

DATE: 07/29/92 ACCT: 742982-99 PO NBR: P0071987/23735D92
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MERCURY
MERCURY
MERCURY

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FISHER SCIENTIFIC
CHEMICAL DIVISION
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SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

SUBSTANCE: **MERCURY** CAS-NUMBER 7439-97-5

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:
COLLOIDAL MERCURY; METALLIC MERCURY; NCI-C60399; QUICK SILVER;
INORGANIC MERCURY; PCRA U151; NA 2809; HYDRARGYRUM; ELEMENTAL MERCURY;
M-139; M-140; M-141; UN 2809; HG; ACC14020

CHEMICAL FAMILY:
METAL

MOLECULAR FORMULA: HG

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 200.59

CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH=3 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=0 PERSISTENCE=3
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH=U FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=0

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

COMPONENT: MERCURY CAS# 7439-97-6 PERCENT: 100

OTHER CONTAMINANTS: NONE

EXPOSURE LIMITS:
MERCURY ALL FORMS EXCEPT ALKYL (AS HQ):
0.05 MG/M3 OSHA TWA (VAPOR) (SKIN); 0.1 MG/M3 OSHA CEILING (SKIN);
0.05 MG/M3 ACGIH TWA (VAPOR); 0.1 MG/M3 ACGIH TWA (ARYL & INORGANIC) (SKIN);
0.05 MG/M3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED TWA (VAPOR) (SKIN);
0.1 MG/M3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED TWA (SKIN);
0.01 PPM (0.1 MG/M3) DFG MAK TWA;
0.1 PPM (1.0 MG/M3) DFG MAK 30 MINUTE PEAK, AVERAGE VALUE, 1 TIME/SHIFT

MEASUREMENT METHOD: HYDRAR(R) SORBENT TUBE; ACID; ATOMIC ABSORPTION
SPECTROMETRY (COLD); (NIOSH VOL. III # 6009).

SUBJECT TO SARA SECTION 313 ANNUAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING
SUBJECT TO CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 CANCER AND/OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY
WARNING AND RELEASE REQUIREMENTS- (JULY 1, 1990)

MERCURY:
1 POUND CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY

PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: ODORLESS, SILVERY LIQUID WITH A METALLIC LUSTER.

BOILING POINT: 674 F (357 C) MELTING POINT: -38 F (-39 C)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 13.5939 VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.002 MMHG @ 25 C

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: INSOLUBLE VAPOR DENSITY: 7.0

SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: SOLUBLE IN BOILING SULFURIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, LIPIDS;
INSOLUBLE IN ALCOHOL, ETHER, HYDROCHLORIC ACID, HYDROGEN BROMIDE,
HYDROGEN IODIDE

VISCOSITY: 1.55 CPS @ 20 C

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:
NEGLECTIBLE FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME.

DATE: 07/29/92 ACCT: 742982-99 PO NBR: P0071987/23735D92
INDEX: 25922110225 CAT NO: S41599M

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA:
DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, WATER SPRAY OR REGULAR FOAM
(1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FOR LARGER FIRES: USE WATER SPRAY, FOG OR REGULAR FOAM
(1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FIREFIGHTING:

MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF YOU CAN DO IT 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 (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK,
DOT P 5800.5, GUIDE PAGE 60).

USE AGENTS SUITABLE FOR TYPE OF FIRE; USE WATER IN FLOODING AMOUNTS AS A FOG.
AVOID BREATHING CORROSIVE AND POISONOUS VAPORS. KEEP UPWIND.

TRANSPORTATION DATA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASSIFICATION 49-CFR 172.101:
ORM-B

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS 49-CFR 172.101 AND
SUBPART E:
NONE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS: 49-CFR 173.860
EXCEPTIONS: NONE

FINAL RULE ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS (HMR, 49 CFR PARTS 171-180),
DOCKET NUMBERS HM-181, HM-181A, HM-181B, HM-181C, HM-181D AND HM-204.
EFFECTIVE DATE OCTOBER 1, 1991. HOWEVER, COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS IS
AUTHORIZED ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1991. (55 FR 52402, 12/21/90)

EXCEPT FOR EXPLOSIVES, INHALATION HAZARDS, AND INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES, THE
EXCEPTIVE DANGER COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS IS EXTENDED TO
OCTOBER 1, 1993. (56 FR 47158, 09/18/91)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING NAME-ID NUMBER, 49 CFR 172.101:
MERCURY-UN 2890

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION, 49 CFR 172.101:
8 - CORROSIVE MATERIAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKING GROUP, 49 CFR 172.101:
PG III

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS, 49 CFR 172.101
AND SUBPART E:
CORROSIVE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING AUTHORIZATIONS:

EXCEPTIONS: 49 CFR 173.154
NON-BULK PACKAGING: 49 CFR 173.164
BULK PACKAGING: 49 CFR 173.240

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION QUANTITY LIMITATIONS 49 CFR 172.101:
PASSENGER AIRCRAFT OR RAILCAR: 35 KG
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY: 35 KG

TOXICITY

MERCURY:
TOXICITY DATA: 150 UG/M3/45 DAYS INHALATION-WOMAN TCLO; 44,300 UG/M3/8 HOURS
INHALATION-MAN TCLO; 25 MG/M3/30 HOURS INHALATION-RABBIT TCLO;
129 MG/KG/5 HOURS CONTINUOUS SKIN-MAN TCLO; MUTAGENIC DATA (RTECS);
REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA (RTECS); TUMORIGENIC DATA (RTECS).

CARCINOGEN STATUS: NONE.

LOCAL EFFECTS: IRRITANT- INHALATION.

TARGET TOXICITY LEVEL: INSUFFICIENT DATA.
ACUTE EFFECTS: SENSITIZER- RESPIRATORY. DERMAL; NEUROTOXIN; NEPHROTOXIN;
POISONING MAY ALSO AFFECT THE RESPIRATORY AND GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEMS.
AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE; PERSONS WITH CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE,
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION:
MERCURY:

IRRITANT/SENSITIZER/NEUROTOXIN/NEPHROTOXIN.
28 MG/M3 IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH.
ACUTE EXPOSURE- INHALATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF MERCURY VAPOR MAY CAUSE ALMOST
IMMEDIATE DYSPNEA, COUGH, FEVER, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, HEADACHE,
STOMATITIS, SALIVATION, GINGIVITIS, A METALLIC TASTE, AND CARDIAC
ABNORMALITIES. RESPIRATORY IRRITATION MAY OCCUR WITH CHEST PAIN AND
TIGHTNESS. SYMPTOMS MAY RESOLVE OR MAY PROGRESS TO NECROTIZING

PAGE: 4

ACCT:	742982-99
DATE:	07/29/92
INDEX:	25322110225
CAT NO:	S41599M
PO NBR:	POO71987/23735D92
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ACCT:	742982-99
DATE:	07/29/92
INDEX:	25322110225
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PO NBR:	POO71987/23735D92

BRONCHOLITIS, PNEUMONITIS, PULMONOVASCULAR EDEMA, PNEUMOTHORAX, INTERSTITIAL FIBROSIS, AND DEATH. ACIDOSIS, AND RENAL DAMAGE MAY ALSO OCCUR.
ALLERGIC REACTIONS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PREVIOUSLY EXPOSED PERSONS INCLUDE DERMATITIS, ENCEPHALITIS AND DEATH. LOSS OF LIBIDO AND IMPOTENCE HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN MEN ACUTELY EXPOSED TO METALLIC MERCURY VAPOR.
METAL FUME FEVER, AN INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS, MAY OCCUR DUE TO THE INHALATION OF FRESHLY FORMED METAL OXIDE PARTICLES SIZED BELOW 1-2 MICRONS AND USUALLY BETWEEN 0.02-0.05 MICRONS. SYMPTOMS MAY BE DELAYED 4-12 HOURS AND BEGIN WITH A SUDDEN ONSET OF "FUST", AND A SWEET, METALLIC OR FOUL TASTE IN THE MOUTH. OTHER SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION ACCOMPANIED BY COUGHING, AND A DRYNESS FEELING THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES, LEADING TO SEVERE HEADACHE, NAUSEA, OCCASIONAL VOMITING, EXAGGERATED PAIN, MILD TO SEVERE DIARRHEA, CAUSING OCCASIONAL VOMITING, EXAGGERATED MENTAL ACTIVITY, PROFUSE SWEATING, EXCESSIVE URINATION, DIARRHEA, BUT IS PROBABLY NOT A TRUE ALLERGY.
TOLERANCE TO FUMES DEVELOPS RAPIDLY, BUT IS QUICKLY LOST. ALL SYMPTOMS USUALLY SUBSIDE WITHIN 24-36 HOURS.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO MERCURY VAPOR OVER A LONG PERIOD MAY CAUSE MERCURIALISM WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY FINE TREMORS AND ERETHISM. TREMORS MAY AFFECT THE HANDS FIRST, BUT MAY ALSO BECOME EVIDENT IN THE FACE, ARMS, AND LEGS. ERETHISM MAY BE MANIFESTED BY ABNORMAL SHYNESS, BLUSHING, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OR DEPENCY, REMITTMENT OF CRITICISM, IRITABILITY OR EXCITABILITY, HEADACHE, FATIGUE, AND INSOMNIA.. IN SEVERE CASES, HALLUCINATIONS, LOSS OF MEMORY, AND MENTAL DETERIORATION MAY OCCUR. CONCENTRATIONS AS LOW AS 0.03 MG/M³ HAVE INDUCED PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS IN HUMANS. RENAL INVOLVEMENT MAY BE INDICATED BY PROTEINURIA, ALBUMINURIA, ENZYMURIA, AND ANURIA. OTHER EFFECTS MAY INCLUDE SALIVATION, GINGIVITIS, NEPHRITIS, LOOSENING OF SPECIES, SECONDARY DISORDERS, UNDEVELOPED PAROTID GLANDS, AND WIDESPREAD SKIN LESIONS.
CHRONIC PNEUMONITIS AND SENSITIZATION WOMEN OCCUPATIONALLY EXPOSED TO ITS COMPOUNDS MAY RESULT IN SPONTANEOUS ABORTION. REDUCED OVULATION AND AN INCREASED RISK OF SPONTANEOUS ABORTION. INTRAUTERINE EXPOSURE MAY RESULT IN TREMORS AND INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS IN THE INFANTS. MERCURY IS EXCRETED IN BREAST MILK. REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN ANIMALS.

RESAID - REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED. GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION UNTIL AN AMBU BAG CAN BE OBTAINED. PREPARE TO ADMINISTER OXYGEN TO ANYONE WHO NEEDS A PERFECTED PERSONAL AND FIRST TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND AS POSITIVE ADMINISTRATION OF OXYGEN SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

IN CONTACT: 41
MERCURY, NEUROTOXIN/NEPHROTOXIN. LIQUID MAY CAUSE IRRITATION AND 42
ACUTE EXPOSURE. DIRECT CONTACT WITH MERCURY MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH INCONTACT 43
REDNESS, SMALL AMOUNTS OF MERCURY MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH INCONTACT 44
SKIN. ALLERGIC REACTIONS THAT MAY OCCUR IN PREVIOUSLY EXPOSED PERSONS 45
INCLUDE DERMATITIS, ENCEPHALITIS, AND DEATH SUBCUTANEOUS. 46
INTRODUCTION FROM HANDLING BROKEN THERMOMETERS, MAY RESULT IN LOCAL 47
INFLAMMATION, GRANULOMATOUS SKIN REACTIONS, AND SLIGHT SIGNS OF MERCURY 48
POISONING INCLUDING DIGESTIVE DISORDERS, METALLIC TASTE IN THE MOUTH, AND 49
NEUROPSYCHIC DISORDERS. 50
CHRONIC EXPOSURE...PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY RESULT IN DERMAL 51
SENSITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC EFFECTS AS DETAILED IN CHRONIC 52
EXPOSURE... 53

1ST AID - 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 (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

E CONTACT:
E CURRY:
ACUTE EXPOSURE DIRECT CONTACT WITH LIQUID MAY CAUSE IRRITATION AND REDNESS. ANIMAL STUDIES INDICATE DIFFUSION AND ABSORPTION OF MERCURY INTO THE TISSUES OF THE EYE MAY OCCUR. NO CLINICAL SIGNS OF CONJUNCTIVITIS OR CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO MERCURY EXPOSURE FROM INHALATION INGESTION OR SKIN CONTACT MAY BE INDICATED BY MERCURALLENITS, DISCOLORATION OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS, INDICATED ON SLIT-LAMP EXAMINATION OF THE EYE.

First aid: Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

GESTATION: MERCURY: CURTAXIN/NEPHROTOXIN. METALLIC MERCURY IS NOT USUALLY ABSORBED SUFFICIENTLY FROM THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT TO INDUCE AN ACUTE TOXIC RESPONSE. RARELY, IF LARGE SINGLE DOSES OF MERCURY ARE INGESTED IN THE BODY OF A CHRONICALLY EXPOSED INDIVIDUAL, REPEATED INGESTION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF MERCURY MAY RESULT IN THE ABSORPTION OF SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS TO PRODUCE TOXIC EFFECTS AS DETAILED IN CHRONIC INHALATION EXPOSURE.

1. FIRST AID - REMOVE BY GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMESIS, MAINTAIN BLOOD PRESSURE AND

AIRWAY. GIVE OXYGEN IF RESPIRATION IS DEPRESSED. DO NOT PERFORM GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMESIS IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY (DRETSBACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING, 12TH ED.). ADMINISTRATION OF GASTRIC LAVAGE OR OXYGEN SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

TIDNOTE: THE FOLLOWING ANTIDOTE HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED. HOWEVER, THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER THE SEVERITY OF POISONING REQUIRES ADMINISTRATION OF ANY ANTIDOTE AND THE DOSE REQUIRED SHOULD BE MADE BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

MERCURY POISONING: 3 MG/KG (OR 0.3 ML/10 KG) EVERY 4 HOURS FOR THE FIRST 2 DAYS AND THEN 2 MG/KG EVERY 12 HOURS FOR A TOTAL OF 10 DAYS IF NECESSARY. DIMERCAPROL IS AVAILABLE AS A 1% SOLUTION IN OIL FOR INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION. HEMODIALYSIS WILL SPEED THE REMOVAL OF THE MERCURY. DIMERCAPROL COMPLEX, PENCILLANINE IS ALSO EFFECTIVE GIVE UP TO 100 MG/KG/DAY (A MAXIMUM 1 GR/DAY) DIVIDED INTO 4 DOSES FOR NO LONGER THAN WEEK IF A LONGER ADMINISTRATION PERIOD IS WARRANTED. DOSAGE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 40 MG/KG/DAY. CONTINUE THE DRUG ORALLY HALF AN HOUR BEFORE MEALS. A CHELATING AGENT SHOULD BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE URINE-MERCURY LEVEL FALLS BELOW 50 UG/24 HOURS (REIBSACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING, 12TH ED.). ANTIDOTE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

REACTIVITY

ACTIVITY:
ABLE UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

COMPATIBILITIES:

ACETYLENE: FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.
ACETYLIC COMPOUNDS: FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.
ALUMINUM: CORRODES.
AMINES: MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.
AMMONIA + MOISTURE: FORMS EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.
BORON DIPHOSPHIDE: IGNITES IN CONTACT WITH MERCURY VAPOURS.
BROMOPROPYL NITRATE: REACTION. HAZARD.
CALCIUM: AVALANCH FORMATION @ 380 C IS VIOLENT.
CHLORINE: IGNITES @ 200-300 C.
CHLORINE DIOXIDE: EXPLODES.

[illegible]

PERCHLORIC ACID: NEGATIVE REACTION.
POTASSIUM: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
RUBIDIUM: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
SILVER: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
SILVER PERCHLORATE + 3-HEXYNE: EXPLODES.
SILVER PERCHLORATE + PENTYNE: EXPLODES.
SODIUM: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
SODIUM CARBIDE: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC.
SULFURIC ACID (HOT): REACTS.
TETRACARBONYLNICKEL + OXYGEN: PRODUCES SHOCK SENSITIVE MIXTURE.

COMPOSITION:
INTERNAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS MAY INCLUDE HIGHLY TOXIC VAPORS OF MERCURY AND MERCURY OXIDES.

LYMERIZATION: HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO OCCUR UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

RESERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS WHEN STORING OR DISPOSING THIS SUBSTANCE. FOR ASSISTANCE, CONTACT THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES.

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 40 CFR 262. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER U151

MERCURY - REGULATORY LEVEL: 0.2 MG/L (TCLP-40 CFR 261 APPENDIX II) REGULATORY MATERIALS WHICH CONTAIN THE ABOVE SUBSTANCE AT OR ABOVE THE TCLP REGULATORY LEVEL MEET THE EPA TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC, AND MUST BE DISPOSED OF IN

mercury

DATE: 07/29/92 ACCT: 742982-99 PO NBR: 0071987/23735092
INDEX: 25922110225 CAT NO: S41599M

PAGE: 5

ACCIDENTANCE WITH NO. OF PART 362 EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER DOOR.

***** CONDITIONS TO AVOID *****

MAY BURN BUT DOES NOT IGNITE READILY. FLAMMABLE. POISONOUS GASES MAY ACCUMULATE IN TANKS AND HOPPER CARS. MAY IGNITE COMBUSTIBLES (WOOD, PAPER, OIL, ETC.).

***** SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES *****

WATER SPILL: CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 PROHIBITS CONTAMINATING ANY KNOWN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER WITH SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO CAUSE CANCER AND/OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY.

OCCUPATIONAL SPILL: DO NOT TOUCH SPILLED MATERIAL. STOP LEAK IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. FOR SMALL SPILLS, TAKE UP WITH SAND OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE INTO CONTAINERS FOR LATER DISPOSAL. A MERCURY SPILL KIT MAY ALSO BE USED FOR SMALL SPILLS IN THE WORKPLACE. FOR LARGER SPILLS, DIKE FAR AHEAD OF SPILL FOR LATER DISPOSAL. KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY. ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND DENY ENTRY.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 1 POUND
THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) SECTION 304 REQUIRES THAT A RELEASE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY FOR THIS SUBSTANCE BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM. THE RQ FOR MERCURY IS 1 POUND. IF THE RELEASE OF THIS SUBSTANCE IS REPORTABLE UNDER CERCLA OR EPCRA, THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY AT (800) 424-8802 OR (202) 426-2875 IN THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA (40 CFR 302.6).

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION:
PROVIDE LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION SYSTEM TO MEET PUBLISHED EXPOSURE LIMITS.

RESPIRATOR:
THE FOLLOWING RESPIRATORS AND MAXIMUM USE CONCENTRATIONS ARE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NIOSH POCKET GUIDE TO LABOR 29 CFR 1910.134 SUBPART I.

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 THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (NIOSH-MSHA).

MERCURY, ELEMENTAL:

0.5 MG/M3- ANY CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR WITH CARTRIDGE(S) PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.*
ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR.
ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

1.25 MG/M3- ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR OPERATED IN A CONTINUOUS FLOW MODE. PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.

2.5 MG/M3- ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE. ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE. ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR THAT HAS A TIGHT-FITTING FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A CONTINUOUS FLOW MODE. ANY CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE AND CARTRIDGE(S) PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.* ANY AIR-PURIFYING, FULL-FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR (GAS MASK) WITH A CHIN-STYLE, FRONT- OR BACK-MOUNTED CANISTER PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.* ANY POWERED, AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATOR WITH A TIGHT-FITTING FACEPIECE AND A CANISTER PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.

2.5 MG/M3- ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

ESCAPE- ANY AIR-PURIFYING, FULL-FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR (GAS MASK) WITH A CHIN-STYLE, FRONT- OR BACK-MOUNTED CANISTER PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST MERCURY.
ANY APPROPRIATE ESCAPE-TYPE, SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

* END OF SERVICE LIFE INDICATOR (ESLI) REQUIRED.

FOR FIREFIGHTING AND OTHER IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH CONDITIONS:

ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE IN COMBINATION WITH AN

DATE: 07/29/92 ACCT: 742982-99 PO NBR: 0071987/23735092
INDEX: 25922110225 CAT NO: S41599M

PAGE: 6

AUXILIARY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

CLOTHING: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE (IMPERVIOUS) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF SKIN CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

GLOVES: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EYE PROTECTION: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR SPLASH-PROOF OR DUST-RESISTANT SAFETY GOGGLES AND A

FACESHIELD TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EMERGENCY WASH FACILITIES: EMPLOYEE MUST HAVE ACCESS TO AN EMERGENCY WASH FACILITY THAT AN EMPLOYEE'S EYES AND/OR SKIN MAY BE EXPOSED TO THIS SUBSTANCE. THE EMPLOYER SHOULD PROVIDE AN EYE WASH FOUNTAIN AND QUICK DRENCH SHOWER WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE WORK AREA FOR EMERGENCY USE.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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