

SECTION 1

# HENGAR COMPANY

Division of **HENRY TROEMNER, LLC**

201 WOLF DRIVE  
 THOROFARE, NJ 08086  
 (856)-686-1600  
 FAX- (856)-686-1601



BOILING GRANULES  
 AITCH-TU-ESS  
 KJELDAHL APPARATUS

**SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION**

**PRODUCT NAMES:**

A - 1, 6, 10, 19, 40, 50	Filter Gravel - 1/8x1/16,	PMC 3000
Airport Runway	1/8x#10 Mesh, 3/16x#10 Mesh,	Q - 665, 666, 667, 668, 669,
ASTM C-404	1/4x1/8, 3/8x3/16 & any combination	670, 671
Bech	Flint Shot Match	Q - Rok - 1, 2, 3, 4,
Blends - Special blend requested	Foundry & AFS - 25, 30, 35, 40, 45,	5 & any combination
by customer	50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90,	Sand - 00N, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3,
Block	95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125,	4, 5 & any combination
C-33	130, 135, 140 & any combination	Sand Blast - OCF, OON, OO,
Cement Lining	G	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &
Chips	Glass	any combination
Concrete	GST	Scrubcoat
Dark	Mason	Sewage - .30-.50mm, .40-.60mm
Engine	Mesh - 10, 20, 30, 40, 50,	TC# - All TC#'s - Special
Fiberglass	60 & any combination	Customer Blend
Filter - .30mm, .35mm, .40mm, .45mm,	Modified 60	Trap
.50mm, .55mm, .60mm, .65mm, .70mm,	Mortar	Well Gravel - 00N, 00, 0, 1,
.75mm, .80mm, .85mm, .90mm, .95mm,	MS - 6, 18	2, 3, 4, 5, & any
1.0mm, 1.5mm, 2.0mm, 2.5mm, 3.0mm,	Ottawa	combination
& any combination	Part 0 2000	Wesco - Corse, Fine
	Pipe Lining	#1 BPS
	Playbox	#60 G

CHEMICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	CAS NO.	PERCENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Silicon Dioxide	Crystalline Silica, Silica Sand	SiO <sub>2</sub>	14808-60-7	99	*1	*2

\*1 For Respirable Dust In mg / m<sup>3</sup> - 29 CFR Z 1910-1000 (TABLE Z-3)      PEL = 10 mg / m<sup>3</sup>  
 % SiO<sub>2</sub> + 2

\*2 For Respirable Dust in mg/m<sup>3</sup> - ACGIH 84-85      TLV = 10 mg / m<sup>3</sup>  
 % Respirable quartz + 2

Both concentration and percent quartz for the above applications of the limits are to be determined from the fraction passing a size selector

**SECTION IV: HEALTH HAZARD DATA**

## ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

INHALATION Yes

SKIN No

INGESTION No

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Health hazards can occur from excessive inhalation of silica dust, otherwise nontoxic. Crystalline silica in the lung can produce a pneumoconiosis, commonly called silicosis, which is a chronic, slowly developing disease. Total dust may cause irritation of eyes and respiratory systems.

CARCINOGENICITY: None of the ingredients are listed as a carcinogen by the (NTP) Annual Reports or the (IARC) monographs nor has it been found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Symptoms are dyspnea-caused by many lung scars that develop from the silica dust - pain in the chest, decreased vital capacity and cough.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Chronic lung scarring leads to a progressive massive fibrosis that is often accompanied by increased susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory infections. NIOSH (1976) warns of increased risk of impaired health due to a combination of smoking and silica dust exposure.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: None

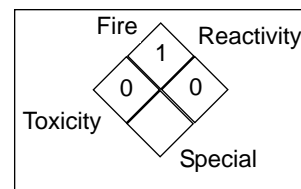
**SECTION VII: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING**

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIALS IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Cleanup with dustless method (use vacuum or wet sweeping), Provide ventilation.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Follow state and local regulations for solid waste.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Use dustless system of storage and handling. Keep well ventilated.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Use good housekeeping techniques.



**SECTION 1- CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

IDENTITY: GRANULAR ASPHALT

TRADE NAMES\*: 441  
 400, 410, 412, 436, 437, 439, 440, 443, 444,  
 448, 449, 450, MR 280, MR 38, WITCOLITE,  
 WITCURB, WITGARD, MINERAL RUBBER, MR

MANUFACTURER:

PIONEER ASPHALT CORPORATION  
 802 Ash Street  
 Lawrenceville, IL 62439 USA

Telephone: 1-618-943-3341

\*includes all particle size gradation

24 HR. CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-800-424-9300  
 (OUTSIDE THE U.S. AND CANADA: 1-202-483-7616)

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

Hazardous Components	CAS #	Weight %	OHSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended
Asphalt	8052-42-4	100	N.E.	*5mg/m3	*5mg/m3 (NIOSH)

\* = Exposure guidelines for asphalt fumes from heating, or for respirable dust.

N.E. = Not Established

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

TLV = Threshold Limit Value

NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

High concentration of dust can be explosive.

**Potential Health Effects:**

Dust may be slightly irritating to eyes and respiratory tract.

Thermal burns may result from contact with hot material.

Fumes from hot material can be unpleasant and may cause nausea, headache, eye, and respiratory irritation.

Some asphalt contains sulfur compounds which may form hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) when heated. The rotten eggs odor of H<sub>2</sub>S is unreliable as an indicator of concentration because it may be entirely masked by the odor of the asphalt. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to H<sub>2</sub>S include respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, gastrointestinal disturbance, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, throat and chest, confusion and unconsciousness. H<sub>2</sub>S concentration of 700-1000 ppm can be extremely hazardous or fatal.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

- Eye Contact:** If the hot material should splash into the eyes, flush eyes immediately with plenty of water while holding the eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention. For dust, flush eye with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** If the hot material gets on skin, quickly cool in water. Get medical attention for extensive burns. DO NOT try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil or mineral oil is recommended for removal of this material from the skin. For dust, wash with soap and water.
- Inhalation:** If there are any signs or symptoms as described in this MSDS due to breathing this material, move the person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration and get medical attention. For dust, if respiratory discomfort occurs, remove to fresh air. If discomfort continues, get medical attention.
- Ingestion:** If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

## **SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<b>Flash Point (C.O.C.):</b>	550°F (287°C) Minimum
<b>Dust Explosivity Limits:</b>	Not Determined
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog).
<b>Fire Fighting Procedures:</b>	Minimize breathing vapors, gases or fumes of decomposition products. Use supplied-air breathing equipment for enclosed or confined spaces.
<b>Unusual Fire Hazards:</b>	When heated above flash point, material will release flammable vapors which can burn or be explosive in confined spaces if ignited. Do not mix with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.

## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Dust:** Eliminate all sources of ignition, use explosion-proof equipment. Very fine particles may cause fire or explosion. Sweep or scrape up as appropriate. Vacuum for complete removal.

**Molten Asphalt:** Eliminate sources of ignition. Recover free product. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Let cool and solidify. Scrape up into suitable containers.

Keep product out of sewer and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers or waterways. Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations.

## **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands before eating. Keep dust in air to a minimum.

Health Studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized. Use with adequate ventilation.

Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. Adhere to good hygienic practices. Avoid open flames.

Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Toxic quantities of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be present in storage tanks and bulk transport vessels which contain or have contained this material. Persons opening or entering these compartments should exercise caution.

## **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<b>Respiratory Protection:</b>	Use supplied-air respirator in confined areas or when vapors exceed TLV limits.
<b>Ventilation:</b>	Local Exhaust: In enclosed areas & for dust removal. Special: None Mechanical: In enclosed areas & for dust removal. Other: None
<b>Eye Protection:</b>	Safety glasses or face shield for liquid and/or hot material and/or dust.
<b>Protective Gloves:</b>	Insulated for hot material.
<b>Other Protective Clothing Equipment:</b>	Long sleeves and impervious clothing to protect against splashed hot material.
<b>Work/Hygienic Practices:</b>	Avoid excessive contact with dust. Adhere to good hygienic practices.

## **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Appearance and Odor:</b>	Black, solid, cold. Asphalt odor.		
<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) @ 20°C:</b>	<0.1		
<b>Boiling Point °F IBP Approx:</b>	900	<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) 770F:</b>	<0.01
<b>Melting Point °F (R&amp;B):</b>	100-400	<b>Vapor Density (Air = 1):</b>	>5
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Negligible	<b>Flash Point (C.O.C.):</b>	550oF Min.
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):</b>	1.01-1.05		

## **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability:</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Do not overheat product. Auto-ignition may occur if heated beyond 600°F.
<b>Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):</b>	May react with strong oxidizing materials.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:</b>	Combustion; carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> ), hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S), smoke, fumes.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur

## **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

The cool solid material is not expected to cause eye and skin irritation, nor is it expected to have acute systematic toxicity by ingestion.

See additional health data for hot material health effect.

Carcinogenicity:            NTP?     No                    IARC Monograph?            See Section 16                    OSHA Regulated?     No

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

EPA Hazard Classification Code:

Acute Hazard:        \_\_\_\_\_    Chronic Hazard:        \_\_\_\_\_    Fire Hazard:        \_\_\_\_\_    Pressure Hazard:        \_\_\_\_\_

Reactive Hazard:        \_\_\_\_\_    Not Applicable:        \_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

## **SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49 CFR, or appropriate regulations, for additional description requirements.

Granular Asphalt is non hazardous and non regulated.

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**SARA TITLE III** - EPA Regulation 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA Section 102); CFR 355 (SARA Section 301-304); CFR 372 (SARA Section 311-313) - NOT APPLICABLE.

**EPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION CODE:** Acute Hazard/Chronic Hazard/Fire Hazard/Pressure Hazard/Reactive Hazard - NOT APPLICABLE.

**TOSCA, CANADIAN DSL:** All components of this product are on the TOSCA and DSL inventories.

**EINICS #:** 265-196-4

## **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA:

No association has been established between industrial exposure to petroleum asphalt and cancer in humans. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has recently reviewed the carcinogenic potential of asphalts. They concluded that there was insufficient evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt was carcinogenic to animals, while there was only limited evidence that steam-refined asphalts were carcinogenic to animals. Additionally, there was insufficient evidence to conclude that asphalts were carcinogenic to human beings. Studies in which mice were exposed to a variety of whole asphalts did not result in any increased cancer rate; mice exposed to asphalts diluted with hydrocarbon solvents had increased incidence of certain types of cancer. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this asphalt product is not expected to produce any serious effects. While normal handling of this product is not likely to cause cancer in humans, skin contact and breathing of mists, fumes, or vapors should be reduced to a minimum. We strongly recommend that the precautions outlined in this MSDS be followed when handling this material.

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### **Revision Statement:**

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been revised to separate Granular Asphalt from other asphalt forms.

Supersedes: March 20, 2000

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This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The information has been completed to the best of our knowledge and is believed to be accurate and reliable as from the date indicated. However, no warranty is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy themselves as to the suitability and completeness of such.

TRADENAME: AKROCHEM ULTRAMARINE BLUE (ALL GRADES)  
CHEMICAL NAME: SODIUM ALUMINO SULFOSILICATE  
CHEMICAL FAMILY: PIGMENT BLUE 29 (CI 77007) CAS NO. 57455-37-5  
PREPARED BY: J.E. MYERS DATE: 6-02-87

\*\*\*\*\*SECTION II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS\*\*\*\*\*

	OSHA Pel	ACGIH TLV	OTHER
NONE			

\*\*\*\*\*SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES\*\*\*\*\*

Boiling Point:	N/A	Specific Gravity:	2.35
Vapor Pressure:	N/A	Melt Point:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Solubility in Water:	INSOLUBLE		
Appearance and Odor:	FINE BLUE POWDER; ODORLESS		

\*\*\*\*\*SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA\*\*\*\*\*

Flash Point:	N/A	Flammable Limits:	LEL: N/A	UEL: N/A
Extinguishing Media:	NOT FLAMMABLE			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	NONE			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	NONE			

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Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied.

Effective Date: April 21, 1992

PRODUCT NAME: SULFUR

### I. IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME OF PRIMARY COMPONENT 'S': SULFUR

FORMULA: S<sub>x</sub> ATOMIC WEIGHT: 32.06

SYNONYMS: Brimstone, flowers of sulphur, industrial sulfur, ground sulfur

TRADENAMES: ANCHOR 'R', YELLOWTONE 'R', DIAMOND-S 'R', TRIANGLE 'R', Crude Lump,  
ARROW 'R' Roll, TIRE 'R', Rubbermakers 'R', Screened Crude, Spider 'R', LACCO 'R'

CAS # & NAME: 7704-34-9 Sulfur

### II. INGREDIENT/SUMMARY OF HAZARDS

INGREDIENT 'S'	CAS Number	OSHA Hazardous 'H'/ Non-Hazardous 'NH'	Percent
Sulfur	7704-34-9	H	97-100

#### WARNING STATEMENTS:

WARNING: BURNING SULFUR EMITS HIGHLY TOXIC FUMES.  
SULFUR DUST SUSPENDED IN AIR IGNITED EASILY.  
SULFUR DUST CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.

Avoid contact with eyes. Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

Avoid creating dust in handling. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.

See Section VI for complete Health Hazard Data.

#### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION RATING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

KEY	NFPA		HMIS
4-Extreme/Severe		Health	
3-High/Serious	2		1
2-Moderate		Fire	
1-Slight	1		1
Minimum		Reactivity	
	0		0

Immediate 'acute' Health YES

Delayed 'chronic' Health NO

#### SARA TITLE III HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Fire NO

Sudden Release of Pressure NO

Reactive NO

### III. PHYSICAL DATA

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 2.07 @ 68F/20C 'rhombic'

BULK DENSITY Lump 75-115 lbs/cu ft

Powder 33-80 lbs/cu ft

BOILING POINT, 760 mm Hg 444 Deg C '831 Deg F'

MELTING POINT 110-119 Deg C '230-246 Deg F'

VAPOR PRESSURE at 300 Deg C less than 0.0001 mm Hg

SOLUBILITY IN WATER Insoluble

APPEARANCE AND ODOR Yellow powder, lumps, or crystals

Faint odor of rotten eggs

#### IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: Degrees C 'F' 207.2 Deg C '405 Deg F'  
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR Not Known  
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE Degrees C 'F' 248-266 Deg C '478-511 Deg F'  
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Use water fog. Do not use solid streams of water. Cool surrounding area with water fog to prevent reignition. Fires will rekindle until mass is cooled below 154 Deg C '310 Deg F'

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Provide for the protection of employees and residents.  
Evacuate non-essential personnel from the fire area.  
Prevent unauthorized entry to the fire area.  
Persons who may have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be examined by a physician and treated appropriately.  
Stay upwind from fire and keep out of low areas. Dike area to prevent runoff and contamination of water sources.

Firefighters should wear a NIOS/MSHA approved full-face positive-pressure self contained breathing apparatus. Firefighters who are exposed to contaminated smoke should be immediately relieved from duty and checked for symptoms of overexposure. These should not be mistaken for heat exhaustion or smoke inhalation. See Section VI, Health Hazard Data for symptoms of over exposure, first aid procedures and Notes to Physician.

#### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Under fire conditions, decomposes to liberate sulfur dioxide which is irritating, and toxic. Sulfur dust ignites easily and results in an explosion in confined areas. Ignition can be caused by heat sources, friction and static electricity.

#### V. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Product is stable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure.  
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources.  
MATERIALS TO AVOID: May react violently with strong oxidizing agents.  
Corrosive to copper and copper alloys.  
In presence of water, sulfur will corrode steel.  
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Sulfur dioxide is produced in a fire  
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

#### VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA/FIRST AID PROCEDURES

##### EXPOSURE LIMITS

No exposure limits have been established for sulfur. The following limits may apply:

Chemical Name 'S'	ACGIH 'TLV'	OSHA 'PEL'
Particulates Not	10 mg/m3 'TWA'	15 mg/m3 'TWA'
Otherwise Classified		'total dust' 5 mg/m3 'TWA' 'Respirable fraction'

##### TOXICOLOGY DATA:

Oral LD50 'rats'	greater than 5000 mg/kg body weight '2'
Dermal LD50 'rats'	greater than 2000 mg/kg body weight '2'
Inhalation LC50	No information available
Eye Effects 'rabbit'	No information available
Skin Effects 'rabbit'	No information available

##### CARCINOGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY, MUTAGENICITY

This product does not contain any ingredient designated by NTP, IARC or OSHA as a probable human carcinogen.

## EFFECTS OF SINGLE OVERDOSING

### Swallowing

Ingested sulfur is converted to sulfides in the gastrointestinal tract and ingestion of 10-20 grams has caused irritation of the GI tract and renal injury. '1'

### Skin Absorption

No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

### Inhalation

Dusts may be irritating to the respiratory tract.

### Skin Contact

No significant adverse effects are anticipated based on available information.

### Eye Contact

Dusts may cause eye irritation.

## EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

## OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

## EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS POSSIBLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Skin irritation may be aggravated in persons with existing skin lesions.

Breathing of dust may aggravate acute or chronic asthma and other chronic pulmonary disease.

## EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

### Swallowing

If victim is conscious and alert, give two or more glasses of water to drink. If available, give one tablespoon of syrup of Ipecac to induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, give fluids again. If vomiting has not occurred in 20 minutes, the same dose of Syrup of Ipecac may be repeated one additional time. Alternatively, vomiting may be induced by touching the back of the throat with a finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get medical attention.

### Skin

Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

### Inhalation

Remove patient to fresh air. If not breathing, clear airway and start mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If heart has stopped beating, start cardiopulmonary resuscitation 'CPR'. Get medical attention.

### Eyes

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a minimum of 15 minutes using an eyewash fountain, if available. Hold upper and lower lids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eye and lids. Get medical attention, preferably an ophthalmologist.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product have occurred.

## VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment 'see below' during clean-up activities. To the extent possible, clean up spillage using non-sparking aluminum shovels. Carefully scoop up loose material and place it in appropriate containers so as to avoid dust generation. Stand upwind if possible. Residual spillage that cannot be removed by shovelling should be cleaned from hard surface as appropriate. If spilled on the ground, the affected area should be scraped clean and the material placed in an appropriate container for disposal.

Do not flush material to public sewer systems or any waterways.

Ensure adequate decontamination of tools and equipment after cleanup.

Large spills should be handled according to predetermined plan. For assistance in developing a plan, contact the Technical Service Department, 1-800-642-4200.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place in tightly closed containers away from all sources of ignition.

### VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

#### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE USED DURING THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES:

- Manufacture or formulation of this product
- Repair and maintenance of contaminated equipment
- Clean up of leaks and spills
- Any situation which may result in hazardous overexposure

#### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

- Use NIOSH/MSHA approved dust respirator if airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits.

#### VENTILATION

- Use local exhaust to maintain airborne exposure below recommended limits.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- No special requirements

#### EYE PROTECTION

- Safety glasses with side shields.

#### Other Protective Equipment

Maintain a sink, safety shower and eyewash fountain in the work area.

### SECTION IX.

TSCA Inventory - This product is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

#### Transportation Status - DOT

Land, Air - Not regulated  
Water  
Proper Shipping Name - Sulfur, solid  
Hazard Class - ORM-C  
ID No - UN 1350  
Label - None 'ORM-C marking'

Reportable Quantity 'RQ' under 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix

Not Listed

#### SARA Title III

Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance List Not Listed

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals Not Listed

Reportable Quantity 'RQ', under U.S. EPA CERCLA Not Listed

Federal RCRA Hazardous Waste Not Listed

#### State/International Right-To-Know Regulations

Sulfur

California	Not Listed
Connecticut	Survey
Florida	Toxic
Illinois	Not Listed
Louisiana	Not Listed
Massachusetts	Not Listed
New Jersey	RTK, ID # 1757
New York	Not Listed
Pennsylvania	RTK
Rhode Island	Hazard, Note F
Canada	Not Listed

### X. References

- '1' Dreisbach, Handbook of Poisoning, 12th edition
- '2' Unpublished Rhone-Poulenc sponsored toxicity study