

**The next 13 pages replace pages
06-2 through 06-8
in your
OSHA–CDC Textbook
section of your
Environmental Safety Handbook**

- Nitrous Oxide ... which may be present in ... analgesic gas
- Oil Mist (Mineral) ... which may be present in ... handpiece lubricants
- Petroleum Distillates ... which may be present in ... solvents and waxes
- Phosphoric Acid ... which may be present in ... etching agents
- Phthalic Anhydride ... which may be present in ... resins
- Propane ... which may be present in ... Bunsen burners
- Silica (Amorphous) ... which may be present in ... composite resins, impression materials
- Talc (Non-Asbestos Form) ... which may be present in ... glove powder
- Toluene ... which may be present in ... solvents
- Vinyl Chloride ... which may be present in ... plastics
- Xylene ... which may be present in ... solvents

You may be familiar with some of the above chemicals, but the best way to understand their hazardous effects and their effective use is to know about the products they are used in, which is the purpose of your Material Safety Data Sheets.

Safety Data Sheets

Disclaimer: This brief provides a general overview of the safety data sheet requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard (see 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200). It does not alter or determine compliance responsibilities in the standard or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Since interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, the reader should consult current OSHA interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements. Please note that states with OSHA-approved state plans may have additional requirements for chemical safety data sheets, outside of those outlined below.

Please note that this SDS presentation has been slightly modified (SDS example sections added) version from this website...for more information on these standards, please visit:
<http://www.osha.gov/dccsp/osp/statestandards.html>.

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly, 16-section format. This brief provides guidance to help workers who handle hazardous chemicals to become familiar with the format and understand the contents of the SDSs.

The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical. The information contained in the SDS must be in English (although it may be in other languages as well). In addition, OSHA requires that SDS preparers provide specific minimum

information as detailed in Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200. The SDS preparers may also include additional information in various section(s).

Sections 1 through 8 contain general information about the chemical, identification, hazards, composition, safe handling practices, and emergency control measures (e.g., fire fighting). This information should be helpful to those that need to get the information quickly. Sections 9 through 11 and 16 contain other technical and scientific information, such as physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity information, toxicological information, exposure control information, and other information including the date of preparation or last revision. The SDS must also state that no applicable information was found when the preparer does not find relevant information for any required element.

The SDS must also contain Sections 12 through 15, to be consistent with the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), but OSHA will not enforce the content of these sections because they concern matters handled by other agencies.

Note: An example of the **Acetone** SDS is used as an example throughout this presentation for each of the 16 sections.

Section 1: Identification

This section identifies the chemical on the SDS as well as the recommended uses. It also provides the essential contact information of the supplier. The required information consists of:

- Product identifier used on the label and any other common names or synonyms by which the substance is known.
- Name, address, phone number of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, and emergency phone number.
- Recommended use of the chemical (e.g., a brief description of what it actually does, such as flame retardant) and any restrictions on use (including recommendations given by the supplier).¹

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product Identifier

Product form: Substance

Substance name: Acetone

CAS No.: 67-64-1

Formula: C₃H₆O

Synonyms: Dimethyl ketone, Propan-2-one, Dimethyl ketone, β-Ketopropane, Propanone, 2-Propanone, Dimethyl formaldehyde, Pyroacetic spirit (archaic)

Intended Use Of The Product

Use of the substance/mixture: Solvent

Name, Address, And Telephone Of The Responsible Party

Glendale Industries, Inc.

1234 Anywhere Way

Anytown, US 12345

1.888.362.2007

Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1.888.362.2007

For Chemical Emergency, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call GLENTREC– Day or Night

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

This section identifies the hazards of the chemical presented on the SDS and the appropriate warning information associated with those hazards. The required information consists of:

- The hazard classification of the chemical (e.g., flammable liquid, category¹).
- Signal word.
- Hazard statement(s).
- Pictograms (the pictograms or hazard symbols may be presented as graphical in black and white or be a description of the name of the symbol (e.g., skull and crossbones, flame)).
- Precautionary statement(s).
- Description of any hazards not otherwise classified.
- For a mixture that contains an ingredient(s) with unknown toxicity, a statement describing how much (percentage) of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute toxicity. Please note that this is a total percentage of the mixture and not tied to the individual ingredient(s).

SECTION 2: Hazards identification	
Classification of the substance or mixture	
GHS-US classification	
Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Eye Irrit. 2A H319 STOT SE 3 H336	
Label elements	
GHS-US labeling	
Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">GHS02 GHS07</p>
Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames, sparks. - No smoking. P233 - Keep container tightly closed. P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment. P242 - Use only non-sparking tools. P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 - Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapours. P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and exposed areas thoroughly after handling. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 - Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves. P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction. P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P235 - Keep cool. P405 - Store locked up. P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations.
Other hazards	
No additional information available	
Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)	
No data available	

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

This section identifies the ingredient(s) contained in the product indicated on the SDS, including impurities and stabilizing additives. This section includes information on substances, mixtures, and all chemicals where a trade secret is claimed. The required information consists of:

Substances

- Chemical name.
- Common name and synonyms.
- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number and other unique identifiers.
- Impurities and stabilizing additives, which are themselves classified and contribute to the classification of the chemical.

Mixtures

- Same information required for substances.
- The chemical name and concentration (i.e., exact %) of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards and are:
 - Present above their cut-off/concentration limits or
 - Present a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits.
- The concentration (exact percentages) of each ingredient must be specified except concentration ranges may be used in the following situations:
 - A trade secret claim is made,
 - There is batch-to-batch variation, or
 - The SDS is used for a group of substantially similar mixtures.

Chemicals where a trade secret is claimed

- A statement that the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret is required.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients			
Substances			
Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Acetone	(CAS No.) 67-64-1	100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

This section describes the initial care that should be given by untrained responders to an individual who has been exposed to the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Necessary first-aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure (inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion).
- Description of the most important symptoms or effects, and any symptoms that are acute or delayed.
- Recommendations for immediate medical care and special treatment needed, when necessary.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes.

First-aid measures after eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

First-aid measures after ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries: Eye irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

This section provides recommendations for fighting a fire caused by the chemical. The required information consists of:

- Recommendations of suitable extinguishing equipment, and information about extinguishing equipment that is not appropriate for a particular situation.
- Advice on specific hazards that develop from the chemical during the fire, such as any hazardous combustion products created when the chemical burns.
- Recommendations on special protective equipment or precautions for firefighters.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Explosion hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts with chloroform and bromoform under basic conditions, causing fire and explosion hazard. Ignites on contact with the chloride.

Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Protection during firefighting: Firefighters should wear full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

This section provides recommendations on the appropriate response to spills, leaks, or releases, including containment and cleanup practices to prevent or minimize exposure to people, properties, or the environment. It may also include recommendations distinguishing between responses for large and

small spills where the spill volume has a significant impact on the hazard. The required information may consist of recommendations for:

- Use of personal precautions (such as removal of ignition sources or providing sufficient ventilation) and protective equipment to prevent the contamination of skin, eyes, and clothing.
- Emergency procedures, including instructions for evacuations, consulting experts when needed, and appropriate protective clothing.
- Methods and materials used for containment (e.g., covering the drains and capping procedures).
- Cleanup procedures (e.g., appropriate techniques for neutralization, decontamination, cleaning or vacuuming; adsorbent materials; and/or equipment required for containment/clean up)

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist). Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

For emergency responders

Protective equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency procedures: Ventilate area.

Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment: Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material.

Methods for cleaning up: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.

Reference to other sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

This section provides guidance on the safe handling practices and conditions for safe storage of chemicals. The required information consists of:

- Precautions for safe handling, including recommendations for handling incompatible chemicals, minimizing the release of the chemical into the environment, and providing advice on general hygiene practices (e.g., eating, drinking, and smoking in work areas is prohibited).
- Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities. Provide advice on specific storage requirements (e.g., ventilation requirements)

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

Precautions for safe handling: Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapours. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.

Storage conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible products: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Incompatible materials: Heat sources.

Storage area: Keep in fireproof place.

Special rules on packaging: Attacks many plastics.

Specific end use(s)

Solvent.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

This section indicates the exposure limits, engineering controls, and personal protective measures that can be used to minimize worker exposure. The required information consists of:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values, and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.
- Appropriate engineering controls (e.g., use local exhaust ventilation, or use only in an enclosed system).
- Recommendations for personal protective measures to prevent illness or injury from exposure to chemicals, such as personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., appropriate types of eye, face, skin or respiratory protection needed based on hazards and potential exposure).
- Any special requirements for PPE, protective clothing or respirators (e.g., type of glove material, such as PVC or nitrile rubber gloves; and breakthrough time of the glove material).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Acetone (67-64-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	500 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	750 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	590 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	250 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	2500 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2400 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapours may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment

: Fireproof clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Protective goggles. Gloves.



Hand protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye protection

: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and body protection

: Wear fireproof clothing.

Respiratory protection

: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Thermal hazard protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Other information

: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

This section identifies physical and chemical properties associated with the substance or mixture. The minimum required information consists of:

- Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits
- Odor;
- Vapor pressure
- Odor threshold
- Vapor density
- pH
- Relative density
- Melting point/freezing point
- Solubility(ies)
- Initial boiling point and boiling range
- Flash point
- Evaporation rate
- Flammability (solid, gas)
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
- Auto-ignition temperature
- Decomposition temperature
- Viscosity.

The SDS may not contain every item on the above list because information may not be relevant or is not available. When this occurs, a notation to that effect must be made for that chemical property. Manufacturers may also add other relevant properties, such as the dust deflagration index (Kst) for combustible dust, used to evaluate a dust's explosive potential

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear, volatile liquid.
Colour	: Colorless
Odour	: Characteristic. Sweet. Mint-like.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: -94.7 °C (-138.46°F)
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 56.05 °C (132.89°F) at 1013.25 hPa
Flash Point	: -20 °C (-4°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 233 hPa (at 20 °C)
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 0.7845 g/cm ³ (at 25 °C)
Solubility	: Miscible.
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: -0.24
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.32 cP
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: Not applicable

Other information

No additional information available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information. This section is broken into three parts: reactivity, chemical stability, and other. The information consists of:

Reactivity

- Description of the specific test data for the chemical(s). This data can be for a class or family of the chemical if such data adequately represent the anticipated hazard of the chemical(s), where available.

Chemical stability

- Indication of whether the chemical is stable or unstable under normal ambient temperature and conditions while in storage and being handled.
- Description of any stabilizers that may be needed to maintain chemical stability.
- Indication of any safety issues that may arise should the product change in physical appearance.

Other

- Indication of the possibility of hazardous reactions, including a statement whether the chemical will react or polymerize, which could release excess pressure or heat, or create other hazardous conditions. Also, a description of the conditions under which hazardous reactions may occur.
- List of all conditions that should be avoided (e.g., static discharge, shock, vibrations, or environmental conditions that may lead to hazardous conditions).
- List of all classes of incompatible materials (e.g., classes of chemicals or specific substances) with which the chemical could react to produce a hazardous situation.
- List of any known or anticipated hazardous decomposition products that could be produced because of use, storage, or heating. (Hazardous combustion products should also be included in Section 5 (Fire-Fighting Measures) of the SDS.)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Reacts with chloroform and bromoform under basic conditions, causing fire and explosion hazard. Ignites on contact with the chloride.

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7). Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Possibility Of Hazardous Reactions The substance can form explosive peroxides on contact with strong oxidants such as acetic acid, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide. Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid and acetic acid, nitric acid and sulfuric acid, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, permonosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, thiodiglycol and hydrogen peroxide.

Conditions To Avoid Avoid ignition sources. Heat. Sparks. Open flame. Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures.

Incompatible Materials Attacks many plastics. Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). May release flammable gases.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

This section identifies toxicological and health effects information or indicates that such data are not available. The required information consists of:

- Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact) or that it is unknown.
- Description of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure.
 - The numerical measures of toxicity (e.g., acute toxicity estimates such as the LD₅₀ (median lethal dose)) - the estimated amount [of a substance] expected to kill 50% of test animals in a single dose.
 - Description of the symptoms. This description includes the symptoms associated with exposure to the chemical including symptoms from the lowest to the most severe exposure.

- Indication of whether the chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest editions) or found to be a potential carcinogen by OSHA

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects
 Acute toxicity : Not classified

Acetone (\f)67-64-1	
LD50 oral rat	5800 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15688 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	76000 mg/m ³

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified
Carcinogenicity: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Not classified
Aspiration hazard: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Section 12: Ecological Information

This section provides information to evaluate the environmental impact of the chemical(s) if it were released to the environment. The information may include:

- Data from toxicity tests performed on aquatic and/or terrestrial organisms, where available (e.g., acute or chronic aquatic toxicity data for fish, algae, crustaceans, and other plants; toxicity data on birds, bees, plants).
- Whether there is a potential for the chemical to persist and degrade in the environment either through biodegradation or other processes, such as oxidation or hydrolysis.
- Results of tests of bioaccumulation potential, making reference to the octanol-water partition coefficient (Kow) and the bioconcentration factor (BCF), where available.
- The potential for a substance to move from the soil to the groundwater (indicate results from adsorption studies or leaching studies).
- Other adverse effects (e.g., environmental fate, ozone layer depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disrupting potential, and/or global warming potential).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Acetone (67-64-1)	
LC50 fishes 1	4144.846 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	1679.66 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 fish 2	6210 - 8120 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	12600 - 12700 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

Persistence and degradability	
Acetone (67-64-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Not established.
Bioaccumulative potential	
Acetone (67-64-1)	
BCF fish 1	0.69
Log Kow	-0.24
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
Mobility in soil	
No additional information available	
Other adverse effects	
Other information : Avoid release to the environment.	

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS. The information may include:

- Description of appropriate disposal containers to use.
- Recommendations of appropriate disposal methods to employ.
- Description of the physical and chemical properties that may affect disposal activities.
- Language discouraging sewage disposal.
- Any special precautions for landfills or incineration activities

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations
Waste treatment methods
Regional legislation (waste): U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Basis for Listing - Appendix VII. U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Constituents for Detection Monitoring. U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - List for Hazardous Constituents. U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - Phase 4 LDR Rule - Universal Treatment Standards. U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - TSD Facilities Ground Water Monitoring. U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation & Recovery Act) - U Series Wastes - Acutely Toxic Wastes & Other Hazardous Characteristics.
Waste disposal recommendations: To be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Additional information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapours are flammable.

Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea. The information may include:

- UN number (i.e., four-figure identification number of the substance)¹.
- UN proper shipping name¹.
- Transport hazard class(es)¹.
- Packing group number, if applicable, based on the degree of hazard².
- Environmental hazards (e.g., identify if it is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)).

- Guidance on transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78³ and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code))).
- Any special precautions which an employee should be aware of or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises (indicate when information is not available).

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ICAO/IATA/DOT/TDG

UN number

UN-No.(DOT) : 1090
DOT NA no. UN1090

UN proper shipping name

Department of Transportation (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Hazard Classes ACETONE
Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT)

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : II - Medium Danger
 : IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.
 T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
 TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 127

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

MFAG-No. : 127

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L

Section 15: Regulatory Information

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS. The information may include:

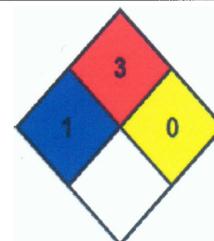
- Any national and/or regional regulatory information of the chemical or mixtures (including any OSHA, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, or Consumer Product

SECTION 15: Regulatory information	
US Federal regulations	
Acetone (67-64-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
US State regulations	
Acetone(67-64-1)	
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Section 16: Other Information

This section indicates when the SDS was prepared or when the last known revision was made. The SDS may also state where the changes have been made to the previous version. You may wish to contact the supplier for an explanation of the changes. Other useful information also may be included here.

SECTION 16: Other information	
Indication of changes	: 04/23/2013
Other information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
GHS Full Text Phrases:	
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
NFPA health hazard	: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.
NFPA fire hazard	: 3 - Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions.
NFPA reactivity	: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.
HMIS III Rating	
Health	: 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible
Flammability	: 3 Serious Hazard
Physical	: 0 Minimal Hazard
<i>This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.</i>	



**The next 13 pages replace pages
06-18 through 06-20
in your
OSHA–CDC Textbook
section of your
Environmental Safety Handbook**

- Gloves and masks
- Gauze and absorbent cotton
- Paper towels from handwashing

These contaminated waste containers require a biohazard sticker on the front and back of the container. These containers must have a lid on them or be accessible through a hole in the cabinet door or wall, as is typically done in a base cabinet under a sink. These containers may only be emptied by a Category 1 or 2 employee and must be disposed of properly, according to state law.

Structure of the Hazardous Material Safety Label

SAMPLE LABEL

<p>CODE _____ Product Name _____</p> <p>Company Name _____ Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____ Emergency Phone Number _____</p>	} }	<p>Product Identifier</p> <p>Supplier Identification</p>	<p>Hazard Pictograms</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Signal Word Danger</p>	
<p>Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.</p> <p>In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) fire extinguisher to extinguish.</p> <p>First Aid If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.</p>	} }	<p>Precautionary Statements</p>	<p>Hazard Statements</p> <p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage.</p>	
			<p>Supplemental Information</p> <p>Directions for Use</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____ Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____ Expiration Date: _____</p>	

The Safety Label requires specific information, which is an important summary of certain aspects of the SDS. If not sure from the label, consult the SD. This label information includes:

- The top-left of the label contains the **Product Identifier**, including:
 - Product Code
 - Product Name
- Below that is the **Supplier Identification**, including:
 - Company Name
 - Company Address
 - Emergency Phone Number
- Below that are the **Precautionary Statements**, including:
 - Container Handling
 - Heat, flame and fire considerations
 - Machinery and electrical considerations
 - Protective clothing and ventilation considerations
 - Disposal considerations
 - What to do in case of fire
 - First aid considerations
- In the upper right are the **Hazard Pictograms**
- Below the Hazard Pictograms is a **Single Word** description
- Below that are **Hazard Statements** indicating:
 - The major environmental hazard
 - The major health hazards
- And in the lower right area is **Supplemental Information** including:
 - Directions for use
 - Fill weight, gross weight, lot number, fill date and expiration date,

**The next 3 pages replace pages
ETW-6 through ETW-8
in you
Training Workbook
section of your
Environmental Safety Handbook**

Training for Chapter 06 in the use of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)

- Turn to Page 06-3 in the OSHA-CDC Textbook and read **Section 1: Identification** with its example. When done, please answer the **following** questions, referring to that section for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-1?

A _____

Q How does knowing about Section-1: Identification help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-4 and read **Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification** with its example. When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-2?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Hazard(s) Identification” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-5 and read **Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients** with its example. When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-3?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Composition/Information on Ingredients” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-5 and read **Section 4: First Aid Measures** with its example on page 06-6. When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-4?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “First Aid Measures” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-6 and read **Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures** with its example. When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-5?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Fire-Fighting Measures” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-6 and read **Section 6: Accidental Release Measures** with its example. When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-6?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Accidental Release Measures” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-7 and read **Section 7: Handling and Storage** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-7?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Handling & Storage” of hazardous materials help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8 and read **Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-8?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Exposure Control/Personal Protection” help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8a and read **Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-9?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Physical and Chemical Properties” help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8a and read **Section 10: Stability and Reactivity** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-10?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Stability and Reactivity” help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8b and read **Section 11: Toxicological Information** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-11?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Toxicological Information” help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8c and read **Section 12: Ecological Information** with its example.
When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.
- Q What is the purpose of Section-12?
A _____
- Q How does knowing about “Ecological Information” help to keep you safe?
A _____
- Turn to page 06-8d and read **Section 13: Disposal Considerations** with its example.
-

When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-13?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Disposal Considerations” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-8d and read **Section 14: Transportation Information** with its example.

When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-14?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Transportation Information” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-8f and read **Section 15: Regulatory Information** with its example.

When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-15?

A _____

Q If anything, how does knowing about “Regulatory Information” help to keep you safe?

A _____

- Turn to page 06-8f and read **Section 16: Ecological Information** with its example.

When done reading it, please answer the following questions, referring to it for the answers.

Q What is the purpose of Section-16?

A _____

Q How does knowing about “Ecological Information” help to keep you safe?

A _____

Training in the use of Hazardous Materials Safety Labels:

The next part of the Hazard Communication Plan training deals with Hazardous Material Safety Labels. The information regarding these safety labels is found in Chapter-06, on pages 06-17 through 06-19.

Turn to Page 06-17, “Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals” and read about the “Use of the Hazardous Material Safety Labels and the BIOHAZARD Sticker” on pages 06-17 through 06-18.

Please answer the following questions. You may refer to pages 06-17 and 06-18 for the answers.

1. What is the relationship between the SDS and the Safety Labels?

2. What is a “Primary Container”?

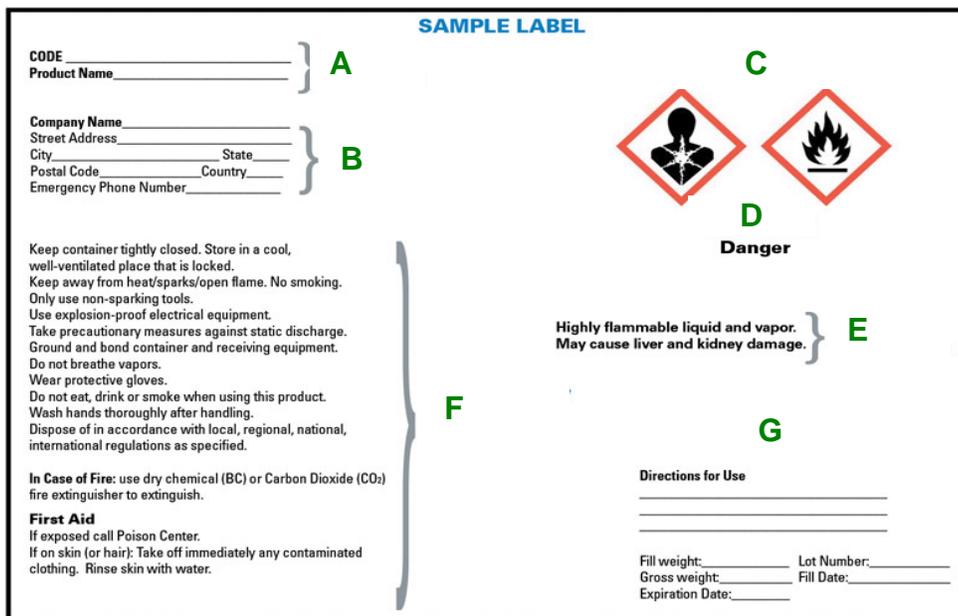
3. What is a “Secondary Container”?

4. Which products require a BIOHAZARD Sticker, as well as a Safety Label?

5. What types of products usually require a “secondary container”?

6. What is a hazardous waste container and how is it labeled?

Turn to Page 06-18, and read “Structure of the Hazardous Material Safety Label” pages 06-18 to -20. When done, refer to the diagram below and identify the 7 label sections (A through G) below. You may refer to page 06-18 for the answers.



- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- E _____
- F _____
- G _____