POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH
- CORROSIVE and/or TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.
- Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause environmental contamination.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION
- EXCEPT FOR ACETIC ANHYDRIDE (UN1715), THAT IS FLAMMABLE, some of these materials may burn, but none ignite readily.
- May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
- Substance will react with water (some violently), releasing corrosive and/or toxic gases and runoff.
- Flammable/toxic gases may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.).
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
- Substance may be transported in a molten form.

PUBLIC SAFETY
- CALL 911. Then call emergency response telephone number on shipping paper. If shipping paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering, but only if properly trained and equipped.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer when there is NO RISK OF FIRE
- Structural firefighters’ protective clothing provides thermal protection but only limited chemical protection

EVACUATION
Immediate precautionary measure
- Isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.

Spill
- For highlighted materials: see Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances.
- For non-highlighted materials: increase the immediate precautionary measure distance, in the downwind direction, as necessary.

Fire
- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

In Canada, an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) may be required for this product. Please consult the shipping paper and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 390).
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

• When material is not involved in fire, do not use water on material itself.

  Small Fire
  • Dry chemical or CO₂
  • If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.

  Large Fire
  • Flood fire area with large quantities of water, while knocking down vapors with water fog. If insufficient water supply, responders should withdraw.

Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

• Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
• Do not get water inside containers.
• Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
• ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

• Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
• Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
• Use water spray to reduce vapors; do not put water directly on leak, spill area or inside container.
• Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.

  Small Spill
  • Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.
  • Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.
  • Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

FIRST AID

• Call 911 or emergency medical service.
• Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
• Move victim to fresh air if it can be done safely.
• Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
• Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; wash face and mouth before giving artificial respiration. Use a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.
• Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
• Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
• In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
• For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
• Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance.
• Keep victim calm and warm.
• Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.