
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HELENA LABORATORIES
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DATE PREPARED: 4/23/1996
REVISION: 2

1. IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT NAME: PENNY-SAVER FOBT TRIPLES OFFICE PACK

PRODUCT NO: 299

2. INGREDIENTS (THE ABOVE KIT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS):

Table with 3 columns: PRODUCT NUMBER, PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION (LABEL NAME), COMMENTS. Includes entries for PENNY-SAVER TRIPLE SLIDES and PENNY-SAVER OCCULT BLOOD DEVELOPER. Includes a sub-table for HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS with columns for INGREDIENT, CAS #, %, and MSDS ATTACHED.

ATTACHED ARE THE MSDSs FOR THE ABOVE NAMED HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS.

*THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A TOXIC CHEMICAL THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 313 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 AND 40 CFR PART 372. THIS CHEMICAL IS REFERENCED BY AN ASTERISK.

4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

INHALATION? YES SKIN? YES INGESTION? YES

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? NO IARC? NO

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES: IRRITANT. CONTINUED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE EYE LESIONS.

SKIN: ALCOHOL IS A DEFATTING AGENT AND MAY CAUSE SKIN TO BECOME DRY AND CRACKED. SKIN ABSORPTION CAN OCCUR, SYMPTOMS MAY PARALLEL INHALATION EXPOSURE.

INHALATION: A SLIGHT IRRITANT TO THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES. TOXIC EFFECTS EXERTED UPON NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY THE OPTIC NERVE. ONCE ABSORBED INTO THE BODY, IT IS VERY SLOWLY ELIMINATED. SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE HEADACHE, DROWSINESS, NAUSEA, VOMITING, BLURRED VISION, BLINDNESS, COMA AND DEATH. A PERSON MAY GET BETTER THEN WORSE AGAIN UP TO 30 HOURS LATER.

INGESTION: TOXIC. SYMPTOMS PARALLEL INHALATION. CAN INTOXICATE AND CAUSE BLINDNESS.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE:

SWALLOWING: IF VICTIM IS CONSCIOUS AND ABLE TO SWALLOW, HAVE VICTIM DRINK WATER OR MILK TO DILUTE. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS OR HAVING CONVULSIONS. CALL A PHYSICIAN OR CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY. INDUCE VOMITING ONLY IF ADVISED BY PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER.

INHALATION: IMMEDIATELY REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR. IF VICTIM HAS STOPPED BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, PREFERABLY MOUTH-TO-MOUTH. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

CONTACT WITH EYES OR SKIN: IMMEDIATELY FLUSH AFFECTED AREA WITH PLENTY OF COOL WATER. EYES SHOULD BE FLUSHED FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. REMOVE AND WASH CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

TOXICITY DATA: ORAL RAT LD50:5628 MG/KG. SKIN RABBIT: 20 GM/KG. AQUATIC TOXICITY RATING TLM 96: OVER 1,000. MUTATION DATA CITED. REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA CITED.

4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA (CONT):

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: PERSONS WITH PRE-EXISTING SKIN DISORDERS OR EYE PROBLEMS OR IMPAIRED LIVER OR KIDNEY FUNCTION MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE EFFECTS OF THE SUBSTANCE.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: WASH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES, LIFTING LOWER AND UPPER EYELIDS OCCASIONALLY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT: REMOVE ANY CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH SKIN WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR PERSISTS.

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, GIVE OXYGEN. CALL A PHYSICIAN.

INGESTION: IF SWALLOWED, INDUCE VOMITING IMMEDIATELY BY GIVING TWO GLASSES OF WATER AND STICKING FINGER DOWN THROAT. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

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5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

FLASH POINT (METHOD USE): 60°F ASTM D-56 (TAG CLOSED CUP)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL 3.3* UEL 19*

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL, "ALCOHOL" FOAM, OR CARBON DIOXIDE

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: (NOTE INDIVIDUALS SHOULD PERFORM ONLY THOSE FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED.) USE DRY CHEMICAL, "ALCOHOL" FOAM, OR CARBON DIOXIDE; WATER MAY BE INEFFECTIVE, BUT WATER SHOULD BE USED TO KEEP FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS COOL. IF A LEAK OR SPILL HAS NOT IGNITED, USE WATER SPRAY TO DISPERSE THE VAPORS AND TO PROTECT MEN ATTEMPTING TO STOP A LEAK. WATER SPRAY MAY BE USED TO FLUSH SPILLS AWAY FROM EXPOSURES AND TO DILUTE SPILLS TO NONFLAMMABLE MIXTURES (NFPA-49 1975).

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: FIRE FIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE WITH A FULL FACEPIECE WHEN THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF EXPOSURE TO SMOKE, FUMES OR HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS.

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6. REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: UNSTABLE: STABLE: X

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): CONTACT WITH ACETYL CHLORIDE

MSDS: ALCOHOL USP, ETHYL ALCOHOL, 190 PROOF
AND A WIDE RANGE OF OXIDIZING AGENTS MAY REACT VIOLENTLY.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: CARBON OXIDES AND
FORMALDEHYDE MAY FORM WHEN HEATED TO DECOMPOSITION.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

MAY OCCUR: WILL NOT OCCUR: X

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7. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: AVOID
UNCONTROLLED RELEASES OF THIS MATERIAL. WHERE SPILLS ARE POSSIBLE, A
COMPREHENSIVE SPILL RESPONSE PLAN SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED.
WEAR APPROPRIATE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AS
DESCRIBED IN SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION. CONTAIN SPILLED
MATERIAL. TRANSFER TO SECURE CONTAINERS. WHERE NECESSARY, COLLECT
USING ABSORBENT MEDIA. IN THE EVENT OF AN UNCONTROLLED RELEASE OF
THIS MATERIAL, THE USER SHOULD DETERMINE IF THE RELEASE IS REPORTABLE
UNDER APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

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8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): WHERE EXPOSURE IS LIKELY TO
EXCEED ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA, USE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATORY
PROTECTION EQUIPMENT. RESPIRATORS SHOULD BE SELECTED BASED ON THE
FORM AND CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANT IN AIR AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH
OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134).

VENTILATION: LOCAL EXHAUST: X MECHANICAL:
OTHER:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: WEAR GLOVES WHICH ARE IMPERVIOUS TO THE PRODUCT
FOR THE DURATION OF THE ANTICIPATED EXPOSURE IF
THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN
CONTACT.

EYE PROTECTION: WEAR SAFETY GLASSES MEETING THE SPECIFICATIONS OF
ANSI STANDARD Z87.1 WHERE NO CONTACT WITH THE EYE
IS ANTICIPATED. CHEMICAL SAFETY GOGGLES MEETING

8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION (CONT):

THE SPECIFICATIONS OF ANSI STANDARD Z87.1 SHOULD
BE WORN WHENEVER THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY OF
SPLASHING OR OTHER CONTACT WITH THE EYES.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WHICH IS IMPERVIOUS TO THE PRODUCT FOR THE DURATION OF THE ANTICIPATED EXPOSURE IF THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT.

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9. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: PROTECT CONTAINER AGAINST PHYSICAL DAMAGE. DETACHED OR OUTSIDE STORAGE IS PREFERRED. INSIDE STORAGE SHOULD BE IN AN NFPA APPROVED FLAMMABLE LIQUID STORAGE ROOM OR CABINET. ALL IGNITION SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. SMOKING SHOULD BE PROHIBITED IN STORAGE AREAS. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 501 OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE. NFPA 30, FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS CODE, SHOULD BE FOLLOWED FOR ALL STORAGE AND HANDLING. FREQUENT CAREFUL LEAKAGE INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE DONE. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM SHOULD BE PROVIDED. ISOLATE FROM OXIDIZERS, CHEMICALS CAPABLE OF SPONTANEOUS HEATING, MATERIALS REACTING WITH AIR OR MOISTURE TO LIBERATE HEAT, IGNITION SOURCES AND EXPLOSIVES. CONSULT LOCAL FIRE CODES FOR ADDITIONAL STORAGE INFORMATION.

WHEN CONTENTS ARE BEING TRANSFERRED, THE METALLIC CONTAINER MUST BE BONDED TO THE RECEIVING CONTAINER AND GROUNDED TO AVOID STATIC DISCHARGES. NEVER USE PRESSURE TO EMPTY. REPLACE CLOSURE SECURELY AFTER EACH OPENING.

KEEP MATERIAL PACKAGED IN DRUMS OR BOTTLES OUT OF SUN AND AWAY FROM HEAT. REMOVE CLOSURE CAREFULLY; INTERNAL PRESSURE MAY BE PRESENT. KEEP CLOSURE UP TO PREVENT LEAKAGE.

CONTAINER HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. SINCE EMPTIED CONTAINERS RETAIN RESIDUAL PRODUCT (VAPOR AND LIQUID), ALL PRECAUTIONS DESCRIBED ON THIS MSDS MUST BE OBSERVED.

CAUTION: FOR MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, REPACKING OR INDUSTRIAL USE. NOT FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: NA

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10. OTHER INFORMATION: NA

The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

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DATE PREPARED: 1/16/1992
 REVISION: 3

1. IDENTIFICATION:

NAME: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTIONS

CAS #: 7722-84-1

CHEMICAL FAMILY: PEROXIDE
 MOLECULAR WEIGHT: H2-02
 MOLECULAR FORMULA: 34.02

SYNONYMS: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION, 30-50% * STCC 4918776 * UN 2014
 * H-323 * H-325 * H-327 * H-341 * ACC11189 *

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS:

| CHEMICAL NAME/COMMON NAME CAS # | % | EXPOSURE LIMITS | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV |
| HYDROGEN PEROXIDE | 30-50% | 1 PPM (1.4 MG/M3) | 1 PPM (1.4 MG/M3) |

3. PHYSICAL DATA:

BOILING POINT: 223°F (106°C) SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1): 1.1
 VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG.): MELTING POINT: -13°F (-25°C)
 25 @ 30°C
 VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 1.2
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: SOLUBLE APPEARANCE AND ODOR: COLORLESS,
 CLEAR WATER-LIKE LIQUID/SLIGHTLY
 SHARP ODOR AND BITTER TASTE

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NA = Not Applicable NE = Not Established
 NL = Not Listed NIF = No Information Found

4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

INHALATION? YES SKIN? YES INGESTION? YES

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? NO IARC? NO

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES: CORROSIVE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE IRRITATION, REDNESS, PAIN AND BLURRED VISION. DIRECT CONTACT WITH LIQUID MAY CAUSE CORNEAL BURNS AND POSSIBLE BLINDNESS.

SKIN: CORROSIVE. MAY CAUSE IRRITATION, PAIN, BLEACHING OF THE SKIN AND HAIR, AND ON PROLONGED CONTACT WITH LIQUID, BURNS.

INHALATION: CORROSIVE. 75 PPM IS IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH. MAY CAUSE IRRITATION AND INFLAMMATION OF RESPIRATORY TRACT, SORE THROAT, COUGHING, DYSPNEA, LABORED BREATHING AND DELAYED PULMONARY EDEMA.

INGESTION: CORROSIVE/LIMITED ANIMAL CARCINOGEN. MAY CAUSE SORE THROAT, FOCAL AND DIFFUSE BURNS OF THE ESOPHAGUS, ABDOMINAL PAIN, CHEST PAIN, VOMITING, DIARRHEA AND DISTENTION AND DAMAGE OF THE ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH OR ABDOMEN DUE TO RELEASE OF OXYGEN.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE:

EYES: MAY CAUSE CONJUNCTIVITIS AND LACRIMATION.

SKIN: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE BLEACHING OF THE HAIR, DERMATITIS, IN SOME INDIVIDUALS, ECZEMA.

INHALATION: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SNEEZING, LACRIMATION AND BLEACHING OF HAIR.

INGESTION: ORAL ADMINISTRATION IN MICE HAS RESULTED IN ADENOMAS AND CARCINOMAS OF THE DUODENUM.

TOXICITY DATA: ORL-MAN LDLO 1429 MG/KG

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, FOR AT LEAST 15-20 MINUTES, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS, UNTIL NO EVIDENCES OF CHEMICAL REMAINS. CONTINUE IRRIGATING WITH NORMAL SALINE UNTIL THE pH HAS RETURNED TO NORMAL (30-60 MINUTES). COVER WITH STERILE BANDAGES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA (CONT):

SKIN CONTACT: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (AT LEAST 15-20 MINUTES). IN CASE OF CHEMICAL BURNS, COVER AREA WITH STERILE, DRY DRESSING, BANDAGE SECURELY, BUT NOT TOO TIGHTLY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INHALATION: REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. MAINTAIN AIRWAY AND BLOOD PRESSURE AND ADMINISTER OXYGEN IF AVAILABLE. KEEP AFFECTED PERSON WARM AND AT REST. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. ADMINISTRATION OF OXYGEN SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION: IF THE PERSON IS CONSCIOUS AND NOT CONVULSING, GIVE 2-4 GLASSES OF WATER TO DILUTE THE CHEMICAL. USE GASTRIC TUBE TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE CAUSED BY EVOLVED OXYGEN (DREISBACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING 12TH EDITION). TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. INTUBATION SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

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5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

FLASH POINT (METHOD USE): NON-COMBUSTIBLE

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL NA UEL NA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: WATER ONLY, NO DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE OR HALON. FOR LARGER FIRES, FLOOD AREA WITH WATER FROM A DISTANCE.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF POSSIBLE WITHOUT RISK. APPLY COOLING WATER TO SIDES OF CONTAINERS THAT ARE EXPOSED TO FLAMES UNTIL WELL AFTER FIRE IS OUT. STAY AWAY FROM ENDS OF TANKS. FOR MASSIVE FIRE IN CARGO AREA, USE UNMANNED HOSE HOLDER OR MONITOR NOZZLES; IF THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE, WITHDRAW FROM AREA AND LET FIRE BURN. USE WATER IN FLOODING AMOUNTS AS A FOG. COOL CONTAINERS WITH FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER, APPLY FROM AS FAR A DISTANCE AS POSSIBLE. AVOID BREATHING TOXIC VAPORS, KEEP UPWIND.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NEGLIGIBLE FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. OXIDIZERS DECOMPOSE, ESPECIALLY WHEN HEATED, TO YIELD OXYGEN OR OTHER GASES WHICH WILL INCREASE THE BURNING RATE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATTER. CONTACT WITH EASILY OXIDIZABLE, ORGANIC OR OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS MAY RESULT IN IGNITION, VIOLENT COMBUSTION OR EXPLOSION.

6. REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: UNSTABLE: STABLE: X

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

EXPLOSION - ACETONE, DIMETHYL BENZYL CARBINOL AND SULFURIC ACID, 2-METHYL-1-PHENYL-2-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | PROPANOL AND SULFURIC ACID, PLATINUM, KETONES AND NITRIC ACID, ORGANIC MATTER, THIODIGLYCOL AND ACETONE ON HEATING, GLYCERIN, ACETIC ACID AND N-HETEROCYCLES, CHLOROSULFONIC ACID, FORMIC ACID AND METABORIC ACID, SULFURIC ACID ON EVAPORATION, VINYL ACETATE AND OSMIUM TETRAOXIDE. |
| EXPLOSIVE IGNITION | - | LITHIUM TETRAHYDROALUMINATE. |
| POSSIBLE EXPLOSION | - | ACETAL AND ACETIC ACID, N-BUTONAL AND SULFURIC ACID, FORMIC ACID AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCES, SILVER, POWDERED MANGANESE DIOXIDE, FERRIC SULFATE AND 2-METHYLPYRIDINE AND SULFURIC ACID, TETRAHYDROTHIOPHENE. |
| VIOLENT REACTION | - | DIPHOSPHOROUS PENTOXIDE, POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, LEAD DIOXIDE, LEAD MONOXIDE, POTASSIUM, SODIUM, PHOSPHORUS(V) OXIDE. |
| VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION | - | BRASS, BRONZE, CARBON, CHROMIUM, COPPER, IRON, LEAD, MERCURIC OXIDE, MERCUROUS OXIDE, MAGNESIUM, MANGANESE, MANGANESE DIOXIDE, SILVER, BENZENSULPHONIC ANHYDRIDE. |
| DECOMPOSITION POSSIBLE | - | HYDROGEN SESENIDE, SODIUM IODATE. |
| DECOMPOSITION IGNITION AND POSSIBLE EXPLOSION | - | NITROGENOUS BASES. |
| IGNITION | - | ACETIC ACID ON HEATING. |
| | - | UNSYM-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE, FURFURYL ALCOHOL, HYDRAZINE AND NITRIC ACID, MANGANESE, SILVER, CELLULOSE, CHARCOAL, ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE AND HEAVY METAL SALTS, WOOD. |
| RED LUMINESCENCE | - | CHLORINE AND POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. |
| POSSIBLE IGNITION | - | PHOSPHORUS. |
| INTENSE EXOTHERMIC REACTION | - | STAMMOUS CHLORIDE, A- PHENYLSELENOKETONES. |
| VIGOROUS REACTION | - | ANTIMONY TRISULFIDE, ARSENIC TRISULFIDE, CUPRIC SULFIDE, LEAD SULFIDE, MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE, FERROUSSULFIDE. |

6. REACTIVITY DATA (CONT):

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| FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND | - | ALCOHOLS, ESPECIALLY ETHYL, ACETALDEHYDE AND DESICCANTS, KETONES AND NITRIC ACID, NITRIC ACID AND THIOUREA, GADOLINIUM HYDROXIDE, 2- METHYL-2-PROPENYL TETRAHYDROPYRANYL ETHER AND SODIUM SULPHITE, KETENE, |
|------------------------------------|---|--|

LEAD AND TRIOXANED.

FORMATION OF POSSIBLE
EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND - NITRIC ACID (> 50%).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS: THERMAL DECOMPOSITION
RELEASES FLAMMABLE OXYGEN AND HEAT. REACTION BECOMES SELF-SUSTAINING
AT 141°C. DECOMPOSITION IS ACCELERATED BY AGITATION, CONTACT WITH
ROUGH SURFACES, ALKALIS, FINELY DIVIDED METALS, AND MANY OTHER
SUBSTANCES.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

MAY OCCUR: WILL NOT OCCUR: X

7. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: KEEP
COMBUSTIBLES (WOOD, PAPER, OIL, ETC.) AWAY FROM SPILLED MATERIAL. DO
NOT TOUCH MATERIAL. STOP LEAK IF POSSIBLE WITHOUT RISK. USE WATER
SPRAY TO REDUCE VAPORS. DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINER. FOR SMALL
DRY SPILLS, WITH CLEAN SHOVEL PLACE MATERIAL INTO CLEAN, DRY CONTAINER
AND COVER. MOVE CONTAINERS FROM SPILL AREA. FOR SMALL LIQUID SPILLS,
FLUSH AREA WITH FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER. FOR LARGER SPILLS, DIKE
FAR AHEAD OF SPILL FOR LATER DISPOSAL. KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY.
ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND DENY ENTRY.

THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) SECTION 304
REQUIRES THAT A RELEASE GREATER THAN THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY (1 POUND)
FOR THIS SUBSTANCE BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE LOCAL EMERGENCY
PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (40 CFR
355.40). IF THE RELEASE OF THIS SUBSTANCE IS REPORTABLE UNDER CERCLA
SECTION 103, THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY
(40 CFR 302.6).

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL
REGULATIONS.

8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): THE SPECIFIC RESPIRATOR
SELECTED MUST BE BASED ON CONTAMINATION LEVELS FOUND IN THE WORK
PLACE, MUST NOT EXCEED THE WORKING LIMITS OF THE RESPIRATOR AND BE
JOINTLY APPROVED BY NIOSH/MSHA.

8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION (CONT):

VENTILATION: LOCAL EXHAUST: X MECHANICAL:
OTHER:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO PREVENT CONTACT.

EYE PROTECTION: SPLASH-PROOF OR DUST-RESISTANT SAFETY GOGGLES.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING TO PREVENT REPEATED
OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT. EYE BATH.

9. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS:

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: STORE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: NA

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10. OTHER INFORMATION: NA

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