROUS SULPHATE, NOT LESS THAN 40% WATER (FERROUS SULFATE)	247	9181	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I)	444
9126	FUMARIC ACID	257			
9127	ISOPROPANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	300	9181	THORIUM METAL BARS RODS, OR SHAPES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	498
9134	LITHIUM CHROMATE	315			
9137	NAPHTHENIC ACID	361	9181	THORIUM METAL SCRAP, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	499
9138	NICKEL AMMONIUM SULFATE	362			
9139	NICKEL CHLORIDE	363	9181	THORIUM OXIDE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	496
9140	NICKEL HYDROXIDE	364			
9141	NICKEL SULFATE	364	9181	URANATES NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	516
9141	NICKEL SULFATE, COPPER REFINERY, CRUDE (NICKEL SULFATE)	365			
9142	POTASSIUM CHROMATE	420	9181	URANIUM OXIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	519
9145	SODIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION (SODIUM CHROMATE)	464			
9145	SODIUM CHROMATE, DRY (SODIUM CHROMATE)	465	9181	URANIUM SALTS, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	519
9146	SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	466			
9147	SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC	473	9181	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSILE CLASS III)	529
9148	SODIUM PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC	474			
9149	STRONTIUM CHROMATE	481	9181	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	530
9151	TRIETHANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	510	9181	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I)	530
9152	VANADYL SULFATE	523			
9153	ZINC ACETATE	537	9181	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II)	530
9154	ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	537			
9155	ZINC BORATE	537	9182	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S.	442
9156	ZINC BROMIDE	538	9182	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS I	442
9157	ZINC CARBONATE	538			
9158	ZINC FLUORIDE	539	9182	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS II	442
9159	ZINC FORMATE	540			
9160	ZINC PHENOLSULFONATE	541	9182	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSILE CLASS III	443
9161	ZINC SULFATE	542			
9162	ZIRCONIUM POTASSIUM FLUORIDE	544	9183	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID, (OR) SOLUTION, N.O.S.	380
9163	ZIRCONIUM SULFATE	544	9184	PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	434
9170	THORIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS, NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (THORIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	499	9184	PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	434
			9184	PYRETHRINS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	434
9171	THORIUM NITRATE, SOLID	499			
9173	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE FISSILE CLASS I (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	516			
9173	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE CLASS II (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517			

9184	PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT, NOT LESS THAN 25% PYRETHRUM)	435
9184	PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM)	435
9185	PLUTONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION	415
9187	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, SOLID, N.O.S.	380
9188	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID, N.O.S.	267
9188	WEED KILLING COMPOUND AND CHLORDANE MIXTURE (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID)	531
9189	HAZARDOUS WASTE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID, N.O.S.	267

9190	AMMONIUM PERMANGANATE	31
9191	CHLORINE DIOXIDE HYDRATE, FROZEN	119
9193	OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	387
9194	OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, SOLID, N.O.S.	387
9195	METAL ALKYL, SOLUTION, N.O.S.	331
9199	OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, LIQUID, N.O.S.	387
9200	OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, SOLID, N.O.S.	387
9201	ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE (ANTIMONY OXIDE)	46

MCD 000011599

DESCRIPTION OF STCC ORGANIZATION

The information presented in the table below is designed to describe the Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC) organization.

Listed are the major hazard classes and, where appropriate, the secondary (and sometimes, tertiary) hazards of materials. This table can be used to identify basic hazards of materials when the name of the material is unknown, but the middle three digits of the 49 series STC code are known.

CLASS A EXPLOSIVES

- 49011 Ammunition
- 012 Military devices other than ammunition
- 013 Commercial devices
- 014 Initiating explosives
- 015 High explosives
- 016 Propellant explosives
- 017 Low explosives

CLASS B EXPLOSIVES

- 49021 Ammunition
- 023 Propellant explosives, liquid
- 024 Propellant explosives, solid
- 025 Explosives devices
- 028 Special fireworks

CLASS C EXPLOSIVES

- 49031 Ammunition
- 032 Military explosive devices
- 033 Explosives devices, detonating
- 034 Explosive devices, non-detonating
- 035 Fireworks, toy or novelty devices
- 036 Signaling devices

NONFLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GASES

- 49040 Oxidizing poisonous, corrosive
- 041 Poisonous
- 042 Corrosive
- 043 Oxidizing
- 044 Oxygen mixtures
- 045
- 048

FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GASES

- 49054 Poisonous
- 055 Corrosive
- 057
- 058

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

- 49060 Pyroforic
- 062 Thermally unstable, poisonous
- 064 Polymerizable, poisonous

- 066 Thermally unstable, corrosive
- 068 Polymerizable, corrosive
- 070 Thermally unstable
- 072 Polymerizable
- 074 Poisonous
- 076 Corrosive, acidic
- 078 Corrosive, basic
- 081 Flash point below 20° F
- 091-093
- 101-105

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

- 49122 Polymerizable
- 131
- 151-155

FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

- 49161 Pyroforic, poisonous
- 162 Pyroforic
- 163 Poisonous, water reactive
- 164 Water reactive
- 166 Poisonous
- 167
- 171 Water wet explosives
- 173-174

OXIDIZERS

- 49181 Poisonous, thermally unstable
- 182 Poisonous corrosive
- 183 Thermally unstable, inorganic
- 184 Thermally unstable, organic
- 185 Corrosive
- 186 Solution or wet, inorganic
- 187
- 189

ORGANIC PEROXIDES

- 49191
- 195

POISON CLASS A

- 49201 Flammable
- 203 Oxidizing
- 205
- 209

POISON CLASS B

- 49212 Corrosive
- 214 Organic
- 215
- 231 Corrosive
- 232-233
- 234 Inorganic salt
- 239

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IRRITATING MATERIALS

49251 Tear Gas
252
258

ETIOLOGIC AGENT

49259

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

49261 Pyroforic
263 Oxidizing
264
273 Fissile Class III, oxidizing
274 Fissile Class III
283 Fissile Class II oxidizing
284 Fissile Class II
293 Fissile Class I, oxidizing
294 Fissile Class I

CORROSIVE MATERIALS

49300 Acidic, poisonous
302 Acidic
312 Acidic, poisonous
313 Organic acids
314 Acidic
317 Acidic

320 Acidic, poisonous
323 Acidic
330 Acidic, poisonous
333 Organic salts and esters
342 Acidic
350 Basic, poisonous
352 Basic
355 Basic, poisonous
356 Basic
360 Poisonous
361 Poisonous, oxidizing
362-363
365 Miscellaneous compounds

ORM-A

49401
411

ORM-B

49441

MIXED LOAD

49501

ORM-E

49601-49699

STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMMODITY CODE (STCC)/COMMODITY/PAGE

This index lists hazardous materials in Standard Transportation Commodity Code (STCC) order and provides the name of the commodity and the page number on which emergency response information for that commodity can be found.

4901105	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILE	33	4901362	IGNITER, ROCKET MOTOR	286
4901110	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH GAS PROJECTILE	33	4901365	DETONATING PRIMER (CAPS, BLASTING OR ELECTRIC BLASTING, EXPLOSIVE)	167
4901115	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH ILLUMINATING PROJECTILE	34	4901420	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (FULMINE OF MERCURY, WET)	287
4901120	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH INCENDIARY PROJECTILE	34	4901430	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (DIAZODINITROPHENOL)	287
4901125	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH SMOKE PROJECTILE	34	4901435	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (GUANYL NITROSAMINO GUANYL-DENE HYDRAZINE)	287
4901127	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH TEAR GAS PROJECTILE	35	4901440	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (LEAD AZIDE, DEXTRINATED TYPE ONLY)	287
4901130	AMMUNITION FOR SMALL ARMS WITH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILE	35	4901445	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (LEAD MONONITRORESORCINATE)	287
4901135	AMMUNITION FOR SMALL-ARMS WITH INCENDIARY PROJECTILE	35	4901450	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (LEAD STYPHNATE)(LEAD TRINITRORESORCINATE)	288
4901140	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILE	449	4901455	INITIATING EXPLOSIVES (NITRO MANNITE)	289
4901145	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH GAS PROJECTILE	449	4901460	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (NITROGUANIDINE)	288
4901150	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH ILLUMINATING PROJECTILE	449	4901465	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (PENTAERYTHRITE TETRANITRATE)	288
4901155	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH INCENDIARY PROJECTILE	449	4901470	INITIATING EXPLOSIVE (TETRAZENE) (GUANYL NITRO-SOAMINO GUANYL TETRAZENE)	288
4901160	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH SMOKE PROJECTILE	449	4901502	HIGH EXPLOSIVE	274
4901165	AMMUNITION, CHEMICAL, EXPLOSIVE, WITH POISON A MATERIAL	36	4901504	HIGH EXPLOSIVE, LIQUID	275
4901166	AMMUNITION, CHEMICAL, EXPLOSIVE, WITH POISON B MATERIAL	36	4901510	HIGH EXPLOSIVE (PICRIC ACID, DRY)	275
4901167	AMMUNITION, CHEMICAL, EXPLOSIVE, WITH IRRITANT	35	4901520	HIGH EXPLOSIVE (NITROCELLULOSE, DRY)	275
4901205	DETONATING FUZE	166	4901530	HIGH EXPLOSIVE (NITROSTARCH, DRY)	275
4901210	DETONATING FUZE, RADIOACTIVE	167	4901540	HIGH EXPLOSIVE (TRINITROTOLUOL, DRY)	275
4901215	BOOSTER, (EXPLOSIVE)(MILITARY)	73	4901550	AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	30
4901220	BURSTER (EXPLOSIVE)	78	4901602	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE	427
4901225	SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGE (EXPLOSIVE)	488	4901610	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE (GUN POWDER)	427
4901230	EXPLOSIVE BOMB	239	4901705	LOW EXPLOSIVE	318
4901235	EXPLOSIVE MINE	239	4901710	BLACK POWDER	72
4901240	EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILE	240	4902110	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH EMPTY PROJECTILE	33
4901245	EXPLOSIVE TORPEDO	240	4902120	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH INERT LOADED PROJECTILE	34
4901250	GRENADE, HAND, EXPLOSIVE	266	4902127	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH TEAR GAS PROJECTILE	35
4901257	ROCKET HEAD	450	4902130	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITH SOLID PROJECTILE	34
4901260	DETONATING PRIMER (CAPS, BLASTING OR ELECTRIC BLASTING, EXPLOSIVE)	167	4902140	AMMUNITION FOR CANNON WITHOUT PROJECTILE	35
4901310	BOOSTER (EXPLOSIVE) (COMMERCIAL)	73	4902150	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH EMPTY PROJECTILE	448
4901330	DETONATORS (CAPS, BLASTING OR ELECTRIC BLASTING, EXPLOSIVE)	167	4902160	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH INERT LOADED PROJECTILE	449
4901340	JET THRUST UNIT (JATO)	303	4902170	ROCKET AMMUNITION WITH SOLID PROJECTILE	450
4901350	ROCKET MOTOR	450	4902310	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE, LIQUID	428
4901360	IGNITER, JET THRUST (JATO)	286	4902410	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE, SOLID (GUN POWDER)	428

4902420	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE SOLID	428	4904210	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	39
4902430	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE IN WATER (SMOKELESS POWDER)	427	4904220	AMMONIA SOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE THAN 44% AMMONIA)	23
4902440	PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVE IN WATER, UNSTABLE, CON- DEMNED OR DETERIORATED	428	4904221	AMMONIACAL LIQUOR (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	24
4902510	JET THRUST UNIT (JATO)	302	4904240	CRUDE NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION (MORE THAN 25.3 PSIG)	155
4902520	ROCKET ENGINE, LIQUID	450	4904250	FERTILIZER AMMONIATING SOLUTION (CONTAINING FREE AMMONIA)	247
4902530	ROCKET MOTOR	450	4904260	HYDROGEN BROMIDE	282
4902540	IGNITER, JET THRUST (JATO)	286	4904270	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE	282
4902550	IGNITER, ROCKET MOTOR	286	4904275	NITROGEN FERTILIZER SOLUTION	372
4902560	STARTER CARTRIDGE	481	4904280	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE	457
4902570	EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICE, CLASS B	239	4904290	SULFUR DIOXIDE	486
4902810	TORPEDO, RAILWAY	503	4904330	NITROSYLCHLORIDE	375
4902815	SHELL FIREWORKS	456	4904340	NITROUS OXIDE	376
4902820	SPECIAL FIREWORKS	479	4904350	OXYGEN	388
4902910	AMMONIUM NITRATE-FUEL OIL MIXTURE (CONTAINING ONLY PRILLED AMMONIUM NITRATE AND FUEL OIL)	29	4904360	OXYGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID	388
4902915	BLASTING AGENT, N.O.S.	72	4904370	OXYGEN (GAS ADMINISTERING APPARATUS, HOSPITAL OR SURGICAL, WITH CYLINDER OF OXYGEN)	388
4903110	BLACK POWDER IGNITER WITH EMPTY CARTRIDGE BAG	72	4904380	OXYGEN (LIFE SAVING APPARATUS, OXYGEN)	388
4903120	CANNON PRIMERS	101	4904410	ARGON - OXYGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	46
4903140	CARTRIDGE CASES, EMPTY, PRIMED	109	4904420	CARBON DIOXIDE - OXYGEN MIXTURE	107
4903150	CARTRIDGE, PRACTICE AMMUNITION	109	4904430	HELIUM - OXYGEN MIXTURE	267
4903160	PERCUSSION CAP	395	4904440	OXYGEN - NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	388
4903170	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION	459	4904501	AIR, COMPRESSED	11
4903180	SMALL-ARMS AMMUNITION, IRRITATING (TEAR GAS) CARTRIDGE	459	4904502	ARGON	46
4903190	SMALL ARMS PRIMER	459	4904503	ARGON PRESSURIZED LIQUID	46
4903205	COMBINATION FUZE	138	4904504	ARGON-CARBON DIOXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4903210	COMBINATION PRIMER	138	4904505	ARGON-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4903215	DETONATING FUZE, CLASS C EXPLOSIVE	166	4904506	ARGON-METHANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4903245	GRENADE, EMPTY, PRIMED	265	4904507	ARGON-NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4903250	PERCUSSION FUZE	396	4904509	CARBON DIOXIDE, LIQUEFIED	108
4903270	TIME FUZE	500	4904510	CARBON DIOXIDE-AIR MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	107
4903275	TRACER	505	4904511	CARBON DIOXIDE-ETHYLENE OXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	107
4903280	TRACER FUZE	505	4904512	CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	108
4903305	ACTUATING CARTRIDGE, EXPLOSIVE (FIRE EXTINGUISHER OR VALVE)	9	4904513	CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROUS OXIDE MIXTURE	108
4903310	EXPLOSIVE CABLE CUTTER	239	4904514	CARBON DIOXIDE-PROPYLENE OXIDE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	108
4903315	EXPLOSIVE RELEASE DEVICE	240	4904515	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	146
4903320	FLEXIBLE LINEAR SHAPED CHARGE, METAL CLAD	252	4904516	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	184
4903323	FUSE, SAFETY	260	4904519	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-DICHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE	185
4903325	OIL WELL CARTRIDGE	379	4904522	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
4903345	CORDEAU DETONANT FUSE	150	4904525	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-TRICHLOROMONOFUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLORODIFLUORO- METHANE MIXTURE	185
4903355	MILD DETONATING FUSE, METAL CLAD	350	4904528	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE	185
4903360	DETONATORS (CAPS, BLASTING OR ELECTRIC BLASTING, EXPLOSIVE)	167	4904531	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE-MONOCHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE	185
4903405	SMOKE CANDLE	459	4904534	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND DIFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE (CONSTANT BOILING MIXTURE)	184
4903410	SMOKE GRENADE	460	4904536	DISPERSANT GASES, NEC (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	210
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4903420	EXPLOSIVE AUTO ALARM	239	4904538	FLUOROETHANE GASES, NONFLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	253
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4903430	STARTER CARTRIDGE	480	4904542	HELIUM - ARGON GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	267
4903435	DELAY ELECTRIC IGNITER	165	4904543	HELIUM-BUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	267
4903440	ELECTRIC SQUIB	217	4904544	HELIUM-ISOBUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
4903445	FUSE IGNITER	260	4904545	HELIUM-NITROGEN MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
4903450	FUSE LIGHTER	260	4904546	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE	271
4903455	IGNITER CORD	286	4904547	HELIUM-CARBON DIOXIDE-NITROGEN MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
4903460	IGNITER FUSE-METAL CLAD	286	4904548	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE	272
4903465	IGNITER	285	4904549	MONOBROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE	352
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4903475	SAFETY SQUIB	455	4904555	MONOCHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE	352
4903480	EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICE, CLASS C	239	4904558	MONOCHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE	353
4903510	CIGARETTE LOADS	130			
4903520	COMMON FIREWORKS	138			
4903525	FIRECRACKERS OR TORPEDOES (COMMON FIREWORKS)	249			
4903536	SPARKLERS, NEC (COMMON FIREWORKS)	478			
4903538	PINWHEELS (FIREWORKS OR PYROTECHNICS, NEC)	413			
4903539	SHELL FIREWORKS	456			
4903540	TOY PROPELLANT DEVICE	504			
4903550	TOY SMOKE DEVICE	504			
4903560	TOYCAPS	505			
4903570	TRICK MATCHES	510			
4903580	TRICK NOISE MAKERS, EXPLOSIVE	510			
4903610	HAND SIGNAL DEVICE	266			
4903620	SIGNAL FLARE	457			
4903630	SMOKE SIGNAL	481			
4903640	VERY SIGNAL CARTRIDGE	524			
4904030	FLUORINE	253			
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4904560	MONOCHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE	353	4905781	PROPANE	428
4904563	NEON	362	4905782	PROPYLENE	432
4904564	NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	372	4905783	TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED	494
4904565	NITROGEN	371	4905785	TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, INHIBITED	511
4904566	NITROGEN, PRESSURIZED LIQUID	373	4905792	VINYL CHLORIDE	525
4904567	NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	373	4905793	VINYL FLUORIDE, INHIBITED	526
4904570	REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID OR GAS (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	445	4905795	VINYL METHYL ETHER	526
4904575	SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE	486	4905805	ARGON-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4904578	SULFURYL FLUORIDE	488	4905810	ARGON-METHANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	47
4904580	GAS MIXTURE, NEC, COMPRESSED, OTHER THAN POISON (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	262	4905815	CARBON DIOXIDE-PROPYLENE OXIDE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	106
4904595	XENON	535	4905820	CARBON DIOXIDE-ETHYLENE OXIDE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	105
4904820	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	249	4905830	ETHYLENE OXIDE-DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	235
4904825	ACCUMULATOR, PRESSURIZED	1	4905840	HELIUM-BUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	266
4904830	INSECTICIDE, LIQUEFIED GAS	291	4905842	HELIUM-ISOBUTANE GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	268
4904840	LIQUEFIED NONFLAMMABLE GASES (CHARGED WITH NITROGEN, CARBON DIOXIDE, OR AIR)	313	4905860	NITROGEN-HYDROGEN GAS MIXTURE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	371
4904845	MINE RESCUE EQUIPMENT CONTAINING CARBON DIOXIDE	351	4905865	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	442
4904865	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	446	4905866	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES, OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446
4904866	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES, OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446	4905867	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447
4904867	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447	4906010	TOLUENE (TOLUOL), MIXED WITH ALUMINUM ALKYL, NOT TO EXCEED 20 PERCENT (ALUMINUM ALKYL)	502
4904870	WATER PUMP SYSTEM CHARGED WITH COMPRESSED AIR OR NITROGEN	530	4906011	ALUMINUM ALKYL	19
4904879	TUNDRA COOLING UNITS, CONDENSERS, EQUALIZERS OR EXCHANGERS, OIL FIELD, GAS OR LIQUID, IRON OR STEEL, PIPE TYPE, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 0.0125 POUNDS OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA PER FOOT OF PIPE (LENGTH) (ANHYDROUS AMMONIA)	514	4906030	METAL ALKYL, SOLUTION, N.O.S.	331
4905410	HYDROGEN SULFIDE	283	4906050	NICKEL CARBONYL	363
4905415	HYDROGEN SELENIDE	283	4906060	PENTABORANE	394
4905420	DIBORANE	178	4906070	PYROFORIC LIQUID, N.O.S.	435
4905425	DIBORANE MIXTURES	179	4906210	DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE, UNSYMMETRICAL	198
4905510	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	201	4906220	ETHYLENE IMINE, INHIBITED	236
4905520	METHYL MERCAPTAN	341	4906225	HYDRAZINE, ANHYDROUS	276
4905530	MONOMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	354	4906230	METHYL HYDRAZINE	339
4905540	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	512	4906410	ACROLEIN, INHIBITED	7
4905701	ACETYLENE	6	4906420	ACRYLONITRILE	8
4905702	BUTANE (BUTANE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING)	79	4906610	ETHYLENE OXIDE	237
4905703	BUTADIENE, INHIBITED (BUTADIENE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING)	79	4906620	PROPYLENE OXIDE	433
4905704	BUTADIENE, INHIBITED (BUTADIENE FROM PETROLEUM)	78	4907010	ETHYL NITRATE	231
4905705	BUTADIENE, INHIBITED (BUTADIENE FROM ALCOHOL)	78	4907020	ETHYL NITRITE	231
4905706	BUTANE	79	4907030	NITROMETHANE	374
4905707	BUTENE GAS, LIQUEFIED (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	80	4907035	ISOPROPYL NITRATE	300
4905708	HYDROCARBON GAS, NONLIQUEFIED (COAL GAS)	277	4907040	PROPYLENE IMINE, INHIBITED	433
4905709	CARBON MONOXIDE	108	4907050	NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT, OR BLOCK, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 25% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	370
4905710	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	146	4907060	NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	369
4905711	BUTYLENE, IMPURE, FOR FURTHER REFINING (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS)	94	4907070	NITROCELLULOSE FLAKES, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	375
4905713	CYCLOPROPANE	162	4907080	NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 30% ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT	1
4905716	DIFLUOROETHANE	194	4907210	ACETALDEHYDE	226
4905719	DIFLUOROMONOCHLOROETHANE	194	4907215	ETHYL ACRYLATE, INHIBITED	124
4905725	DIMETHYL ETHER	196	4907223	CHLOROPRENE, INHIBITED	299
4905726	CIGARETTE LIGHTER	130	4907230	ISOPRENE	340
4905727	DISPERSANT GASES, NEC, FLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	210	4907240	METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE, INHIBITED	345
4905728	ENGINE STARTING FLUID	223	4907245	METHYLACRYLATE, INHIBITED	341
4905731	ETHANE	224	4907250	METHYL METHACRYLATE MONOMER, INHIBITED	347
4905734	ETHYLENE	234	4907255	METHYLMETHACRYLATE MONOMER, UNINHIBITED	344
4905745	HYDROGEN, LIQUEFIED	284	4907260	METHYL VINYL KETONE, INHIBITED	295
4905746	HYDROGEN	281	4907263	ISOBUTYLACRYLATE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	483
4905747	ISOBUTANE	294	4907265	STYRENE MONOMER, INHIBITED	526
4905748	ISOBUTYLENE	296	4907267	VINYL ISOBUTYL ETHER	525
4905749	HYDROCARBON GAS, LIQUEFIED	277	4907270	VINYL ACETATE	527
4905750	ISOBUTANE (ISOBUTANE FOR FURTHER REFINERY PROCESSING)	295	4907275	VINYL ETHYL ETHER, INHIBITED	3
4905752	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	313	4907280	VINYLDIENE CHLORIDE, INHIBITED	18
4905755	METHANE	333	4907405	ACETONITRILE	18
4905758	METHYLACETYLENE-PROPADIENE, STABILIZED	345	4907410	ALLYL BROMIDE	83
4905761	METHYL CHLORIDE	337	4907412	ALLYL CHLORIDE	223
4905764	METHYL CHLORIDE-METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	337	4907415	N-BUTYL ISOCYANATE	251
4905775	REFRIGERANTS, NEC, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE (COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.)	445	4907420	EPOCHLOROHYDRIN	17
4905779	HYDROCARBON GAS, NONLIQUEFIED	277	4907422	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	338
4905780	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (PINTSCH GAS)	314	4907425	ALLYL ALCOHOL	345
			4907429	METHYL CHLOROFORMATE	
			4907430	METHYLCHLOROMETHYL ETHER, ANHYDROUS	

4907440	PROPARGYL ALCOHOL	427	4908270	PROPIONALDEHYDE	429
4907601	ACETYL CHLORIDE	5	4908275	2,3-DIMETHYLBUTANE	203
4907605	DICHLOROBUTENE	184	4908290	TETRAHYDROFURAN	495
4907607	ALLYL CHLOROFORMATE (OR) ALLYL CHLOROCARBONATE	18	4909105	ALCOHOL,N.O.S.	14
4907609	DIETHYL DICHLOROSILANE	192	4909106	ACTIVE SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	9
4907610	DIMETHYLDICHLOROSILANE	203	4909107	N-SEC-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	37
4907615	ETHYL DICHLOROSILANE	229	4909108	PRIMARY N-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	426
4907617	ETHYL CHLOROFORMATE	228	4909110	ETHYL ALCOHOL, ANHYDROUS, DENATURED IN PART WITH GASOLINE, GASOLINE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 5 PERCENT (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	227
4907620	ETHYLTRICHLOROSILANE	238			
4907625	METHYLDICHLOROSILANE	346	4909111	AMYL ACETATE	36
4907630	METHYLTRICHLOROSILANE	347	4909112	TERT-AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	37
4907636	MIXED CHLOROSILANES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.)	351	4909115	AMYL CHLORIDE	37
4907640	DICHLOROPROPENE AND PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE MIXTURE	188	4909117	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	81
4907675	TRICHLOROSILANE	510	4909119	AMYL MERCAPTAN	37
4907680	TRIMETHYLCHLOROSILANE	513	4909121	AMYL NITRITE	38
4907685	VINYL TRICHLOROSILANE	528	4909125	BUTYL ETHER	82
4907815	DIETHYLAMINE	193	4909126	BUTYL FORMATE	82
4907820	DIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	202	4909127	BUTYL BROMIDE (NORMAL)	81
4907825	DIMETHYLETHYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	203	4909128	BUTYL ACETATE	80
4907827	GASOHOL	263	4909129	2-BUTANOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	79
4907829	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	250	4909130	TERT-BUTYL ALCOHOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	81
4907835	MONOETHYLAMINE	353	4909131	ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL (BUTYL ALCOHOL)	295
4907840	MONOMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	355	4909132	ETHYL BUTYRATE	228
4907846	MORPHOLINE	355	4909133	BUTYL MERCAPTAN	84
4907847	MORPHOLINE, AQUEOUS MIXTURE	355	4909134	TERT-BUTYLAMINE (BUTYLAMINE)	94
4907860	PROPYLENE DIAMINE	432	4909136	CHLOROPENTANES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	123
4907877	TRIETHYLAMINE	511	4909137	CROTONALDEHYDE	154
4907880	TRIMETHYLAMINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	513	4909138	CROTONYLENE	154
4908103	ACETAL	1	4909139	CYCLOHEXYLAMINE	162
4908105	ACETONE	3	4908141	DENATURED ALCOHOL	165
4908106	ACETONE OIL	3	4909142	DENATURED ALCOHOL SOLVENT, (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	165
4908108	AMYLENE	39	4908143	DENATURING ALCOHOL, NEC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	166
4908110	BENZENE	62	4909144	DIACETYL	177
4908112	BENZINE	63	4909145	DICHLOROETHYLENE	186
4908115	BUTYL CHLORIDE	81	4909147	DICHLOROPENTANE	186
4908119	BUTYRALDEHYDE	95	4909148	DIISOPROPYLAMINE	197
4908120	BUTYLAMINE	94	4909149	DIACETONE ALCOHOL	176
4908125	CARBON BISULFIDE (OR) CARBON DISULFIDE	106	4909150	DIETHYL KETONE	192
4908128	2-CHLOROPROPENE	124	4909153	CHLOROBENZOL (OR) CHLOROBENZENE	121
4908132	CYCLOHEXANE	159	4909154	DIMETHYL CARBONATE	197
4908135	CYCLOPENTANE	162	4909155	DIOXANE	207
4908137	CYCLOPENTANE, METHYL	162	4909156	1,4-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANE	203
4908151	DIMETHYL SULFIDE	199	4909157	DI-N-PROPYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	175
4908156	ETHER (DIETHYL ETHER, OTHER THAN ANESTHESIA GRADE)	224	4909158	DIOXOLANE	207
4908157	ETHER (DIETHYL ETHER, ANESTHESIA GRADE)	224	4909159	ETHYL ALCOHOL (COLOGNE SPIRITS)	226
4908162	ETHYL CHLORIDE	234	4909160	ETHYL ACETATE	228
4908165	DIVINYL ETHER	214	4909161	ETHYL BORATE	227
4908167	ETHYL FORMATE	229	4909162	ETHYL CROTONATE	229
4908169	ETHYL MERCAPTAN	230	4909163	ETHYL BENZENE	227
4908171	ETHYL METHYL ETHER	230	4909164	ETHYL BUTYL ETHER	228
4908173	METHYL PENTADIENE	343	4909165	ETHYL-N-CYCLOHEXYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	233
4908176	GASOLINE (GASOLINE NATURAL (CASING HEAD))	263	4909166	ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	235
4908177	GASOLINE (GASOLINE, BLENDED)	264	4909168	ETHYL BUTYRALDEHYDE	228
4908178	GASOLINE	263	4909170	ETHYL PROPIONATE	232
4908183	HEXANE	273	4909173	ETHYL-N-BUTYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	232
4908184	HEXADIENE	269	4909175	FURAN	259
4908185	ISOBUTYRALDEHYDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	296	4909177	DIISOBUTYLAMINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	195
4908186	ISOBUTYLAMINE	296	4909179	PICOLINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	411
4908188	ISOOCETANE	298	4909181	LUTIDENE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID,N.O.S.)	318
4908189	ISOCTENE	298	4909183	ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	8
4908191	METHYL PENTANE	343	4909185	HEXALDEHYDE	272
4908192	ISOPENTANE	298	4909190	HEPTANE	269
4908194	ISOPROPYLAMINE	302	4909195	AMYLAMINE	39
4908195	DIISOPROPYL ETHER	196	4909205	ISOPROPANOL	299
4908205	ISOPROPYL MERCAPTAN	301	4909206	ISOPROPANOL AND METHANOL MIXTURE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	300
4908210	METHYLFURAN	346	4909207	ISOBUTYL ACETATE	295
4908215	LITHIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE, ETHEREAL	315	4909208	ISOBUTYRONITRILE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	297
4908220	METHYL ACETATE	334	4909209	DIISOBUTYLENE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	196
4908222	METHYLAL	345	4909210	ISOPROPYL ACETATE	300
4908223	METHALLYL CHLORIDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	332	4909215	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	257
4908225	METHYL FORMATE	339	4909216	METHYL PROPYL KETONE	344
4908230	METHYL MAGNESIUM BROMIDE IN ETHYL ETHER	340	4909220	MERCAPTAN MIXTURE, ALIPHATIC	323
4908240	DIHYDROPYRAN	195	4908223	MESITYL OXIDE	331
4908250	NEOHEXANE	362	4908225	METHYL BUTENE	336
4908255	PENTANE	394	4909226	METHYL BUTYRATE	337
4908265	PETROLEUM ETHER	398	4909230	METHANOL (METHYL ALCOHOL, COLUMBIAN SPIRITS)	333
4908268	PROPYL CHLORIDE	431	4909235	METHYL AMYL ACETATE	335
4908269	PROPYL AMINE (MONO-N-PROPYLAMINE)	430	4909237	METHANOL, CONTAMINATED, VALUE ONLY FOR REFINING (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	333

4909238	METHYL ACETONE	335	4910178	ERADICATOR, PAINT OR GREASE, LIQUID	223
4909240	METHYL PROPIONATE	344	4910181	EXTRACT, LIQUID, FLAVORING	240
4909241	BUTYRONITRILE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	95	4910185	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	251
4909242	METHYL BUTYL KETONE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	337	4910187	SOLVENT, N.O.S.	475
4909243	METHYL ETHYL KETONE (ETHYL METHYL KETONE)	338	4910188	GAS DRIPS, HYDROCARBON	262
4909245	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	340	4910191	DRUGS, N.O.S.	216
4909250	OCTANE	378	4910192	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152
4909255	DICHLOROPROPENE	187	4910193	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	322
4909260	PARALDEHYDE	391	4910195	HEATER FOR REFRIGERATOR CAR, LIQUID FUEL TYPE	267
4909265	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID OR SOLUTION, N.O.S.	380	4910197	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES OR FUNGI- CIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC. LIQUID)	291
4909266	PINENE	413	4910198	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC. LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	258
4909267	1-PROPANOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	426	4910204	BENZOL FORERUNNINGS, CRUDE, NOT BENZOL (FLAM- MABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	65
4909268	PROPYL ACETATE	430	4910205	INK (INK, PRINTING, NEC)	289
4909269	PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE	432	4910206	INK MATERIALS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	289
4909271	PROPYL FORMATE	431	4910208	DEFOAMING COMPOUND, NEC. LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQ- UID, N.O.S.)	164
4909272	PROPYL MERCAPTAN	431	4910210	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	291
4909277	PYRIDINE	435	4910217	LACQUER BASE OR LACQUER CHIPS, PLASTIC (WET WITH ALCOHOL OR SOLVENT)	304
4909280	PYROLIDINE	436	4910220	ASPHALT, CUT BACK	55
4909290	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	470	4910222	LEATHER BLEACH	311
4909303	AMMONIUM SULFIDE SOLUTION	32	4910223	LEATHER DRESSING	311
4909305	TOLUENE	502	4910225	LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, NEC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	314
4909310	AMYL FORMATE	37	4910227	POLYETHYLLIGROIN (PETROLEUM ETHER)	419
4909320	CHLORDANE, LIQUID	118	4910230	MORTAR STAIN, LIQUID	356
4909330	METHYLCYCLOHEXANE	346	4910235	MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND NITROME- THANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)	357
4909350	XYLENE	535	4910236	MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.	357
4909351	XYLENE (PARAXYLENE)	536	4910239	NAPHTHA	359
4909381	TRIMETHYL PHOSPHITE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	512	4910240	NAPHTHA DISTILLATE	360
4909390	ZIRCONIUM, METALLIC, SOLUTIONS OR MIXTURES THERE- OF, LIQUID	544	4910241	NAPHTHA SOLVENT	360
4910101	ALUMINUM LIQUID (OR PAINT)	20	4910243	PETROLEUM, PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER PROC- ESSING (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	401
4910102	ALCOHOL IN BOND, FREE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX (AL- COHIC BEVERAGE)	12	4910244	PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	399
4910103	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, GRAPE, NEUTRAL IN BOND (ALCO- HOLIC BEVERAGE)	13	4910245	OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLUUM OIL, N.O.S.	379
4910104	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, FRUIT, EXCEPT GRAPE, NEUTRAL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	12	4910250	PAINT DRIER, LIQUID	389
4910105	ANTI-FREEZE COMPOUND, LIQUID	42	4910251	PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN, VARNISH, BRONZE, GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID	390
4910106	ANTI-FREEZE PREPARATION, LIQUID	42	4910252	PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR PAINT)	390
4910107	BRANDY, ALCOHOLIC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	75	4910253	PAINT (ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR VARNISH)	389
4910109	BOX TOE GUM	75	4910254	RUBBER TIRE LACQUERS, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LAC- QUER OR SHELLAC)	454
4910110	CEMENT, LEATHER	112	4910255	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	389
4910111	ALCOHOLS, FATTY OR CYCLIC, ETHOXYLATED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	14	4910257	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES)	397
4910112	CEMENT, CONTAINER LINOLEUM, TILE, OR WALLBOARD, LIQUID	111	4910258	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	397
4910114	CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	112	4910259	PETROLEUM NAPHTHA	398
4910116	CEMENT, PYROXYLIN	112	4910260	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448
4910118	CEMENT, ROOFING, LIQUID	112	4910261	TAR, LIQUID	490
4910120	CEMENT, RUBBER	113	4910262	PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID)	412
4910125	LIGHTER FLUID	312	4910263	TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID)	490
4910130	CARBON REMOVER, LIQUID	109	4910265	PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.	413
4910133	COAL TAR DISTILLATE	131	4910270	POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID	417
4910134	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL	132	4910271	FLOOR POLISH OR WAX (POLISH, WOOD, LIQUID)	252
4910135	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL (CRUDE LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR)	133	4910275	PYROXYLIN SOLUTION	437
4910136	COAL TAR NAPHTHA	133	4910276	PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S.	437
4910137	COAL TAR NAPHTHA (COAL TAR NAPHTHA, CRUDE)	134	4910280	RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID)	447
4910138	COAL TAR OIL	134	4910285	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID	448
4910139	COAL TAR OIL (COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC)	135	4910290	RUM, DENATURED	455
4910142	COATING SOLUTION	136	4910295	SHELLAC, LIQUID	457
4910143	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460	4910297	SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOL- VENT, N.O.S.)	478
4910144	COLLODION	138	4910302	ASPHALT PAVEMENT SURFACE SEALER, ASPHALT, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
4910145	BOND BREAKING COMPOUND, CONSISTING OF NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM RESINS AND VEGETABLE OILS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	73	4910304	WINES, NEC, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	533
4910146	DRY CLEANER, LIQUID, OR LIQUID CLEANSER (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	216	4910306	WINES, NEC, IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	533
4910147	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	139	4910308	SPIRITS, ALCOHOLIC, WHISKIES, RUM OTHER THAN DEN- ATURED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	480
4910150	COMPOUND, ENAMEL	140	4910309	SPITTS, GRAIN, NEUTRL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	480
4910152	PAINT OILS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	4910310	SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE	479
4910153	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT, OR VARNISH, REMOVING, REDUCING OR THINNING	140	4910311	SPIRITS OF NITROGLYCERINE, NOT EXCEEDING 1% NITRO- GLYCERINE BY WEIGHT	479
4910154	THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING	497	4910313	TURPENTINE	515
4910155	COMPOUND, POLISHING, LIQUID	141	4910315	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	515
4910157	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141	4910316	SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	480
4910162	COMPOUND, VULCANIZING, LIQUID	142	4910317	WOOD TURPENTINE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	535
4910165	CRUDE OIL, PETROLEUM	155			
4910176	ENAMEL (ENAMEL OTHER THAN WATCH DIAL)	219			
4910177	ENAMEL WHITENING COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	220			

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4910318	TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	515	4910468	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, ASPHALT OR PITCH BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	217
4910320	PULP MILL LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	434	4910470	COMPOUNDS, HECTOGRAPH (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	143
4910321	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528	4910472	COMPOUNDS, LEATHER FINISHING, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144
4910323	CARBON BLACK OIL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	107	4910474	GAS ODORANTS, NOT COMPRESSED GAS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	263
4910330	COAL TREATING COMPOUNDS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	136	4910476	FOOT WARMER OR HOT BOTTLE CHARGES, CHEMICAL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	254
4910341	WINE, CHAMPAGNE OR VERMOUTH, SPOILED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	4910478	GASOLINE PRESERVATIVE, NEC, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264
4910342	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532	4910480	WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527
4910343	VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524	4910482	PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	415
4910344	VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES)	524	4910484	KITS, PNEUMATIC TIRE CLEANING, AUTO (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	304
4910345	CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	113	4910486	LACQUER THINNING COMPOUNDS, USED (COMPOUND, LACQUER, THINNING)	305
4910349	COMPOUNDS, PETROLEUM TREATING, CRUDE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	145	4910488	HYDROXY ALDEHYDE WASTES (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284
4910360	PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	396	4910490	AROMATIC CONCENTRATES, SUITABLE ONLY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	48
4910361	COAL SPRAYING OIL, PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	131	4910492	SOLDERING FLUX, NEC LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	476
4910366	ROSIN RESIDUE (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	452	4910501	ALCOHOL, CONTAMINATED, SUITABLE FOR ONLY BLENDING OR REDISTILLING PURPOSES (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	13
4910371	DETERGENT INTERMEDIATES, OTHER THAN CYCLIC OR PETROLEUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	166	4910502	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, LIQUID (ADHESIVES, N.O.S.)	290
4910375	TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE BALANCING COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	501	4910504	ADHESIVE, N.O.S.	10
4910381	MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL WELL DRILLING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID)	358	4910505	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	148
4910395	WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	534	4910508	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	148
4910401	ALCOHOL DISTILLATES, SYNTHETIC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	11	4910507	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	63
4910402	ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOLS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	41	4910508	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	64
4910403	DENATURED ALCOHOL, SOLIDIFIED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	165	4910510	COAL BRIQUETTE BINDER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	131
4910404	METHANOL, SOLIDIFIED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	333	4910511	COAL TAR FIBRE SATURANT LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	132
4910405	TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	489	4910512	COAL TAR NAPHTHA AND LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR, CRUDE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	134
4910406	PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.)	414	4910514	REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	445
4910408	ASPHALT TILE, PLASTICIZER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54	4910516	COPPER NAPHTHANATE PETROLEUM SOLUTION, NOT MORE THAN 8% COPPER NAPHTHANATE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	149
4910410	PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	414	4910520	PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TRIMER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400
4910412	RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	454	4910521	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	70
4910414	COMPOUNDS, WALL OR WALL PAPER CLEANING (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	145	4910522	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	71
4910416	BELT DRESSING, (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61	4910525	PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE, CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399
4910418	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, PARAFFINE BASE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	218	4910527	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	103
4910420	BAY RUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61	4910528	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	103
4910422	PERFUMERY, (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	396	4910531	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	213
4910424	AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	11	4910532	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	212
4910425	CIGARETTE LIGHTER	130	4910535	ADDITIVES, FUEL OIL, GASOLINE OR LUBRICATING OIL, CONTAINING LESS THAN 50% BY WEIGHT PETROLEUM OIL (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	9
4910426	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	4910537	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	330
4910428	PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	436	4910538	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	330
4910430	EXTRACTS, CHESTNUT OR QUEBRACHO, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	241			
4910432	CUTCH, CATECHU, OR JAPONICA EXTRACTS, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	157			
4910434	EXTRACTS, FUSTIC OR LOGWOOD, LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241			
4910436	GAMBIER EXTRACTS, LIQUID (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	261			
4910438	EXTRACTS, HYPERNIC LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242			
4910440	EXTRACTS, TANNING, NEC LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242			
4910442	ROSIN LIQUOR (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	451			
4910444	ROSIN SOLUTION (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452			
4910446	ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451			
4910448	EMBEDDING CEMENT, NEC (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	219			
4910450	COMPOUNDS CAULKING OR GLAZING (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	142			
4910454	GLUE CATALYST, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265			
4910456	FLOOR COVERING UNDER LAYMENT COMPOUNDS, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	252			
4910458	CEMENT, CORK, INSULATION, LIQUID (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111			
4910460	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	417			
4910462	CEMENT OR CONCRETE WATER PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID OR PASTE (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111			
4910466	DEGUMMING COMPOUNDS, FABRIC OR FIBER (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	165			

4910541	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383	4913114	ETHYL CHLOROACETATE	228
4910542	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	382	4913115	ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER	235
4910544	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	384	4913116	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER	235
4910545	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	384	4913117	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE	236
4910546	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385	4913119	DIISOBUTYL CARBINOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	195
4910547	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	386	4913120	MERCAPTAN MIXTURE, ALIPHATIC	323
4910550	BATTERY BOX COMPOUNDS (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	59	4913121	DECYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	164
4910552	RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453	4913122	ISO HEPTYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	294
4910555	RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453	4913124	FURFURYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	260
4910557	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	52	4913125	CUMENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	155
4910558	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	53	4913126	HEXYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	274
4910560	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116	4913127	ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	294
4910565	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (ICE CREAM POWER FREEZERS AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS)	446	4913128	ISOCTYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	298
4910566	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (COOLING ROOMS, COOLING BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD TYPE)	446	4913129	ISOCTYL ALCOHOL, PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	298
4910567	REFRIGERATING MACHINE (REFRIGERATORS, NEC)	447	4913130	TRI-N-BUTYLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	505
4910570	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	410	4913131	BUTYL LACTATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	84
4910571	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	410	4913132	METHYL AMYL KETONE	335
4910572	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	403	4913133	DENATURING ALCOHOL, NEC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	166
4910573	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	404	4913134	BENZONITRILE	65
4910574	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	401	4913135	DIETHYL BENZENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	191
4910575	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	402	4913136	CHLOROPENTANES (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	122
4910577	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	484	4913138	METHYL METHOXY PENTANONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	341
4910578	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	484	4913140	DIISOBUTYL KETONE	195
4910579	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	506	4913143	METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	339
4910580	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	506	4913144	FORMALDEHYDE, LIQUID (FORMALDEHYDE OR FORMALIN SOLUTION)	255
4910590	WOOD FILLER	534	4913145	FORMALDEHYDE, PASTE (FORMALDEHYDE OR FORMALIN SOLUTION)	255
4912215	BUTYL ACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	81	4913146	FURFURAL	259
4912218	DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	202	4913147	ISOPROPYLTOLUENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	302
4912220	ETHYLHEXYLACRYLATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	238	4913150	METHYL ACETOACETATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	335
4912275	VINYLTOLUENE, INHIBITED (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527	4913151	NEO PENTANOIC ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	362
4913103	ALCOHOL, N.O.S.	13	4913153	CAMPOR OIL	101
4913105	ALDOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	14	4913155	POLYETHYLBENZENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	419
4913106	ACTIVE PRIMARY AMYL ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	9	4913158	OCTYL ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	378
4913107	AMYL NITRATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	38	4913159	OCTYL ALCOHOL, PERFUMERY GRADE (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	378
4913108	BIPHENYL (DIPHENYL) (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	70	4913162	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	236
4913110	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	70	4913163	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	236
4913111	BENZALDEHYDE	61	4913164	ETHYL HEXALDEHYDE	230
4913112	BROMOBENZENE	77	4913165	ETHYL LACTATE	230
4913113	ETHYL BUTYL ACETATE	227	4913166	ETHYL SILICATE	232
			4913167	DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	163
			4913170	CHLORDANE, LIQUID	118
			4913172	MONO-TERT-BUTYL-META-CRESOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	352
			4913173	COLLIDIENE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	137
			4913174	PICOLINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	411
			4913175	TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	503
			4913177	TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL	495
			4913179	CYCLOHEXANONE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	159
			4913180	TRIETHYL PHOSPHITE	511
			4913182	GERANIOL-NEROL MIXTURE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264
			4913183	METHYLETHANOLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	333
			4913184	DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	202
			4913185	DIETHYLHYDROXYLAMINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	194
			4913186	DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	193
			4913187	ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	8
			4913188	QUINALDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	438
			4913189	N-ETHYL-META-TOLUIDINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	358
			4913190	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	470
			4913194	GLYCOL ETHERS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265
			4915102	ALCOHOL IN BOND, FREE OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	12
			4915103	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, GRAPE, NEUTRAL IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	13
			4915104	ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS, FRUIT, EXCEPT GRAPE, NEUTRAL, IN BOND (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	12
			4915105	ANTIFREEZE COMPOUND LIQUID	42
			4915106	ANTIFREEZE PREPARATION, LIQUID	42
			4915107	BRANDY, ALCOHOLIC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	76
			4915108	ALCOHOLS, FATTY OR CYCLIC, ETHOXYLATED (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	14
			4915109	BOX TOE GUM	75
			4915111	PETROLEUM RESIDUAL FUEL OIL OR DIESEL OIL (FUEL OIL)	400
			4915112	FUEL OIL, NO. 1,2,4, OR 5	257

4915113	FUEL OIL	256	4915257	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE FUEL OIL, NOT FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES (PETROLEUM DISTILLATE)	398
4915114	CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	112	4915258	PETROLEUM DISTILLATE	401
4915115	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID, N.O.S.	209	4915259	PETROLEUM NAPHTHA	398
4915133	COAL TAR DISTILLATE	132	4915260	ROAD ASPHALT OR TAR, LIQUID (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448
4915134	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL	133	4915261	TAR, LIQUID	490
4915135	COAL TAR LIGHT OIL (CRUDE LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR)	133	4915262	PINE TAR (TAR, LIQUID)	412
4915136	COAL TAR NAPHTHA	133	4915263	TAR OR PITCH, COAL OR PETROLEUM (TAR, LIQUID)	490
4915137	COAL TAR NAPHTHA (COAL TAR NAPHTHA, CRUDE)	134	4915265	PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S.	413
4915138	COAL TAR OIL	135	4915270	POLISH, METAL, STOVE, FURNITURE OR WOOD, LIQUID	417
4915139	COAL TAR OIL (COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC)	135	4915271	FLOOR POLISH OR WAX (POLISH, WOOD, LIQUID)	253
4915143	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460	4915275	PYROXYLIN SOLUTION	437
4915144	BOND BREAKING COMPOUND, CONSISTING OF NAPHTHA PETROLEUM RESINS AND VEGETABLE OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	73	4915276	PYROXYLIN SOLVENT, N.O.S.	437
4915146	DRY CLEANER, LIQUID, OR LIQUID CLEANSER (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	217	4915280	RESIN SOLUTION (RESIN COMPOUND, LIQUID)	447
4915147	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	139	4915290	WOOD FILLER	534
4915152	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390	4915295	SHELLAC, LIQUID	457
4915153	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT, OR VARNISH, REMOVING, REDUCING OR THINNING	140	4915297	SOLVENTS, PAINT, LACQUER, VARNISH OR RESIN (SOLVENT, N.O.S.)	478
4915154	THINNER FOR RUST PREVENTIVE COATING	497	4915302	ASPHALT PAVEMENT SURFACE SEALER, ASPHALT, COAL TAR OR PETROLEUM BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
4915157	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141	4915304	WINES, NEC, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	533
4915165	CRUDE OIL, PETROLEUM	155	4915306	WINES, NEC, IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	533
4915167	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE, ENGINE	257	4915308	WINE, CHAMPANGE OR VERMOUTH, SPIGLED (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532
4915169	FUSEL OIL	260	4915309	WINE, SPARKLING, OTHER THAN CHAMPAGNE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	532
4915170	PINE OIL	412	4915310	VERMOUTH, OTHER THAN IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524
4915171	KEROSENE	304	4915311	VERMOUTH IN TANK CARS (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	524
4915176	ENAMEL (ENAMEL OTHER THAN WATCH DIAL)	219	4915312	CHAMPANGE (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	113
4915177	ENAMEL WHITENING COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	220	4915314	TURPENTINE	515
4915182	PIPE LINE RUST PREVENTIVE COATING (RUST PREVENTIVE COATING)	413	4915315	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE	516
4915184	COMPOUNDS, IRON OR STEEL RUST PREVENTING, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (RUST PREVENTIVE COATING)	144	4915316	SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	479
4915185	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	138	4915317	WOOD TURPENTINE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	535
4915187	SOLVENT, N.O.S.	474	4915318	TURPENTINE RESIDUE, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	515
4915188	GAS DRIPS, HYDROCARBON	259	4915320	ASPHALT, CUT BACK (ASPHALT PETROLEUM, LIQUID AND TALL OIL PITCH, MIXED)	55
4915191	DRUGS, N.O.S.	214	4915321	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528
4915192	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152	4915323	CARBON BLACK OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	106
4915193	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	320	4915330	COAL TREATING COMPOUNDS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID)	136
4915197	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID)	292	4915342	ROSIN LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF ROSIN AND NOT MORE THAN 40% ALCOHOL OR MINERAL SPIRIT (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451
4915198	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	258	4915344	ROSIN SOLUTION (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
4915205	INK, PRINTING, NEC (INK)	289	4915350	PULP MILL LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	433
4915206	INK (INK MATERIALS, NEC)	289	4915360	PETROLEUM ABSORPTION OIL (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	397
4915208	DEFOAMING COMPOUND, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	164	4915361	COAL SPRAYING OIL, PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	131
4915210	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	291	4915363	CREOSOTE, COAL TAR	153
4915222	LEATHER BLEACH	311	4915366	ROSIN RESIDUE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
4915223	LEATHER DRESSING	311	4915371	DETERGENT INTERMEDIATES, OTHER THAN CYCLIC OR PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	166
4915225	LIQUORS, ALCOHOLIC, NEC (ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE)	314	4915375	TIRE PUNCTURE OR RIM SEALING, OR TIRE BALANCING COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	501
4915227	POLYETHYLENEGLICOL (PETROLEUM ETHER)	419	4915381	MUD TREATING COMPOUNDS, NEC, GAS OR OIL WELL DRILLING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	357
4915228	LUBRICATING SYSTEM SIGHT FEED FLUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	318	4915385	POLISH OR WAX, FLOOR (WAX, LIQUID)	417
4915229	LUBRICATING OIL, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	318	4915386	POLISH OR WAX, BOAT, FURNITURE OR VEHICLE (WAX, LIQUID)	417
4915230	MORTAR STAIN, LIQUID	356	4915387	WAX, LIQUID	531
4915235	MOTOR FUEL, ALCOHOL, CASTOR OIL, AND NITROMETHANE (MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.)	357	4915395	WOOD FURNITURE FINISHING OR REFINISHING KITS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	534
4915236	MOTOR FUEL, N.O.S.	357	4915401	ALCOHOL DISTILLATES, SYNTHETIC (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	11
4915238	NAPHTHA	360	4915402	ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOLS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	41
4915240	NAPHTHA DISTILLATE	360	4915405	TALLOW ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	489
4915241	NAPHTHA SOLVENT	360	4915406	PLASTICIZER ALCOHOL (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	414
4915242	PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	398	4915408	ASPHALT TILE, PLASTICIZER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54
4915243	PETROLEUM PARTIALLY REFINED FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399	4915410	PLASTICIZERS, PAINT, LACQUER OR VARNISH (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	414
4915244	PETROLEUM OIL RESIDUUM (PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.)	399	4915412	RUBBING ALCOHOL COMPOUNDS (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	455
4915245	OIL, N.O.S., PETROLEUM OIL OR PETROLEUM OIL, N.O.S.	379	4915414	COMPOUNDS, WALL OR WALL PAPER CLEANING (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	146
4915247	ROAD OIL (PETROLEUM ROAD OIL)	448	4915416	BELT DRESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61
4915250	PAINT DRIER, LIQUID	389	4915418	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, PARAFFINE BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	218
4915251	PAINT, LACQUER, STAIN (OR) VARNISH, BRONZE OR GOLD, LIQUID OR LACQUER BASE LIQUID	390			
4915252	ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR PAINT (PAINT)	55			
4915253	ASPHALTUM OR COAL TAR VARNISH (VARNISH)	55			
4915254	RUBBER TIRE LACQUER, PAINT, OR SHELLAC (PAINT, LACQUER OR SHELLAC)	454			
4915255	PAINT OIL COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	390			

4915420	BAY RUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	61	4915543	BRAKE OR SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID OR HYDRAULIC SYSTEM FLUID OTHER THAN PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	75
4915422	PERFUMERY (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	396			
4915424	AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	10	4915546	FATTY ALCOHOLS, ANIMAL FAT OR ANIMAL, FISH, PETROLEUM, SEA-ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OILS, NEC, WHEN BLENDED WITH EACH OTHER, LIQUID (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	242
4915426	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT THINNER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	4915548	ROOF COATING, CONSISTING OF ASPHALT, PITCH, ROSIN OR TAR BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	450
4915428	PYROLIGNEOUS ACID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	436	4915550	BATTERY BOX COMPOUNDS (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	59
4915430	EXTRACTS, CHESTNUT OR QUEBRACHO, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	240	4915552	RUBBER PRESERVATIVE, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	453
4915432	CUTCH, CATECHU, OR JAPONICA EXTRACTS, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	157	4915555	RUBBER ACCELERATORS OR SOFTENERS, OTHER THAN PETROLEUM, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	452
4915434	EXTRACTS, FUSTIC OR LOGWOOD, LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241	4915558	SOLVENT REFINED COAL, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477
4915436	GAMBIER EXTRACTS, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	261			
4915438	EXTRACTS, HYPERNIC LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	241	4915560	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	115
4915440	EXTRACTS, TANNING, NEC LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	242	4916140	PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, DRY	409
4915446	ROSIN GLOSS OR ESTER GUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	451	4916141	PHOSPHORUS, WHITE OR YELLOW, IN WATER	409
4915448	EMBEDDING CEMENT, NEC (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	219	4916142	PHOSPHORUS, CRUDE, RED AND YELLOW, MIXED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	409
4915450	COMPOUNDS CAULKING OR GLAZING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	142	4916210	ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 270 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	543
4915454	GLUE CATALYST, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265	4916211	ZIRCONIUM METAL, DRY (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	542
4915456	FLOOR COVERING UNDERLAYMENT COMPOUNDS, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.)	252	4916212	ZIRCONIUM METAL SCRAP (BORINGS CLIPPINGS, SHAVINGS SHEETS, OR TURNINGS)	542
4915458	CEMENT, CORK, INSULATION, LIQUID (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	111	4916225	NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED, ACTIVATED)	363
4915460	POLISHING WHEEL CEMENT OR GLUE (CEMENT, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	418	4916226	NICKEL CATALYST WET, (FINELY DIVIDED, SPENT)	363
4915462	CEMENT OR CONCRETE WATER PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID OR PASTE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	110	4916305	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE	21
4915466	DEGUMMING COMPOUNDS, FABRIC OR FIBER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	164	4916310	CALCIUM PHOSPHIDE	100
4915468	ELECTRIC WIRE SATURATING OR FINISHING COMPOUND, ASPHALT OR PITCH BASE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	217	4916315	PHOSPHORUS HEPTASULFIDE	406
4915470	COMPOUNDS, HECTOGRAPH (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	143	4916320	PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE	407
4915472	COMPOUNDS, LEATHER FINISHING, NEC (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144	4916330	PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULFIDE	407
4915474	GAS ODORANTS, NOT COMPRESSED GAS, (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	262	4916335	PHOSPHORUS TRISULFIDE	408
4915476	FOOT WARMER OR HOT BOTTLE CHARGES, CHEMICAL (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	254	4916340	STANNIC PHOSPHIDE	480
4915478	GASOLINE PRESERVATIVE, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	264	4916370	SODIUM PHOSPHIDE	474
4915480	WALLPAPER REMOVER, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	527	4916401	CALCIUM METAL	99
4915482	PNEUMATIC TIRE REPAIR KITS, AUTO (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	415	4916402	CALCIUM, METAL CRYSTALLINE	101
4915484	KITS, PNEUMATIC TIRE CLEANING, AUTO (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	304	4916403	ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	20
4915486	LACQUER THINNING COMPOUNDS, USED (COMPOUND, LACQUER, THINNING)	305	4916405	CESIUM METAL	113
4915488	HYDROXY ALDEHYDE WASTES (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284	4916408	CALCIUM CARBIDE	97
4915490	AROMATIC CONCENTRATES, SUITABLE ONLY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	48	4916415	LITHIUM ACETYLIDE-ETHYLENE DIAMINE COMPLEX	314
4915492	SOLDERING FLUX, NEC, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477	4916420	LITHIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	315
4915501	ALCOHOL, CONTAMINATED, SUITABLE ONLY FOR BLENDING OR REDISTILLING PURPOSES (ALCOHOL, N.O.S.)	13	4916421	LITHIUM BOROHYDRIDE	315
4915502	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, LIQUID (ADHESIVE, N.O.S.)	290	4916422	LITHIUM FERRO SILICON	316
4915504	ADHESIVE, N.O.S.	10	4916424	LITHIUM HYDRIDE	316
4915510	COAL BRIQUETTE BINDER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	130	4916425	LITHIUM HYDRIDE IN FUSED SOLID FORM	316
4915511	COAL TAR FIBRE SATURANT, LIQUID (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	132	4916428	LITHIUM METAL	316
4915512	COAL TAR NAPHTHA AND LIGHT OIL OF COAL TAR, CRUDE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	134	4916429	LITHIUM METAL, IN CARTRIDGES	317
4915514	REFINERY CRACKING STOCK (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	445	4916431	LITHIUM SILICON	317
4915516	COPPER NAPHTHANATE SOLUTION, NOT MORE THAN 8% COPPER NAPHTHANATE (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	149	4916432	LITHIUM NITRIDE	317
4915525	PETROLEUM OIL ADDITIVE CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM. (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	399	4916435	MAGNESIUM, METAL (POWDERED, PELLETS, TURNINGS OR RIBBONS)	320
4915530	PETROLEUM PROPYLENE TETRAMER (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400	4916436	MAGNESIUM SCRAP (BORINGS, CLIPPINGS, SHAVINGS, SHEET, TURNINGS, OR SCALPINGS)	320
4915535	ADDITIVES, FUEL OIL, GASOLINE OR LUBRICATING OIL, CONTAINING LESS THAN 50% BY WEIGHT OF PETROLEUM (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	10	4916440	MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE	319
			4916445	POTASSIUM, METAL	425
			4916446	POTASSIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY	425
			4916449	RUBIDIUM METAL, IN CARTRIDGES	455
			4916450	RUBIDIUM METAL	455
			4916452	SODIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	461
			4916453	SODIUM AMIDE	462
			4916454	SODIUM HYDRIDE	467
			4916456	SODIUM, METALLIC	476
			4916457	SODIUM, METAL DISPERSION IN ORGANIC SOLVENT	476
			4916458	SODIUM, METAL LIQUID ALLOY	476
			4916459	SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (LIQUID)	474
			4916460	SODIUM POTASSIUM ALLOY (SOLID)	475
			4916475	WATER REACTIVE SOLID, N.O.S.	531
			4916495	ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE	542
			4916610	DECABORANE	163
			4916615	FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	251
			4916626	DINITROPHENOL (FLAMMABLE SOLID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.)	205
			4916701	AMMONIUM DICHROMATE (AMMONIUM BICHROMATE)	26
			4916703	CALCIUM RESINATE	100
			4916704	CALCIUM RESINATE, FUSED	100
			4916705	COBALT RESINATE, PRECIPITATED	136
			4916707	ALUMINUM, METALLIC, POWDER (POWDERS, ALUMINUM)	22
			4916708	ALUMINUM METALLIC POWDER (POWDER, NEC, ALUMINUM)	20
			4916711	HAFNIUM METAL, DRY	266

4916712	HAFNIUM, METAL, WET	266	4917329	FISH SCRAP CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH SCRAP, GROUND, PULVERIZED OR SCREENED)	250
4916717	IRON MASS OR SPONGE (NOT PROPERLY OXIDIZED)	293	4917330	FISH SCRAP CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH SCRAP, NEC, DRY NOT GROUND, PULVERIZED NOR SCREENED)	250
4916718	IRON MASS, (OR) SPONGE, SPENT (IRON SPONGE, SPENT, OR SPENT OXIDE)	293	4917331	FISH SCRAP OR FISH MEAL CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH TANKAGE, NEC, DRY, NOT GROUND, PULVERIZED, OR SCREENED)	250
4916722	LITHIUM AMIDE, POWDERED	315	4917332	FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.	251
4916723	N-METHYL-N'-NITRO-N-NITROSOGUANIDINE	345	4917333	FUSEE (RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY)	260
4916725	PHOSPHORUS, AMORPHOUS, RED	408	4917335	SPARKLER, MATCH HEAD OR SELF-IGNITING (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	478
4916730	POTASSIUM SULFIDE	425	4917336	MATCHES, STRIKE ANYWHERE	321
4916737	SODIUM HYDROSULFITE	468	4917337	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (MOVING PICTURE FILM, EXPOSED, NEC)	248
4916738	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH LESS THAN 25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION)	467	4917340	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (MOVING PICTURE FILM SCRAP)	248
4916739	SODIUM METHYLATE, DRY	471	4917345	TANKAGE FERTILIZER	489
4916740	SODIUM SULFIDE, ANHYDROUS	475	4917346	GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE)	261
4916750	ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (MECHANICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	543	4917351	PAPER STOCK, WET	391
4916751	ZIRCONIUM METAL, WET (CHEMICALLY PRODUCED, FINER THAN 20 MESH PARTICLE SIZE)	543	4917352	PYROXYLIN PLASTIC SCRAP	436
4916752	ZIRCONIUM METAL BARS, PLATES, RINGS, RODS, SHEETS, SPONGE, STRIPS, TUBING OR UNFINISHED SHAPES, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	542	4917354	RAGS, OILY	445
4916755	FLAMMABLE SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	251	4917355	RAGS, WET	445
4916761	SODIUM RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	475	4917356	MATCHES, SAFETY (BOOK, CARD OR STRIKE ON BOX)	321
4916762	COPPER RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	150	4917357	RUBBER MATTING TRIMMINGS (WASTE), OTHER THAN FOAM (RUBBER SCRAP)	453
4916764	ZINC RESINATE, FUSED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	541	4917358	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (RUBBER SCRAP HARD PULVERIZED)	454
4916765	CHROMIUM RESINATE (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	129	4917359	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS (HARD RUBBER SHAVINGS OR TURNINGS)	454
4916766	MANGANESE RESINATE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	321	4917360	RUBBER DIPPINGS, SCRAP, TRIMMINGS OR WASTE, LATEX FOAM, VALUE FOR GRINDING, FLAKING OR SHREDDING (RUBBER SCRAP)	453
4916767	CALCIUM-MANGANESE-SILICON ALLOYS, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	100	4917361	RUBBER SCRAP OR RUBBER BUFFINGS	454
4916768	SILICON-CALCIUM ALLOY, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	458	4917362	RUBBER, SHODDY OR REGENERATED RUBBER	454
4916769	IRON, POWDERED, NEC (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	294	4917363	RECLAIMED RUBBER	445
4916780	TITANIUM METAL POWDER, WET, WITH 20% OR MORE WATER	501	4917364	GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% WATER)	261
4916785	TITANIUM METAL POWDER, DRY OR WET (WITH LESS THAN 20% WATER)	501	4917365	TANKAGE, ROUGH AMMONIATE	489
4917110	BARIUM AZIDE, WET (50% OR MORE WATER)	57	4917366	FUSEE (TRUCK FLARES, STEEL, 24 GAUGE OR THICKER)	260
4917120	PICRIC ACID, WET, WITH NOT LESS THAN 10% WATER	411	4917367	ROUGH AMMONIATE TANKAGE, 7% OR MORE MOISTURE CONTENT	452
4917125	AMMONIUM PICRATE, WET (WITH 10% OR MORE WATER)	31	4917368	TEXTILE WASTE, WET	497
4917130	SODIUM PICRAMATE, WET (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER)	474	4917369	SMOKELESS POWDER FOR SMALL ARMS (100 POUNDS OR LESS)	461
4917140	TRINITROBENZENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10% WATER)	513	4917370	WASTE PAPER, WET	529
4917150	TRINITROBENZOIC ACID, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10% WATER)	514	4917372	WASTE WOOL, WET	529
4917160	TRINITROTOLUENE, WET (CONTAINING AT LEAST 10% WATER)	514	4917373	ROOFING OR FELT STOCK, WOOL, CONSISTING OF WOOL WASTE, SWEEPINGS, OR REFUSE (WATER WOOL, WET)	451
4917170	UREA NITRATE, WET (WITH 10% OR MORE WATER)	521	4917374	WOOL WASTE, NEC, OR WOOL SWEEPINGS (WASTE WOOL, WET)	535
4917180	NITROGUANIDINE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	373	4917376	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S.	215
4917184	NITROCELLULOSE, COLLOIDED, GRANULAR OR FLAKE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	370	4917377	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	151
4917185	NITROCELLULOSE, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	370	4917378	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	321
4917190	NITROSTARCH, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN 20% WATER	375	4917382	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, NEC, UNEXPOSED)	248
4917195	ZIRCONIUM PICRAMATE, WET, (WITH AT LEAST 20% WATER)	543	4917383	FILM (NITROCELLULOSE) (CELLULOSE FILM SCRAP OR WASTE)	248
4917301	BAGS, SODIUM NITRATE EMPTY AND UNWASHED	57	4917386	ANIMAL OR POULTRY FEED CHARCOAL, CRUSHED OR GROUND, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	41
4917304	BURNT COTTON, NOT REPIKED (COTTON, NEC, IN BALES COMPRESSED)	78	4917387	COCOA BEAN SHELLS, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	137
4917307	COAL, GROUND BITUMINOUS, SEA COAL, COAL FACINGS, ETC.	136	4917388	SPENT GRAINS, DRIED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	479
4917309	WOOD CHARCOAL, IN TABLETS (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES)	534	4917389	SPENT GRAINS, WET, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	479
4917310	CHARCOAL, ACTIVATED	114	4917390	NUT MEAL, EDIBLE, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	377
4917311	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, WITH PETROLEUM BINDER)	113	4917391	PACKING OR WIPING WASTE MANUFACTURING, NEC, OILED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	389
4917312	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, WITHOUT PETROLEUM BINDER)	113	4917392	WOOD PULP, CHARRED, NOT ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	535
4917313	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES (CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES, COMPRESSED, SELF-IGNITING)	114	4917393	WOOD PULP CHARCOAL, NOT ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	535
4917314	CHARCOAL, SHELL	114	4917394	CHARCOAL, CORN COB OR COTTONSEED OR RICE HULL, NOT ACTIVATED (CHARCOAL, SHELL)	114
4917316	CHARCOAL, WOOD, GROUND, CRUSHED, GRANULATED, (OR) PULVERIZED	114	4917395	CHARCOAL, OTHER THAN ANIMAL OR WOOD, NEC, NOT ACTIVATED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	114
4917318	CHARCOAL, WOOD, LUMP	114	4917396	COMPOUNDS GAS PURIFYING (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	142
4917320	CHARCOAL SCREENINGS, MADE FROM PINON WOOD	114	4917397	CELLULOSE FILM, NEC, PRINTED, (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	110
4917322	CHARCOAL, WOOD SCREENINGS, OTHER THAN PINON WOOD SCREENINGS	114	4917405	AIRCRAFT ROCKET ENGINE (COMMERCIAL)	11
4917323	LACQUER BASE DRY	304	4917410	AIRCRAFT ROCKET ENGINE IGNITER (COMMERCIAL)	11
4917324	LACQUER CHIPS, DRY	305			
4917325	FIBERS, BURNT	248			
4917327	FIBERS OR FABRIC, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 5% ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OIL	248			
4917328	FISH MEAL CONTAINING LESS THEN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% WATER (FISH MEAL, GROUND, PULVERIZED OR SCREENED)	249			

4917412	FEEDING TANKAGE, NEC (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	243	4918704	AMMONIUM NITRATE-PHOSPHATE	29
4917415	COTTON WASTE, OILY (WITH MORE THAN 5% ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE OIL)	153	4918705	AMMONIUM NITRATE MIXED FERTILIZER	29
4917433	TANKAGE, DERIVED FROM MEAT REFUSE (GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE))	489	4918707	BLASTING CHLORATE (CHLORATE, N.O.S.)	59
4917434	TANKAGE, CRUDE, DRIED, OTHER THAN FEEDING (GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE))	489	4918708	BARIUM CHLORATE	57
4917435	HAIR, WET	266	4918709	BARIUM NITRATE	58
4917438	SPONGE IRON BRIQUETTES OR PELLETS, VALUE ONLY FOR MELTING PURPOSES (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	480	4918710	BARIUM PERCHLORATE	58
4917440	PYROXYLIN PLASTICS, RODS, SHEETS, ROLLS, TUBES	437	4918711	BARIUM PERMANGANATE	58
4917445	FLARES, HIGHWAY SAFETY, SOLIDIFIED FUEL, OTHER THAN EXPLOSIVES OR FIREWORKS. (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	252	4918712	BARIUM PEROXIDE	59
4917450	PEANUT CHAFF, FEED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	393	4918713	CALCIUM CHLORATE	97
4917451	PEANUT HULLS, CRUSHED OR GROUND, OR PEANUT HULL BRAN OR MEAL, FEED (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	393	4918714	CALCIUM CHLORITE	97
4917452	RUBBER FILLER (VEGETABLE OIL FIBER) (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	453	4918715	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE MIXTURE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	98
4917460	FISH OIL RESIDUUM, DEHYDRATED (GARBAGE TANKAGE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 8% MOISTURE))	249	4918716	CALCIUM NITRATE	99
4917461	ACID FISH SCRAP (FISH SCRAP (CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% MOISTURE))	6	4918717	CALCIUM PEROXIDE	100
4917462	FISH SCRAP, NEC, GREEN (FISH SCRAP (CONTAINING LESS THAN 6% OR MORE THAN 12% MOISTURE))	250	4918718	CALCIUM PERMANGANATE	100
4917468	SELF-LIGHTING CIGARETTE	456	4918719	CHLORATE AND BORATE MIXTURE	117
4917470	WASTE PAPER PULP, WET (WASTE PAPER, WET)	529	4918720	CHLORATE AND MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE MIXTURE	117
4917475	POLISHING CLOTHS, COTTON, TREATED WITH CHEMICALS, OIL OR WAX (FLAMMABLE SOLID, N.O.S.)	417	4918721	CHLORATE, N.O.S.	117
4918110	CHLORINE DIOXIDE HYDRATE, FROZEN	119	4918722	POTASSIUM CHLORATE	420
4918180	TETRA-NITROMETHANE	496	4918723	SODIUM CHLORATE	464
4918206	CHLORIC ACID	118	4918724	DICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	186
4918210	CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	119	4918725	FERRIC NITRATE	245
4918215	IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	293	4918726	LEAD NITRATE	309
4918310	AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER (CONTAINING NO MORE THAN 0.2% CARBON)	28	4918727	LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE COMPOUND, DRY CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE	316
4918311	AMMONIUM NITRATE (NO ORGANIC COATING)	28	4918728	MAGNESIUM NITRATE	319
4918312	AMMONIUM NITRATE (ORGANIC COATING)	28	4918729	MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE	319
4918320	AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	31	4918730	MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE, SOLID	319
4918322	AMMONIUM PERMANGANATE	31	4918731	NITRATE, N.O.S. (NITRATE OF SODA AND POTASH)	366
4918335	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (OVER 52% PEROXIDE)	282	4918732	NITRATE, N.O.S.	366
4918340	POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE	424	4918733	OXIDIZER (OR) OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.	388
4918360	SODIUM CHLORITE	464	4918734	AMMONIUM NITRATE-CARBONATE MIXTURE	29
4918405	COMPOUND, TREE OR WEED KILLINGS, SOLID	142	4918735	PERMANGANATE, N.O.S.	396
4918410	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S.	215	4918736	POTASSIUM BROMATE	420
4918411	COSMETICS, N.O.S.	152	4918737	POTASSIUM NITRATE	423
4918412	MEDICINES, N.O.S.	321	4918738	POTASSIUM NITRATE MIXED (FUSED) WITH SODIUM NITRITE	423
4918415	GUANIDINE NITRATE	268	4918739	POTASSIUM NITRITE	424
4918420	MONO-(TRICHLORO) TETRA-(MONOPOTASSIUM DICHLORO) PENTA-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	351	4918740	POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	424
4918430	POTASSIUM DICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	421	4918741	POTASSIUM NITRATE (SALTPETER), CRUDE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	423
4918435	SODIUM DICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	466	4918742	SILVER NITRATE	458
4918445	TRICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE (DRY, CONTAINING MORE THAN 39 PERCENT AVAILABLE CHLORINE)	508	4918743	SODIUM BROMATE	463
4918505	BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE	76	4918744	CUPRIC NITRATE	156
4918507	BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE	77	4918745	COPPER NITRATE SOLUTION (CUPRIC NITRATE)	149
4918510	CHROMIC ACID, SOLID	128	4918746	SODIUM NITRATE	472
4918511	CHROMIC ACID MIXTURE, DRY	127	4918747	SODIUM NITRITE	472
4918520	LITHIUM PEROXIDE	317	4918749	SODIUM NITRITE MIXTURE (SODIUM NITRATE, SODIUM NITRITE, AND POTASSIUM NITRITE)	472
4918522	PERCHLORIC ACID, NOT OVER 50% ACID	395	4918750	SODIUM PERCHLORATE	473
4918523	PERCHLORIC ACID (EXCEEDING 50% BUT NOT EXCEEDING 72%)	395	4918751	SODIUM PERMANGANATE	473
4918525	NITRATING (MIXED) ACID	367	4918752	MERCURIOUS NITRATE, SOLID	329
4918528	NITRIC ACID (OVER 40%)	367	4918753	STRONTIUM CHLORATE	481
4918529	NITRIC ACID, FUMING	368	4918754	STRONTIUM NITRATE	482
4918530	POTASSIUM PEROXIDE	424	4918755	STRONTIUM PEROXIDE	482
4918540	SODIUM PEROXIDE	473	4918756	ZINC AMMONIUM NITRITE	537
4918545	OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	387	4918757	ZINC PERMANGANATE	540
4918546	OXIDIZER, CORROSIVE, SOLID, N.O.S.	387	4918758	ZINC PEROXIDE	541
4918605	BARIUM CHLORATE, WET	57	4918759	BERYLLIUM NITRATE	69
4918610	CHLORATE, N.O.S., WET	117	4918760	POTASSIUM ALKALI SALTS, CRUDE, DRY (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	419
4918615	STRONTIUM CHLORATE, WET	481	4918761	POTASSIUM SALTS, NEC (OXIDIZING MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	425
4918701	ALUMINIUM NITRATE	20	4918762	NITROGEN SALTS, AGRICULTURAL, CRUDE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	372
4918702	AMMONIUM NITRATE, SODIUM NITRATE MIXTURE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	30	4918763	POTASSIUM PERSULFATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	425
4918703	AMMONIUM NITRATE, MAGNESIA AND PULP MIXTURE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	30	4918765	SODIUM CHLORATE AND SODIUM CHLORIDE, IN WATER SOLUTION (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	464
			4918767	SODIUM PERBORATE (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	472
			4918769	MERCURIC NITRATE	325
			4918770	PERCHLORATE, N.O.S.	395
			4918771	ZINC CHLORATE	538
			4918774	AMMONIUM NITRATE, SOLUTION (CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 15% WATER)	30
			4918775	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (8% TO 40% PEROXIDE)	283
			4918776	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (40% TO 52% PEROXIDE)	282
			4918777	OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, LIQUID, N.O.S.	387
			4918778	OXIDIZER, POISONOUS, SOLID, N.O.S.	387
			4918779	LEAD PEROXIDE, GROUND, DRY (LEAD PEROXIDE)	309
			4918780	LEAD PEROXIDE, PASTE (LEAD PEROXIDE)	309
			4918789	NICKEL NITRATE	364

4918790	ZINC NITRATE	540	4919151	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR)	88
4918791	ZIRCONIUM NITRATE	543		TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (MORE THAN 75% IN	
4918795	CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED (MINIMUM 5.5% BUT	99		SOLUTION)	
	NOT MORE THAN 10% WATER, AND CONTAINING MORE		4919152	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYCROTONATE, (NOT MORE 76% IN	88
	THAN 39% AVAILABLE CHLORINE)			SOLUTION)	
4918905	FLAME COLORING COMPOUNDS (OXIDIZING MATERIALS,	250	4919153	N-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 27% IN	88
	N.O.S.)			SOLUTION)	
4918910	FLOUR BLEACHING COMPOUNDS, NEC (OXIDIZING MATE-	253	4919154	N-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN	358
	RIAL, N.O.S.)			SOLUTION)	
4918915	PLOSOPHORIC CHEMICALS (OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	414	4919155	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYDIETHYLACETATE, (33% WITH) TERT-	89
4918920	FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS, NEC DRY (OXIDIZING MATE-	248		BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (33%, AND SOLVENT)	
	RIAL, N.O.S.)		4919156	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYDIETHYLACETATE, (TECHNICALLY	88
4918925	PERMANENT HAIR WAVING SETS, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	396		PURE)	
	(OXIDIZING MATERIAL, N.O.S.)		4919157	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOBUTYRATE, (MORE THAN 52% BUT	89
4919103	ACETYL CYCLOHEXANESULFONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE	5		NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	
	THAN 32% IN SOLUTION)		4919158	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOBUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52%	89
4919104	ACETYL CYCLOHEXANESULFONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE	5		IN SOLUTION)	
	THAN 82%, WETTED WITH NOT LESS THAN 12% WATER)		4919159	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISOPROPYL CARBONATE, (TECHNI-	90
4919107	TERT-AMYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN	491		CALLY PURE)	
	75% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)		4919160	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% IN	90
4919108	TERT-AMYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNICALLY	38		SOLUTION)	
	PURE)		4919161	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% AS	90
4919110	BENZOYL PEROXIDE (BENZOYL PEROXIDE, DRY OR WET	66		A PASTE)	
	WITH LESS THAN 30% WATER)		4919162	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYMALEATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	91
4919113	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR) BENZOYL	67	4919163	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (NOT MORE THAN	91
	PEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)			77% IN SOLUTION)	
4919114	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% WITH WATER)	67	4919164	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYNEODECANOATE, (TECHNICALLY	91
4919115	BENZOYL PEROXIDE (BENZOYL PEROXIDE CRYSTALS,	66		PURE)	
	GRANULES OR POWDERS, WET WITH NOT LESS THAN		4919165	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYPHTHALATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	91
	30% WATER)		4919166	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYPIVALATE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN	92
4919116	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 72% AS A PASTE)	67		SOLUTION)	
4919117	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT LESS THAN 30% BUT NOT MORE	67	4919167	LAUROYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DIS-	306
	52% WITH INERT SOLID)			PERSION, IN WATER)	
4919118	BENZOYL PEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 77% BUT LESS THAN	66	4919168	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXYCICLONON-	272
	95% WITH WATER)			ANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	
4919120	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE	121	4919169	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXYCICLONON-	272
4919125	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE AND DI-(1-HYDROXYCYC-	160		ANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	
	LOHEXYL) PEROXIDE MIXTURE		4919170	SUCCINIC ACID PEROXIDE	485
4919128	DECANOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	164	4919174	ISONONANYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)(OR) ISO-	297
4919130	DIISOPROPYLBENZENE HYDROPEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT	197		NONANYL PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION)	
	OVER 60% PEROXIDE)		4919175	ISOPROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	302
4919133	N-BUTYL-4,4-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)VALERATE, (NOT	93	4919176	ISOPROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52%	301
	MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)			IN SOLUTION)	
4919134	N-BUTYL-4,4-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)VALERATE, (TECH-	93	4919178	METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION WITH	338
	NICALLY PURE)			NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	
4919135	TERT-BUTYL CUMYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR)	82	4919180	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE PEROXIDE, (IN SOLUTION WITH	340
	TERT-BUTYL CUMENE PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)			NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	
4919136	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (MORE THAN 72% BUT NOT	82	4919182	N-OCTANOYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	378
	MORE THAN 90% WITH WATER)		4919185	PELARGONYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	393
4919137	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 72%	83	4919187	PROPIONYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 28% IN SOLUTION)	430
	WITH WATER)		4919189	TETRALIN HYDROPEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	505
4919138	TERT-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 80% IN	83	4919190	1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, (TECHNI-	495
	DI-TERT-BUTYL PEROXIDE AND SOLVENT)			CALLY PURE)	
4919140	DIMETHYLHEXANE DIHYDROPEROXIDE, (WITH 18% OR MORE	204	4919191	1,1,3,3-TETRAMETHYLBUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANO-	496
	WATER)			ATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	
4919141	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (TECHNI-	85	4919206	1,3-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE,	173
	CALLY PURE)			(TECHNICALLY PURE OR MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT	
4919142	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (NOT MORE	84		SOLID)	
	THAN 30%) WITH 2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) BUTANE,		4919207	1,3-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE AND	173
	(NOT MORE THAN 35% WITH NOT LESS THAN 35% PHLEG-			1,4-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE	
4919143	MATIZER)		4919208	MIXTURE, (TECHNICALLY PURE OR	
	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, NOT MORE 12%)	85		1,4-DI-(2-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYISOPROPYL) BENZENE,	174
	WITH 2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTANE, (NOT MORE			(TECHNICALLY PURE OR MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT	
	THAN 14% WITH NOT LESS THAN 14% PHLEGMATIZER			SOLID)	
	AND 60% INERT INORGANIC SOLID)		4919210	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTANE, (NOT MORE THAN	169
4919144	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-2-ETHYLHEXANOATE, (NOT MORE	85		55% IN SOLUTION)	
	THAN 50% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)		4919213	DI-TERT-BUTYL PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	176
4919145	TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE (OR)	86	4919214	DI-SEC-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN	176
	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYISONONANOATE, (TECHNICALLY			52% IN SOLUTION)	
	PURE)		4919215	DI-SEC-BUTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	176
4919146	3-TERT-BUTYL PEROXY-3-PHENYLPHTHALIDE, (TECHNI-	86	4919218	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 75%	121
	CALLY PURE)			WITH WATER)	
4919147	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYACETATE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN	86	4919219	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% AS	121
	SOLUTION)			A PASTE) THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	
4919148	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYACETATE, (NOT MORE THAN 76% IN	87	4919220	P-CHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN	123
	SOLUTION)			SOLUTION)	
4919149	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE (NOT MORE THAN 50%	87	4919223	3-CHLOROPEROXYBENZOIC ACID, (NOT MORE THAN 86%	123
	WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID)			WITH 3-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID)	
4919150	TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% IN	87	4919226	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (TECHNI-	170
	SOLUTION)			CALLY PURE)	

4919227	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	169	4919287	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHTHALATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% IN SOLUTION)	171
4919228	1,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	170	4919288	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHTHALATE, (NOT MORE THAN 55% AS A PASTE)	170
4919229	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID, WITH NOT LESS THAN 13% PHLEGMATIZER)	169	4919290	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	172
4919230	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH	169	4919291	2,2-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 40% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID WITH NOT LESS THAN 13% PHLEGMATIZER)	171
4919234	DIACETONE ALCOHOL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 57% IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, NOT LESS THAN 28% DIACETONE ALCOHOL AND NOT LESS THAN 9% WATER; TOTAL ACTIVE OXYGEN CONTENT NOT MORE THAN 9%)	177	4919292	2,2-DI-(4,4-DI-TERT-BUTYLPEROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 42% WITH INERT SOLID)	175
4919235	DIBENZYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 87% WITH WATER)	178	4919294	DI-N-PROPYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	175
4919237	DICETYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	180	4919296	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	168
4919238	DICETYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	180	4919297	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 57% IN SOLUTION)	168
4919242	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 75% WITH WATER)	183	4919298	1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYL CYCLOHEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 58% WITH INERT SOLID)	168
4919243	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% AS A PASTE)	183	4919505	ACETYL BENZOYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 40% PEROXIDE)	4
4919244	2,4-DICHLOROBENZOYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	183	4919510	ACETYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION, (NOT OVER 25% PEROXIDE)	6
4919247	DICYCLOHEXYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	190	4919517	CAPRYLYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION	102
4919248	DICYCLOHEXYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 91% WITH WATER)	190	4919525	CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE	155
4919251	DIETHYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 27% IN SOLUTION)	192	4919527	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE (IN SOLUTION WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	160
4919253	2,2-DIHYDROPEROXY PROPANE, (NOT MORE THAN 25% WITH INERT ORGANIC SOLID)	194	4919528	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (AS A PASTE WITH NOT MORE THAN 9% BY WEIGHT ACTIVE OXYGEN)	160
4919255	DIISOBUTYRYL PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% IN SOLUTION)	196	4919530	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (NOT OVER 50% PEROXIDE)	161
4919257	DIISOTRIDECYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	197	4919535	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE, (50 TO 85% PEROXIDE)	161
4919258	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(2-ETHYLHEXANOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	201	4919537	CYCLOHEXANONE PEROXIDE AND BIS(1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PEROXIDE MIXTURE	160
4919259	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(BENZOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	199	4919540	DICUMYL PEROXIDE, DRY	190
4919260	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(BENZOYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 82% WITH INERT SOLID)	199	4919545	DICUMYL PEROXIDE (50% PEROXIDE)	189
4919261	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DIHYDROPEROXY HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 82% WITH WATER)	201	4919550	ISOPROPYL PERCARBONATE, STABILIZED	301
4919262	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	200	4919551	ISOPROPYL PERCARBONATE, UNSTABILIZED	301
4919263	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY) HEXANE, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	201	4919560	LAUROYL PEROXIDE	306
4919264	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)HEXYNE-3, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	201	4919565	PARAMENTHANE HYDROPEROXIDE	391
4919265	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)HEXYNE-3, (NOT MORE THAN 52% WITH INERT SOLID)	200	4919570	PERACETIC ACID SOLUTION (NOT OVER 40% PERACETIC ACID AND NOT OVER 6% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)	394
4919269	DIMYRISTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	204	4919573	PINANE HYDROPEROXIDE SOLUTION (NOT OVER 45% PEROXIDE)	412
4919270	DIMYRISTYL PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 22%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	204	4919575	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, LIQUID, (OR) SOLUTION, N.O.S.	380
4919273	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% WITH INERT INORGANIC SOLID)	233	4919580	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, SOLID, N.O.S.	380
4919274	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (NOT MORE THAN 77% IN SOLUTION)	234	4919590	TERT-BUTYL ISOPROPYL BENZENE HYDROPEROXIDE	84
4919275	ETHYL-3,3-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)BUTYRATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	233	4919595	UREA PEROXIDE	522
4919277	3,3,6,6,9,9-HEXAMETHYL-1,2,4,5-TETRAOXOCYCLONONANE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	272	4920101	BROMOACETONE, LIQUID	77
4919279	DI-(1-HYDROXYCYCLOHEXYL) PEROXIDE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	172	4920105	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	123
4919280	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	172	4920115	CYANOGEN GAS	159
4919281	DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 67% IN SOLUTION)	172	4920120	GERMANE	264
4919282	DI-(2-METHYLBENZOYL) PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 85% WITH WATER)	173	4920125	HYDROCYANIC ACID, LIQUEFIED	279
4919283	DI-(3,5,5-TRIMETHYL-1,2-DIOXOLANYL-3) PEROXIDE, (NOT MORE THAN 50% AS A PASTE, WITH PHLEGMATIZER)	174	4920130	HYDROCYANIC ACID, SOLUTION	279
4919284	DI-(4-TERT-BUTYLCYCLOHEXYL)PEROXYDICARBONATE, (NOT MORE THAN 42%, STABLE DISPERSION, IN WATER)	174	4920135	ARSINE	53
4919285	DI-(4-TERT-BUTYLCYCLOHEXYL)PEROXYDICARBONATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	175	4920160	PHOSPHINE	405
4919286	DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)PHTHALATE, (TECHNICALLY PURE)	171	4920330	NITRIC OXIDE	368
			4920340	NITROGEN DIOXIDE, LIQUID	371
			4920350	NITROGEN PEROXIDE, LIQUID	372
			4920360	NITROGEN TETROXIDE, LIQUID	372
			4920505	CHLORPICRIN AND NONFLAMMABLE, NONLIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	125
			4920506	CYANOGEN CHLORIDE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 0.9% WATER)	158
			4920510	GAS IDENTIFICATION SET	262
			4920515	HEXAETHYLTETRAPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	271
			4920517	LEWISITE (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	312
			4920520	METHYLDICHLOROARSINE	346
			4920525	MUSTARD GAS (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	358
			4920530	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, OR ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND: MIXED WITH COMPRESSED GAS	382
			4920535	PARATHION AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	392
			4920540	PHOSGENE	404
			4920544	TETRAETHYL DITHIO PYROPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	491
			4920545	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	493
			4920550	INSECTICIDE, LIQUEFIED GAS, CONTAINING POISON A MATERIAL OR POISON B MATERIAL	292
			4920910	POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.	418

4920911	POISONOUS GAS, N.O.S.	415	4921459	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, PARA, SOLID (PARA-NITROCHLOROBENZENE)	371
4920925	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING A POISON A MATERIAL)	115	4921460	NITROXYLOL	378
4921210	CARBOLIC ACID, LIQUID OR PHENOL, LIQUID, (LIQUID TAR ACID CONTAINING OVER 50% BENZO-PHENOL)	106	4921461	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, LIQUID	381
4921220	CARBOLIC ACID OR PHENOL	105	4921463	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, LIQUID	381
4921250	POISONOUS SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	416	4921464	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE MIXTURE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND MIXTURE, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY	381
4921401	ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN	3	4921465	ORGANIC PHOSPHATE, ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, (OR) ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND MIXTURE, SOLID (OR) DRY	381
4921403	ALDRIN	15	4921466	ORTHO NITRO ANILINE	386
4921406	ALDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID (WITH MORE THAN 60% ALDRIN)	15	4921467	PARANITROANILINE, SOLID	392
4921407	ALDRIN MIXTURE, DRY (WITH MORE THAN 65% ALDRIN)	15	4921469	PARATHION, LIQUID	393
4921410	ANILINE OIL, LIQUID	40	4921470	PARATHION MIXTURE, DRY	392
4921411	BRUCINE, SOLID (DIMETHYL STRYCHNINE)	78	4921471	PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID	392
4921412	4-CHLORO-O-TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE	120	4921473	PERCHLOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN	395
4921414	CHLOROPICRIN, LIQUID	124	4921474	PHENYLDICHLOROARSINE, LIQUID	403
4921415	CHLOROPICRIN, ABSORBED	124	4921475	POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.	416
4921416	CHLOROPICRIN MIXTURE (CONTAINING NO COMPRESSED GAS OR POISON A LIQUID)	124	4921476	POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.	416
4921417	HYDROCYANIC ACID, SOLUTION, LESS THAN 5% HYDROCYANIC ACID	280	4921477	STRYCHNINE	482
4921418	COCCULUS, SOLID	137	4921478	STRYCHNINE SALT, SOLID	482
4921419	COMPOUNDS, TREE OR WEED KILLING, LIQUID	145	4921480	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE, LIQUID	492
4921420	ETHYLENE CHLOROHYDRIN	234	4921481	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY	492
4921421	DINITROBENZENE, SOLID OR DINITROBENZOL, SOLID	205	4921482	TETRAETHYL DITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID	492
4921422	DINITROBENZOL, SOLUTION	205	4921484	TETRAETHYL LEAD, LIQUID	492
4921423	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 2% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	4921486	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE LIQUID	493
4921424	DINITROCHLOROBENZOL, SOLID OR DINITROCHLOROBENZENE	205	4921487	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY	494
4921425	DINITROPHENOL SOLUTION	206	4921488	TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID	494
4921426	MEDICINES, N.O.S. (LIQUID)	322	4921490	POLYCHLOR AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDES (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	418
4921427	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S. (LIQUID)	215	4921491	MEDICINES, N.O.S. (SOLID)	322
4921430	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE, LIQUID	271	4921492	ANILINE OIL, LIQUID (ANILINE SLUDGE FOR FURNACE USE)	40
4921431	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, DRY (CONTAINING MORE THAN 2% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	4921494	CHLORINATED PHENOL PETROLEUM SOLUTION (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	119
4921432	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING MORE THAN 25% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	4921496	DRUGS OR MEDICINES, N.O.S. (SOLID)	215
4921434	INSECTICIDE, DRY, N.O.S. (INSECTICIDES, INSECT OR ANIMAL REPELLENTS OR VERMIN EXTERMINATORS, NEC, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL)	290	4921503	BENZIDINE	63
4921435	INSECTICIDE, DRY, N.O.S. (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	290	4921505	COUMAPHOS	153
4921436	INSECTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	291	4921506	COUMAPHOS MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	153
4921437	METHYL BROMIDE AND MORE THAN 2% CHLOROPICRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID	336	4921508	DISULFOTON MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	211
4921438	METHYL BROMIDE AND ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE MIXTURE, LIQUID	335	4921509	DISULFOTON MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	211
4921439	METHYL BROMIDE AND NONFLAMMABLE NONLIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE, LIQUID	336	4921511	DISULFOTON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	210
4921440	METHYL BROMIDE, LIQUID (INCLUDING UP TO 2% CHLOROPICRIN)	336	4921512	DISULFOTON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	210
4921441	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 25% HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE)	270	4921513	DISULFOTON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	211
4921442	METHYL PARATHION, LIQUID	347	4921515	DICHLOROANILINE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	182
4921443	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, DRY	342	4921516	ENDOSULFAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	220
4921444	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING 25% OR LESS METHYL PARATHION)	342	4921517	ENDOSULFAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	220
4921445	MOTOR FUEL ANTIKNOCK COMPOUND (OR) ANTIKNOCK COMPOUND (THESE MATERIALS MAY CONTAIN VARIOUS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATE RO APPLIES)	356	4921518	ENDOSULFAN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	221
4921446	NAPHTHYL METHYL CARBAMATE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	362	4921519	ENDOSULFAN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	221
4921447	METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (CONTAINING OVER 25% METHYL PARATHION)	342	4921520	ENDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE, NEC, LIQUID)	222
4921448	NICOTINE HYDROCHLORIDE	365	4921521	ENDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	221
4921449	NICOTINE, LIQUID	366	4921522	ENDRIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	222
4921450	NICOTINE SALICYLATE	365	4921523	ENDRIN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	222
4921451	NICOTINE SULFATE, LIQUID	365	4921524	CARBOFURAN MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	105
4921452	NICOTINE SULFATE, SOLID	366	4921525	CARBOFURAN	105
4921453	NICOTINE TARTRATE	366	4921526	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	55
4921454	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, LIQUID (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	259	4921527	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	56
4921455	NITROBENZOL	369	4921528	AZINPHOS METHYL (OR) GUTHION (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	56
4921456	FUNGICIDES, AGRICULTURAL, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	259	4921529	AZINPHOS METHYL MIXTURE, LIQUID (OR) GUTHION MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	56
4921457	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, ORTHO, LIQUID	371	4921530	NITROANILINE	369
4921458	NITROCHLOROBENZENE, META, SOLID	370	4921531	MEVINPHOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	348

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4921532	MEVINPHOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	348	4921652	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	330
921533	MEVINPHOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	348	4921653	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	330
4921534	DICHLORVOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	188	4921654	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	331
4921535	DICHLORVOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	189	4921661	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	484
4921536	DICHLORVOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	189	4921662	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	484
4921537	DICHLORVOS MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	189	4921663	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	506
4921538	MEVINPHOS MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	349	4921664	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	506
4921539	MEVINPHOS MIXTURE, LIQUID (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	349	4921665	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	507
4921540	MEXACARBATE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	350	4921666	TRIAZINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	507
4921541	MEXACARBATE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	349	4921667	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	483
4921542	MEXACARBATE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	350	4921668	SUBSTITUTED NITROPHENOL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	483
4921550	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	185	4921670	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	382
4921565	ETHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	225	4921671	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	382
4921566	ETHION (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	225	4921672	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383
4921567	ETHION (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	225	4921673	ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	383
4921568	ETHION MIXTURE, DRY (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN DRY LIQUID)	226	4921674	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	383
4921575	TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	503	4921675	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	384
4921591	POISONED GRAIN (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	415	4921676	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385
4921608	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	64	4921677	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	384
4921609	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	63	4921678	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	385
4921610	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATION) (INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL)	64	4921679	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	385
4921611	BENZOIC DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATION) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	64	4921680	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	386
4921615	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	72	4921681	ORGANOTIN PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	386
4921616	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	71	4921683	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	401
4921617	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	71	4921684	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	403
4921618	BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	71	4921685	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	403
4921624	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	103			
4921625	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	103			
4921626	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	104			
4921627	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	104			
4921631	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	212			
4921632	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	212			
4921633	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	213			
4921634	DITHIOCARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	213			
4921651	MERCURY BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	329			

4921686	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	404	4923249	MERCURIC IODIDE, SOLUTION	325
4921687	PHENYLUREA PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	404	4923250	MERCURIC OLEATE, SOLID	326
4921688	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	410	4923251	MERCURIC OXIDE, SOLID	326
4921689	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	410	4923253	MERCURIC OXYCYANIDE, SOLID (DESENSITIZED)	326
4921690	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	411	4923254	MERCURIC-POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	327
4921691	PHTHALIMIDE DERIVATIVE PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	411	4923255	MERCURIC SALICYLATE, SOLID	326
4921692	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	401	4923256	MERCURIC SUBSULFATE, SOLID	326
4921693	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	402	4923257	MERCURIC SULFATE, SOLID	327
4921694	PHENOXY PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	402	4923258	MERCURIC SULFO CYANATE, SOLID (OR) MERCURIC THIOCYANATE	327
4923105	ARSENIC ACID SOLUTION (ARSENIC ACID OTHER THAN FUSED)	48	4923259	MERCUROL OR MERCURY NUCLEATE, SOLID	328
4923106	ARSENIC ACID, SOLID (ARSENIC ACID FUSED)	48	4923260	MERCUROUS BROMIDE, SOLID	328
4923112	ARSENIC PENTOXIDE, SOLID	49	4923261	MERCUROUS GLUCONATE, SOLID	328
4923115	ARSENIC TRIOXIDE, SOLID (ARSENIC, WHITE, SOLID ARSENOUS ACID, SOLID)	50	4923262	MERCUROUS IODIDE, SOLID	328
4923201	AMMONIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	24	4923264	MERCUROUS OXIDE, BLACK, SOLID	329
4923202	ARSENIC BROMIDE, SOLID	48	4923265	MERCUROUS SULFATE, SOLID	329
4923203	ARSENIC CHLORIDE, LIQUID	49	4923266	MERCUROUS ACETATE, SOLID	328
4923204	ARSENIC, CRUDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	51	4923269	MERCURY COMPOUND, SOLID, N.O.S.	331
4923205	ARSENIC IODIDE, SOLID	49	4923271	MERCURIC CHLORIDE (MERCURIC CHLORIDE AND CHAR-COAL CATALYST, SPENT)	324
4923207	ARSENIC, SOLID (ARSENIC METALLIC)	51	4923272	MERCURIC-POTASSIUM IODIDE, SOLID	328
4923208	ARSENIC SULFIDE, SOLID	49	4923275	NICKEL CYANIDE, SOLID	363
4923209	ARSENIC TRICHLORIDE	50	4923277	POTASSIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	419
4923210	ARSENICAL COMPOUND, N.O.S. (OR) ARSENICAL MIXTURE, N.O.S. LIQUID	51	4923278	POTASSIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	420
4923211	ARSENICAL COMPOUND, N.O.S., SOLID, (OR) ARSENICAL MIXTURE, N.O.S. SOLID	51	4923290	SODIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	462
4923212	ARSENICAL DIP, LIQUID (SHEEP DIP)	51	4923291	SODIUM ARSENITE, LIQUID, (SOLUTION)	462
4923213	ARSENICAL DUST	52	4923293	SULPHUR, ZINC SULPHATE AND LEAD ARSENATE (LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID)	488
4923215	ARSENIOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDE SOLUTION	53	4923294	STRONTIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	481
4923216	BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.	69	4923296	THALLIUM SALT, SOLID, N.O.S.	497
4923217	CALCIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	96	4923297	THALLIUM SULFATE, SOLID	497
4923218	CALCIUM ARSENATE AND SULPHUR, DRY (CALCIUM ARSENATE)	96	4923298	THIOPHOSGENE	498
4923219	CALCIUM ARSENITE, SOLID	101	4923301	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	52
4923220	COPPER ACETOARSENITE, SOLID	146	4923302	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	53
4923221	COPPER ARSENITE, SOLID	147	4923303	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	52
4923222	ARSENIC TRISULFIDE	50	4923304	ARSENICAL PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	53
4923223	CALCIUM CYANIDE, SOLID (OR) CALCIUM CYANIDE MIXTURE, SOLID	98	4923305	BERYLLIUM CHLORIDE	68
4923224	CYANIDE OR CYANIDE MIXTURE, DRY	158	4923310	BERYLLIUM FLUORIDE	69
4923225	POTASSIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	421	4923315	BERYLLIUM HYDROXIDE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	69
4923226	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	421	4923318	LEAD ARSENATE AND SULPHUR, DRY (LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID)	306
4923227	SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION	485	4923325	BERYLLIUM PHOSPHATE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	70
4923228	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	485	4923330	BERYLLIUM SULFATE (BERYLLIUM COMPOUND, N.O.S.)	70
4923229	CYANOGEN BROMIDE	158	4923331	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	147
4923230	CYANIDE SOLUTION, N.O.S.	158	4923332	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	147
4923231	FERRIC ARSENATE, SOLID	243	4923333	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	148
4923232	FERRIC ARSENITE, SOLID	243	4923334	COPPER BASED PESTICIDE, SOLID, N.O.S. (COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS) (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	148
4923233	FEROUS ARSENATE, SOLID	246	4923340	SELENIUM OXIDE	456
4923234	LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID (LEAD ARSENATE, PASTE)	307	4923345	SELENIUM OXYCHLORIDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	456
4923235	LEAD ARSENATE, SOLID	307	4923350	SODIUM SELENITE	475
4923236	LEAD ARSENITE, SOLID	307	4923360	LEAD FLUE DUST (FLUE DUST, POISONOUS)	306
4923237	LONDON PURPLE, SOLID	317	4923361	LEAD BAGHOUSE FLUE DUST (FLUE DUST, POISONOUS)	307
4923238	MAGNESIUM ARSENATE, SOLID	319	4923370	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
4923241	MERCURIC ACETATE	324	4923390	COMPOUNDS METAL PURIFYING, NEC (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
4923242	MERCURIC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, SOLID	327	4923391	COMPOUNDS, CASE CARBURIZING OR HARDENING, NEC (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
4923243	MERCURIC BENZOATE, SOLID	324	4923392	COMPOUNDS, CASE HARDENING OR CARBURIZING, CHAR-COAL, COAL, OR COKE BASE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	143
4923244	MERCURIC BROMIDE, SOLID	324	4923395	ARSENICAL ORE, CRUDE (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	52
4923245	MERCURIC CHLORIDE	324	4923410	BARIUM CYANIDE, SOLID	57
4923246	MERCURIC CYANIDE, SOLID	325	4923415	BORDEAUX ARSENITE, SOLID	74
4923247	MERCURIC IODIDE, SOLID	325	4923418	COPPER CYANIDE	149
			4923420	BORDEAU ARSENITE, LIQUID	73

4923447	LEAD CYANIDE	308	4926480	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	530
4923465	SODIUM AZIDE	462	4926488	METAL ALLOY BILLETS, BLOOMS, INGOTS, PIGS, SPONGE OR SHOT, NEC, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	331
4923473	SILVER CYANIDE	458	4926489	METAL OR METAL ALLOY BILLETS, BLOOMS, INGOTS, PIGS, SPONGE, OR SHOT, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OR LSA, N.O.S.)	332
4923475	SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477	4926490	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (CONTAINING 0.7% OR LESS U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517
4923478	NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	364	4926491	URANIUM OXIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	519
4923490	ZINC ARSENATE	537	4926492	URANIUM SALTS, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	519
4923492	ZINC ARSENITE, SOLID	537	4926493	URANATES NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	516
4923495	ZINC CYANIDE	539	4927320	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSION CLASS III	521
4923496	ZINC PHOSPHIDE	541	4927415	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	376
4923905	ANIMAL OR POULTRY DIP, NEC, LIQUID (POISONOUS LIQUID, N.O.S.)	40	4927420	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	439
4923906	ANIMAL OR POULTRY DIP, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID (POISONOUS SOLID, N.O.S.)	41	4927440	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSION CLASS III	441
4923910	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID	209	4927450	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III	443
4923911	DISINFECTANT, SOLID	210	4927470	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	443
4923915	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING A POISON B MATERIAL)	115	4927480	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS III)	529
4925110	TEAR GAS CANDLE	491	4927490	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSION CLASS III (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517
4925120	TEAR GAS GRENADE	491	4928320	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSION CLASS II	521
4925132	TEAR GAS SOLUTIONS (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	491	4928415	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS, IRRADIATED REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II)	377
4925210	BROMBENZYL CYANIDE, LIQUID (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	76	4928420	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II)	437
4925220	CHLOROACETOPHENONE, GAS, LIQUID OR SOLID	120	4928440	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSION CLASS II	441
4925230	DIPHENYLAMINECHLOROARSINE	208	4928450	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II	442
4925240	DIPHENYLCHLOROARSINE (IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.)	208	4928470	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II)	444
4925250	MONOCHLOROACETONE, STABILIZED OR INHIBITED	352	4928480	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS II)	530
4925260	XYLYL BROMIDE	536	4928490	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSION CLASS II (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	517
4925830	IRRITATING AGENT, N.O.S.	294	4929320	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID FISSION CLASS I	520
4925835	GAS IDENTIFICATION SET	262	4929415	NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS, PARTS OR CONSTITUENTS IRRADIATED, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I) SHIELDING)	377
4925840	CHEMICAL AMMUNITION, NONEXPLOSIVE (CONTAINING AN IRRITATING MATERIAL)	115	4929420	RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I (RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC)	439
4925999	ETIOLOGIC AGENT, N.O.S. (OR) INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, HUMAN, N.O.S.	239	4929440	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S. FISSION CLASS I	441
4926185	URANIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	518	4929450	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I	442
4926186	URANIUM METAL BARS, RODS OR SHAPES, NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROT SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	518	4929470	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE, REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I)	444
4926187	URANIUM METAL SCRAP NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (URANIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	518	4929480	WATCH DIAL ENAMEL (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S., FISSION CLASS I)	529
4926188	THORIUM METAL BILLETS, INGOTS, PIGS OR SLABS, NOT IRRADIATED, NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (THORIUM METAL, PYROFORIC)	499	4929490	URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE FISSION CLASS I (CONTAINING MORE THAN 0.7% U-235) (URANIUM FLUORIDES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING)	516
4926310	THORIUM NITRATE, SOLID	499	4930005	ETCHING ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.	224
4926320	URANYL NITRATE, SOLID	520	4930010	FLUOSULFONIC ACID (OR) FLUOROSULFONIC ACID	254
4926325	URANYL NITRATE HEXAHYDRATE SOLUTION	519	4930015	HEXAFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID	271
4926420	RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE DEVICE, N.O.S.)	438	4930020	HYDROFLUORIC AND SULFURIC ACID MIXTURES	261
4926425	URANYL ACETATE	519	4930022	HYDROFLUORIC ACID SOLUTION	280
4926430	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA, N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC)	440	4930024	HYDROFLUORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS (OR) HYDROGEN FLUORIDE	280
4926435	PLUTONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION	415	4930026	HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID	281
4926437	URANIUM BEARING ORE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (OR) LSA, N.O.S.)	516	4930030	OLEUM (SULFURIC ACID FUMING)	379
4926438	LIGNITE ASH, URANIUM BEARING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, (OR), LSA, N.O.S.)	312	4930035	SELENIC ACID, LIQUID	455
4926439	THORIUM ORE (MONAZITE SAND) (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, (OR), LSA, N.O.S.)	499	4930040	SULFURIC ACID	487
4926440	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.	441			
4926441	RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, NEC (RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, N.O.S.)	440			
4926443	THORIUM METAL BARS RODS, OR SHAPES, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	498			
4926445	CORES OR CORE ASSEMBLIES OR FUEL BLANKET ASSEMBLIES, NUCLEAR REACTOR, NOT IRRADIATED, WITH NON-IRRADIATED FUEL, (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	150			
4926446	THORIUM METAL SCRAP, NOT IRRADIATED NOR REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	499			
4926447	THORIUM OXIDE (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	500			
4926450	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SPECIAL FORM, N.O.S.	442			
4926460	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LIMITED QUANTITY, N.O.S. (RADIOACTIVE ARTICLES OR ISOTOPES, NEC)	440			
4926467	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL SHIPPING CONTAINERS, STEEL AND URANIUM METAL EMPTY (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	440			
4926470	RADIOACTIVE WASTE MATERIAL, HAVING NO RECLAMATION VALUE REQUIRING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING (RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, N.O.S.)	443			

4930042	SULFURIC ACID, SPENT	487	4931434	HEXANOIC ACID	274
4930050	SULFUR TRIOXIDE, STABILIZED	487	4931438	ISOBUTYRIC ACID	296
4930051	SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SULFUR TRIOXIDE, UNSTABILIZED)	486	4931439	ISOBUTYRIC ANHYDRIDE	297
4930060	THIONYL CHLORIDE	498	4931440	ISOPENTANOIC ACID	299
4930201	ACIDS, INORGANIC, NEC, LIQUID (ACIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	7	4931441	MEMTETRAHYDROPHthalic ANHYDRIDE	323
4930202	BORON TRIFLUORIDE-ACETIC ACID COMPLEX	75	4931442	MINING REAGENT, LIQUID (CONTAINING 20% OR MORE CRESYLIC ACID)	351
4930203	CHROMYL CHLORIDE (OR) CHROMIUM OXYCHLORIDE	129	4931444	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID, LIQUID	352
4930204	CHLOROSULFONIC ACID	125	4931447	PROPIONIC ACID SOLUTION	429
4930205	CHLOROSULFONIC ACID-SULFUR TRIOXIDE MIXTURE	125	4931448	PROPIONIC ACID	429
4930206	CHROMIC ACID SOLUTION	128	4931449	PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE	430
4930209	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING HYDROCHLORIC (MURIATIC) ACID)	139	4931455	2,2-DICHLOROPROPIONIC ACID	188
4930210	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING HYDROFLUORIC ACID)	139	4931460	THIOGLYCOLIC ACID	497
4930212	ACIDS, INORGANIC, NEC, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	7	4931465	TOLUENESULFONIC ACID, LIQUID	503
4930214	DIFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	194	4931470	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID	508
4930216	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) BATTERY, FLUID	218	4931471	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID SOLUTION	508
4930217	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) PACKED WITH DRY STORAGE BATTERY	219	4931475	VALERIC ACID	522
4930219	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID	249	4931705	ACETYL BROMIDE	4
4930221	WASTE LIQUOR, CONSISTING OF NOT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF WATER, RESULTING FROM SULPHATE OR SODA PULPING PROCESS (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	529	4931707	ACETYL IODIDE	4
4930222	FLUOBORIC ACID	253	4931710	ANISOYL CHLORIDE	41
4930226	HYDRIODIC ACID	276	4931715	BENZENE PHOSPHORUS DICHLORIDE	62
4930227	HYDROBROMIC ACID (MORE THAN 49% STRENGTH)	276	4931720	BENZENE PHOSPHORUS THIODICHLORIDE	62
4930228	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	278	4931725	BENZOYL CHLORIDE	65
4930229	HYDROCHLORIC ACID MIXTURE	278	4931735	DICHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	182
4930230	HYDROCHLORIC ACID SOLUTION, INHIBITED	278	4931740	FUMARYL CHLORIDE	258
4930231	HYDROCHLORIC ACID (MURIATIC ACID, SPENT)	278	4931745	TRIMETHYLACETYL CHLORIDE	512
4930232	HYDROBROMIC ACID, NOT MORE THAN 49% STRENGTH	277	4931750	VALERYL CHLORIDE	522
4930237	LEAD SULFATE, SOLID (CONTAINING MORE THAN 3% FREE ACID)	310	4931757	LACTIC ACID (HYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID) (ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	305
4930240	MONOFLUOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS	354	4932005	ANTIMONY PENTAFLUORIDE	43
4930242	NITRIC ACID, 40% OR LESS	368	4932010	BORON TRIBROMIDE	74
4930243	NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID	373	4932011	BORON TRICHLORIDE	74
4930244	NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID, DILUTED	374	4932301	ALUMINUM BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS, SOLID	19
4930247	PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER SOLUTION (PHOSPHORIC ACID)	405	4932302	ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	19
4930248	PHOSPHORIC ACID (LIQUID) OR PHOSPHORIC ACID SOLUTION	405	4932303	AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, SOLID	27
4930249	WASTE PHOSPHATE FILTER CAKE SLUDGE, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 50% P2O5 (PHOSPHORIC ACID)	529	4932304	ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE SOLUTION	20
4930250	PYROSULFURYL CHLORIDE	436	4932305	ANTIMONY TRIFLUORIDE SOLUTION	45
4930252	SLUDGE, ACID, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (SLUDGE ACID)	459	4932307	AMMONIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION	27
4930253	SLUDGE ACID	458	4932310	ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE	42
4930254	NITRATING ACID, SPENT	367	4932312	ANTIMONY PENTACHLORIDE SOLUTION	43
4930258	SULFUROUS ACID	488	4932316	ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE, SOLID	45
4930260	SULFURYL CHLORIDE	488	4932317	ANTIMONY TRIBROMIDE, SOLUTION	44
4930264	THIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE	498	4932318	ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE SOLUTION	44
4930265	TITANIUM SULFATE SOLUTION (CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 45% SULFURIC ACID)	501	4932319	ANTIMONY TRIBROMIDE, SOLID	44
4930270	WHITE ACID (AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID MIXTURE)	531	4932323	PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE, SOLID	407
4930275	SOLUTION, COPPER PLATING (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	477	4932324	PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE	406
4930278	NICKEL PLATING SOLUTION (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	364	4932329	FERROUS CHLORIDE, SOLUTION	246
4931210	CHLOROACETYL CHLORIDE	120	4932331	CALCIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE SOLUTION (CALCIUM BISULPHITE)	98
4931303	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL	2	4932332	CHLORINATED LIME, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	118
4931304	ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	2	4932335	ANTIMONY TRIFLUORIDE, SOLID	46
4931320	FORMIC ACID	256	4932338	CHROME CHLORIDE SOLUTION (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	127
4931401	ACETIC ACID (AQUEOUS SOLUTION)	2	4932339	CHROMIC FLUORIDE, SOLID	128
4931402	METHACRYLIC ACID, GLACIAL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	332	4932340	CHROMIC FLUORIDE SOLUTION	128
4931403	ACID, NEC, DRY, ORGANIC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	6	4932342	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION (IRON CHLORIDE, CRUDE, LIQUID NOT LESS THAN 50% WATER)	244
4931404	ACIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (ACIDS, NEC, LIQUID, ORGANIC)	7	4932343	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION (IRON CHLORIDE (IRON MURIATE), OTHER THAN CRUDE, LIQUID)	244
4931405	ACRYLIC ACID	8	4932345	IODINE MONOCHLORIDE	292
4931408	ALKANESULFONIC ACID	17	4932348	AMMONIUM BISULFITE SOLUTION	25
4931410	BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID	77	4932350	PHOSPHORUS OXYBROMIDE	406
4931411	BROMOACETIC ACID SOLUTION	77	4932352	PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE	406
4931412	COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	135	4932355	SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLID	463
4931413	COAL TAR OIL, CRUDE, NEC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	135	4932356	SODIUM BIFLUORIDE SOLUTION	463
4931414	BUTYRIC ACID	95	4932358	PHOSPHORUS TRIBROMIDE	408
4931416	CHLOROACETIC ACID, SOLID	120	4932359	PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	408
4931417	CRESOL	154	4932363	POTASSIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION	422
4931418	CROTONIC ACID	154	4932365	POTASSIUM HYDROGEN FLUORIDE SOLUTION	422
4931420	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	182	4932370	SILICON CHLORIDE (OR) SILICON TETRACHLORIDE	457
4931422	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHOSPHORIC ACID	167	4932375	SODIUM FLUORIDE SOLUTION	466
4931426	DODECYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID	214	4932376	SODIUM BISULFITE SOLUTION	463
4931431	FORMIC ACID SOLUTION	256	4932377	SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE SOLUTION	467
			4932378	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (HYPOCHLORITESOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE BY WEIGHT))	470
			4932379	SULFUR CHLORIDE (DI)	485
			4932380	SULFUR CHLORIDE (MONO)	486
			4932381	ZINC CHLORIDE CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	538
			4932383	TIN TETRACHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	500

4932384	TINNING FLUX	500	4935267	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLID (WITH NOT LESS THAN 25% WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION)	468
4932385	TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE	502			
4932387	TUNGSTEN HEXAFLUORIDE	514	4935268	SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE, SOLUTION	468
4932388	VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE	522	4935270	SODIUM PHENOLATE, SOLID	473
4932389	VANADIUM OXYTRICHLORIDE AND TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE MIXTURE	523	4935272	FERTILIZER SOLUTION, CONSISTING OF WATER, FREE AMMONIA AND SULPHUR, TOTAL AMMONIA CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 30 PERCENT BY WEIGHT (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	247
4932390	VANADIUM TETRACHLORIDE	523			
4932393	ZINC CHLORIDE SOLUTION	539	4935273	SODIUM HYDROXIDE AND SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE SOLUTION N.O.S.)	468
4932395	ZIRCONIUM TETRACHLORIDE, SOLID	544			
4933010	BENZYL CHLOROFORMATE	68	4935275	SULFIDE WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	485
4933015	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	269	4935278	DE-INKING COMPOUNDS USED IN RECYCLING PAPER (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	163
4933315	N-BUTYL ACID PHOSPHATE	80			
4933319	DIMETHYL CHLOROTHIOPHOSPHATE	198	4935280	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE (CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 12% BUT NOT MORE THAN 44% AMMONIA)	28
4933320	DIETHYL SULFATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	192			
4933321	SULFATES, MIXED ETHYL, CONSISTING OF MONOETHYL AND DIETHYL SULFATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	485	4935510	HYDROXYPROPYL ACRYLATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	285
4933322	DIMETHYL SULFATE	198	4935515	CHLORAL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116
4933325	DIISOCTYL ACID PHOSPHATE	196	4935520	TRIS-(1-AZIRIDINYL) PHOSPHINE OXIDE	514
4933327	ETHYL CHLOROTHIOPHOSPHATE	229	4935605	2-(2-AMINOETHOXY) ETHANOL	22
4933332	ETHYL PHOSPHONOUS DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	232	4935610	N-AMINOETHYL PIPERAZINE	22
4933333	ETHYL PHOSPHORODICHLORIDE	232	4935615	AMINOPROPYLDIETHANOL AMINE	23
4933335	ISOPROPYL ACID PHOSPHATE, SOLID	300	4935620	N-AMINOPROPYL MORPHOLINE	22
4933336	METHYL PHOSPHONOTHIOIC DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	343	4935625	BIS-(AMINOPROPYL) PIPERAZINE	23
4933337	METHYL PHOSPHONOUS DICHLORIDE	344	4935626	MONOISOPROPANOLAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	354
4933350	METHYL DICHLOROACETATE	338	4935627	AMYL PHENOL (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	38
4933355	ETHYL PHOSPHONOTHIOIC DICHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	231	4935628	ETHYLENEDIAMINE	237
4933360	AMYL ACID PHOSPHATE	36	4935629	BUTYL PHENOL (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	92
4934205	ALLYL TRICHLOROSILANE	19	4935630	CUPRIETHYLENE-DIAMINE SOLUTION	157
4934210	AMYL TRICHLOROSILANE	39	4935631	DIETHYLENETRIAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	193
4934215	BUTYL TRICHLOROSILANE	93	4935632	TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	511
4934217	CYCLOHEXYL TRICHLOROSILANE	161	4935640	HEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE, SOLID	273
4934218	CYCLOHEXYL TRICHLOROSILANE	161	4935645	HEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE SOLUTION	273
4934220	CHLOROPHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	123	4935650	HEXAMETHYLENE IMINE	273
4934225	DICHLOROPHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	187	4935658	IMINOBISPROPYLAMINE	286
4934235	DIPHENYL DICHLOROSILANE	207	4935680	METHYL ETHYL PYRIDINE	339
4934240	DODECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	214	4935665	MONOETHANOLAMINE	353
4934245	ETHYL PHENYL DICHLOROSILANE	231	4935668	MORPHOLINE, AQUEOUS MIXTURE	355
4934250	HEXADECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	269	4935674	AMINOETHYLETHANOLAMINE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	22
4934255	HEXYL TRICHLOROSILANE	274	4935675	HYDROXYETHYLACRYLATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	284
4934260	NONYL TRICHLOROSILANE	376	4935680	TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID	495
4934265	OCTADECYL TRICHLOROSILANE	377	4936010	BENZYL BROMIDE (BROMOTOLUENE, ALPHA)	68
4934270	OCTYL TRICHLOROSILANE	379	4936012	BENZYL CHLORIDE	68
4934275	PHENYL TRICHLOROSILANE	402	4936015	CORROSIVE LIQUID, POISONOUS, N.O.S.	151
4934280	PROPYL TRICHLOROSILANE	431	4936110	BROMINE	76
4935030	HYDRAZINE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	276	4936220	DIPHENYL METHYL BROMIDE, SOLID	207
4935204	SLUDGE, ALKALAI, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 75% WATER (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	459	4936225	DIPHENYL METHYL BROMIDE, SOLUTION	208
4935206	CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION SPENT (SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION)	110	4936312	DICHLOROBUTENE	184
			4936315	DICHLOROISOPROPYL ETHER	186
4935210	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID	16	4936335	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (CONTAINING MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE BY WEIGHT)	285
4935215	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID WITH EMPTY STORAGE BATTERY	17	4936345	POTASSIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION	423
4935220	ALKALINE CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.	17	4936360	SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION (NOT EXCEEDING 42% SODIUM CHLORITE)	464
4935223	FATTY ALCOHOLS, ALIPHATIC OR CYCLIC, CYANOETHYLATED AND HYDROGENATED, AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF SUCH AS SALTS DIAMINES, OXYALKYLATES AND	242	4936370	1,2,3,6-TETRAHYDROBENZALDEHYDE	495
4935225	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR	422	4936502	BATTERIES, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET, WITH AUTOMOBILE AUTO PARTS, ENGINE	59
4935230	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION	423	4936503	BATTERY SETS FOR WET BATTERIES (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	60
4935235	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD, OR GRANULAR	469	4936504	BATTERY SETS IN BATTERY BOXES (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	60
4935238	BARIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	58	4936505	BOILER COMPOUNDS, LIQUID	72
4935240	SODIUM HYDROXIDE LIQUID	469	4936510	COAL TAR DYE, LIQUID	132
4935243	SODIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION (CAUSTIC SODIUM (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 48 PERCENT WATER BY WEIGHT IN SOLUTION)	469	4936514	SMOKE FLUE CLEANING COMPOUNDS (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	460
4935244	CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASH, MIXED, IN SOLUTION (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION)	110	4936515	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID	138
4935245	CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASSIUM, MIXED, IN SOLUTION (SODIUM HYDROXIDE LIQUID (OR) SOLUTION)	110	4936516	CLEANING COMPOUND, IRON OR STEEL, LIQUID (COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID)	130
4935248	SODIUM SOLUTION WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	475	4936517	CLEANING COMPOUNDS, IRON OR STEEL, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	130
4935250	SODA LIME, SOLID	561	4936520	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING PHOSPHORIC OR ACETIC ACIDS)	139
4935255	LIME SALTS, NEC (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	312	4936521	COMPOUND, CLEANING, LIQUID (CONTAINING SODIUM OR POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE)	140
4935260	SODIUM ALUMINATE, SOLUTION	461	4936530	COMPOUNDS, RUST PREVENTING (OR) COMPOUND RUST REMOVING	145
4935262	LYE, CONCENTRATED, NEC (SODIUM HYDROXIDE, DRY, SOLID, FLAKE, BEAD OR GRANULAR)	318	4936532	COMPOUND, TREE (OR) WEED KILLING, LIQUID	141
4935264	SODIUM METHYLATE, ALCOHOL MIXTURE	471	4936534	COMPOUND, VULCANIZING, LIQUID	142
4935265	SODIUM MONOXIDE, SOLID	471	4936535	COMPOUND, LACQUER, PAINT OR VARNISH REMOVING LIQUID	140

4936536	FIRE PROOFING COMPOUNDS, LIQUID, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	249	4940377	TRICHLORFON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	507
4936537	FUEL OIL TREATING COMPOUNDS (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	257	4941103	ACETALDEHYDE AMMONIA	1
4936538	CHEMICAL PLANT WASTE, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	116	4941107	ALDRIN, CAST SOLID	16
4936539	PETROLEUM REFINERY SULFIDE WASTE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	400	4941108	ALDRIN MIXTURE, LIQUID, WITH 60% OR LESS ALDRIN	16
4936540	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.	151	4941109	ALDRIN MIXTURE, DRY, WITH 65% OR LESS ALDRIN	15
4936541	GLYCERINE, CRUDE, (SPENT LYE), CONCENTRATED (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	265	4941114	ANTIMONY POTASSIUM TARTRATE SOLID	43
4936543	ASPHALT ADDITIVE, ANTI-STRIPPING (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	54	4941120	CARBARYL (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	104
4936545	CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.	151	4941121	CARBARYL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	104
4936546	COMPOUNDS, WATER SYSTEM RUST OR SCALE PREVENTING, DRY (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	146	4941122	CARBARYL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	104
4936548	CHEMICAL KIT	115	4941123	CHLORPYRIFOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	126
4936551	COSMETICS, N.O.S., LIQUID	152	4941124	CHLORPYRIFOS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	126
4936552	COSMETICS, N.O.S., SOLID	152	4941125	CHLORPYRIFOS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	126
4936554	PETROLEUM ALKYLATE DETERGENT INTERMEDIATE (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	397	4941126	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID	186
4936555	DYE INTERMEDIATE, LIQUID	217	4941127	DICHLOROBENZENE, ORTHO, LIQUID	182
4936557	BATTERY, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET, WITH CONTAINERS OF CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID	61	4941128	DICHLOROBENZENE, PARA, SOLID	182
4936558	BATTERY, ELECTRIC STORAGE, WET	60	4941129	DDT (OR) DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE	163
4936561	DISINFECTANT, LIQUID	209	4941131	FERROUS CHLORIDE, SOLID	246
4936563	COMPOUNDS, PETROLEUM TREATING, CRUDE, NEC (ACID, LIQUID, N.O.S.)	144	4941133	DIELDRIIN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	191
4936564	ELECTROLYTE (ACID) PACKED WITH BATTERY CHARGER, RADIO CURRENT SUPPLY DEVICE OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ACTUATING DEVICE)	218	4941134	DIELDRIIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	191
4936565	ALKALINE CORROSIVE BATTERY FLUID PACKED WITH BATTERY CHARGER, RADIO CURRENT SUPPLY DEVICE OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ACTUATING DEVICES	16	4941135	DIELDRIIN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	191
4936567	BATTERY CHARGER WITH ELECTROLYTE (ACID)	60	4941140	DIAZINON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	178
4936568	BATTERY CHARGER WITH ELECTROLYTE (ALKALINE BATTERY FLUID)	60	4941141	DIAZINON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	177
4936570	FLAME RETARDANT COMPOUND, LIQUID	250	4941142	DIAZINON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	178
4936571	COMPOUNDS, STONE STENCIL, IN SHEET FORM (CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.)	145	4941143	PARAFORMALDEHYDE	391
4936573	TANNER'S DIPILATORY, NEC (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	489	4941145	AMMONIUM CARBAMATE	25
4936575	TEXTILE TREATING COMPOUNDS MIXTURE, LIQUID	496	4941149	AMMONIUM CARBONATE	25
4936580	WATER TREATMENT COMPOUND, LIQUID	531	4941150	LINDANE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	313
4936581	DRUGS, N.O.S., LIQUID	216	4941151	LINDANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	312
4936582	DRUGS, N.O.S., SOLID	216	4941152	LINDANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	313
4936583	MEDICINES, N.O.S., LIQUID	322	4941155	MALEIC ACID	320
4936584	MEDICINES, N.O.S., SOLID	323	4941156	MALATHION	320
4936585	SOLDERING FLUX OR SALTS, NEC, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	476	4941160	POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	422
4936590	WOOD BLEACH (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	534	4941161	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	321
4936594	INSECTICIDE ADHESIVES, SPREADERS OR STICKERS, LIQUID (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	290	4941170	SODIUM DICHROMATE	466
4936595	WASTE ETCHANT SOLUTION, SUITABLE ONLY FOR RECLAMATION OF METALLIC CONTENT (CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.)	528	4941171	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	509
4940310	CHLOROFORM (CHLOROFORM (TRICHLORMETHANE), NEC, OTHER THAN TECHNICAL GRADE)	122	4941179	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID	509
4940311	CHLOROFORM (CHLOROFORM, NEC, TECHNICAL GRADE (TRICHLOROMETHANE))	122	4941185	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (OR) 2,4,5-T	509
4940320	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	109	4941188	TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, LIQUID)	504
4940325	TRICHLOROPHENOL	509	4941189	TOXAPHENE (TOXAPHENE, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	504
4940335	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (OR) 1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	235	4941190	TOXAPHENE (CHLORINATED CAMPHENE)	504
4940341	FORMALDEHYDE (OR) FORMALIN SOLUTION (IN CONTAINERS OF 110 GALLONS OR LESS) (FORMALDEHYDE, LIQUID)	254	4941193	XYLENOL	536
4940342	FORMALDEHYDE (OR) FORMALIN SOLUTION (IN CONTAINERS OF 110 GALLONS OR LESS) (FORMALDEHYDE, PASTE)	255	4941195	ZINC HYDROSULFITE	540
4940347	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 12% AMMONIA)	27	4944105	AMMONIUM FLUORIDE	27
4940350	AMMONIUM OXALATE	30	4944125	AMMONIUM FLUOBORATE	26
4940360	NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NAPHTHALIN), CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, CRUDE))	361	4944130	LEAD CHLORIDE	307
4940361	NAPHTHALENE (OR) NAPHTHALIN (NAPHTHALENE (NAPHTHALIN), OTHER THAN CRUDE (TAR CAMPHOR, OTHER THAN CRUDE))	361	4944133	LEAD FLUOBORATE	308
4940370	TDE (1,1-DICHLORO-BIS(P-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE)	490	4944135	AMMONIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	31
4940375	TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	507	4944138	FERRIC CHLORIDE SOLID	244
4940376	TRICHLORFON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	507	4944140	LEAD FLUORIDE	308
			4944142	AMMONIUM BISULFITE, SOLID	25
			4944143	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION (HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE (BY WEIGHT))	469
			4944145	HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 7% AVAILABLE CHLORINE (BY WEIGHT)	285
			4944150	SODIUM FLUORIDE, SOLID	467
			4944155	SODIUM HYDROGEN SULFITE, SOLID	467
			4944165	ALUMINUM SULFATE SOLUTION	21
			4944173	COPPER CHLORIDE	148
			4944185	ZIRCONIUM SULFATE	544
			4950110	ACIDS, CHEMICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES, MIXED LOAD	6
			4950120	PETROLEUM OIL OR PRODUCTS, MIXED LOAD	399
			4950130	FREIGHT FORWARDER TRAFFIC	256
			4950140	SHIPPER ASSOCIATION TRAFFIC	457
			4950150	ALL FREIGHT RATE SHIPMENTS, NEC (TOFC)	1
			4950160	MIXED LOAD OF GROCERIES AND GROCERS SUPPLIES	351

4960125	WEED KILLING COMPOUND AND CHLORDANE MIXTURE (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID)	531	4963342	DIQUAT (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	208
4960131	HAZARDOUS WASTE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID, N.O.S.	267	4963344	DIQUAT (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	208
4960132	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID (OR) SOLID, NO.S.	267	4963349	FERRIC AMMONIUM CITRATE	243
4960140	KEPONE	304	4963352	FERRIC AMMONIUM OXALATE	243
4960616	DICHLONE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	181	4963354	FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE	245
4960617	DICHLONE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	181	4963357	FERROUS AMMONIUM SULPHATE, FERTILIZER GRADE (IRON AMMONIUM SULPHATE) (FERROUS AMONIUM SULFATE)	245
4960618	DICHLONE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	181	4963359	ISOPROPANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	300
4960630	HEPTACHLOR	268	4963364	POTASSIUM CHROMATE	420
4960646	METHOXYCHLOR (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	334	4963367	QUINOLINE	438
4960647	METHOXYCHLOR (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	334	4963369	SODIUM CHROMATE, DRY (SODIUM CHROMATE)	465
4960648	METHOXYCHLOR (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	334	4963372	SODIUM CHROMATE SOLUTION (SODIUM CHROMATE)	464
4961110	CAPTAN (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	102	4963374	SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	466
4961164	CAPTAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	102	4963377	STRONTIUM CHROMATE	481
4961165	PROPARGITE	426	4963379	TRIETHANOLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	510
4961167	CAPTAN (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	102	4963384	VANADYL SULFATE	523
4961316	CUPRIC SULFATE	156	4963385	VANADIUM PENTOXIDE	523
4961317	COPPER SULFATE AND LIME COMBINED, DRY (CUPRIC SULFATE)	150	4963387	ZINC ACETATE	537
4961318	COPPER SULPHATE AND SULPHUR (CUPRIC SULFATE)	150	4963389	ZINC BORATE	537
4961380	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	394	4963392	ZINC FORMATE	540
4961656	NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	359	4963394	NITROPHENOL	374
4961657	NALED (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	359	4963710	COBALTOUS BROMIDE	136
4961658	NALED (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	359	4963720	LITHIUM CHROMATE	315
4961666	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL OR PCBS	418	4963786	ZINC SULFATE	542
4962110	N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	92	4963805	DICHOLOBENIL (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	181
4962130	2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID ESTER	187	4963809	DICHOLOBENIL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	180
4962145	MERCAPTODIMETHUR	323	4963814	DICHOLOBENIL (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	180
4962180	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID ESTERS	510	4963818	IRON SULPHATE (FERRIC), DRY, OTHER THAN CRUDE (FERRIC SULFATE)	293
4962303	CADMIUM ACETATE	96	4963823	IRON SULPHATE (FERRIC), DRY, CRUDE (FERRIC SULFATE)	293
4962305	CADMIUM BROMIDE	96	4963827	FERRIC SULPHATE SOLUTION (FERRIC SULFATE)	245
4962310	COPPER ACETATE (VERDIGRIS) (CUPRIC ACETATE)	146	4963832	FERROUS SULFATE	246
4962313	CUPRIC SULFATE, AMMONIATED	156	4963836	FERROUS SULPHATE, LESS THAN 40% WATER (FERROUS SULFATE)	247
4962356	NAPHTHENIC ACID	361	4963841	FERROUS SULPHATE, NOT LESS THAN 40% WATER (FERROUS SULFATE)	247
4962390	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT (OR) 2,4,5-T AMINE, ESTER, (OR) SALT	509	4963863	NICKEL HYDROXIDE	364
4962505	CADMIUM CHLORIDE	96	4963868	PYRETHRINS (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	434
4962610	CUPRIC OXALATE	156	4963872	PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	434
4962614	CUPRIC TARTRATE	157	4963877	PYRETHRINS (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	434
4962620	DIURON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	213	4963881	PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM)	435
4962621	DIURON (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	214	4963886	PYRETHRINS (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT, NOT LESS THAN 25% PYRETHRUM)	435
4962622	DIURON (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	214	4963890	ZINC CARBONATE	538
4962626	FERRIC FLUORIDE	244	4963895	ZINC FLUORIDE	539
4963115	DINITROTOLUENE, SOLID	206	4966110	ADIPIC ACID	10
4963120	DINITROTOLUENE, LIQUID	206	4966304	AMMONIUM BENZOATE	24
4963155	NITROTOLUENE	375	4966308	AMMONIUM BICARBONATE	24
4963302	AMMONIUM CHROMATE	26	4966316	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	26
4963303	ALUMINUM SULFATE	21	4966320	AMMONIUM CITRATE, DIBASIC	26
4963304	ALUMINUM SULPHATE FLUOSULPHATE MIXTURE, FLUORINE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 25% (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	21	4966332	AMMONIUM SULFITE	32
4963305	ALUMINUM SULPHATE, NOT MORE THAN 5% ACTIVATED CARBON (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	21	4966336	AMMONIUM TARTRATE	32
4963306	SODIUM ALUMINUM SULPHATE (SODIUM ALUM) (ALUMINUM SULFATE)	461	4966340	BENZOIC ACID	63
4963307	CALCIUM CHROMATE	97	4966352	FUMARIC ACID	257
4963309	CALCIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	98	4966356	LEAD THIOCYANATE	311
4963312	CHROMIC ACETATE	127	4966360	NICKEL AMMONIUM SULFATE	362
4963314	CHROMIC SULFATE	129	4966364	NICKEL CHLORIDE	363
4963317	CHROMIUM SULPHATE, BASIC, DRY (CHROMIC SULFATE)	129	4966368	NICKEL SULFATE	364
4963319	CHROME SULPHATE SOLUTION (CHROMIC SULFATE)	127	4966372	NICKEL SULFATE, COPPER REFINERY, CRUDE (NICKEL SULFATE)	365
4963322	CHROMOUS CHLORIDE	129	4966380	SODIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC	473
4963324	CHROME CHLORIDE SOLUTION (CHROMOUS CHLORIDE)	126	4966383	SODIUM PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC	474
4963327	COBALTOUS FORMATE	137	4966386	ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	537
4963329	COBALTOUS SULFAMATE	137	4966389	ZINC PHENOLSULFONATE	541
4963332	DICAMBA (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	179	4966392	ZINC SILICOFUORIDE	541
4963334	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	179	4966395	ZIRCONIUM POTASSIUM FLUORIDE	544
4963337	DICAMBA (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	179	4966640	LEAD ACETATE	306
4963339	DIQUAT (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	209	4966708	AMMONIUM ACETATE	24
			4966732	AMMONIUM SULFAMATE	31
			4966738	AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE CRYSTALS (AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE)	32
			4966744	AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE LIQUOR (AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE)	32
			4966750	AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE	33

4966756	AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE SOLUTION (AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE)	33	4966930	KELTHANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, LIQUID)	303
4966774	RESORCINOL	447	4966940	KELTHANE (AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES, NEC, OTHER THAN LIQUID)	303
4966780	ZINC BROMIDE	538	4966950	LEAD IODIDE	309
4966790	ZINC CHLORIDE, SOLID	539	4966960	LEAD STEARATE	309
4966905	ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE (ANTIMONY OXIDE)	46	4966970	LEAD SULPHATE, CRUDE (LEAD SULFATE)	310
4966910	ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETIC ACID (OR) EDTA	236	4966980	LEAD SULPHATE, REFINED (LEAD SULFATE)	310
4966920	KELTHANE (INSECTICIDES, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL, NEC)	303	4966987	LEAD SULFIDE	310
			4966994	GALENA ORE, CRUDE (LEAD SULFIDE)	261

AFTERWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Operations of the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles began with the opening of the office of the Chief Inspector at 24 Park Place, New York City on June 10, 1907. By the time of the first Annual Report of the Chief Inspector, the Bureau had an office staff of five, a laboratory staff of two, seventeen inspectors and one special agent. That original cadre is long since gone, many of the railroads that were our first members now exist only in history and even the manufacturers on the first "Conference Committee," formed to discuss the regulations for the transportation of explosives, have now, largely, passed on into the mists of time.

What has not changed in 75 years is the purpose behind the formation of the Bureau of Explosives. Then, as now, our goal was and is to promote the safe handling and transportation of hazardous materials; to collect, analyze and disseminate information on these materials and to provide emergency assistance for the benefit of our members.

Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials in Surface Transportation furthers all of the goals we seek. Since its first issuance, thousands of copies have been distributed throughout the transportation, production and emergency response communities and it has become a "standard" work in the field.

The commodity specific emergency response information in this book, and its previous editions, also exists in the form of computer data and is widely used across the railroad industry. With this information, railroads can automatically print hazardous materials information on train consists, classification yards can be electronically searched for specific commodities which require special handling and, if a car is damaged, a compatible empty can be located quickly for a transfer. Because each of the hazardous materials regulated by the Department of Transportation has been assigned a *unique* numeric code, railroad computers specifically and exactly identify every commodity in this book, avoiding the potential dangers inherent in other systems' "generic" coding. Perhaps most important, as the list of regulated commodities increases, the railroad industry can update its emergency response information much more quickly than if the data existed only as printed material.

The new edition represents far more than just a reprint of the old. Hundreds of new commodities have been added, the descriptive material about each has been expanded and, for environmentally hazardous substances, emergency response mitigation information has been included. The staff of the Bureau of Explosives has devoted many, many hours to this new edition and our special thanks goes to those in the transportation, production and shipping fraternities whose voluntary efforts, in the form of comments on earlier versions and on drafts of this one, have added to and helped shape it.

In the field of hazardous materials transportation safety, where the sum of available knowledge is still expanding, no written word can be considered final. We at the Bureau anticipate that this edition will have to be superseded in time. Towards that end, the comments of all readers and users of this book are both welcome and essential. Please feel free to make them either to me or to the Editor, in care of:

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Your contribution to the safety of people, property and the environment will be appreciated.

Thomas A. Phemister
Director, Bureau of Explosives
Washington, D.C.
September, 1981

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