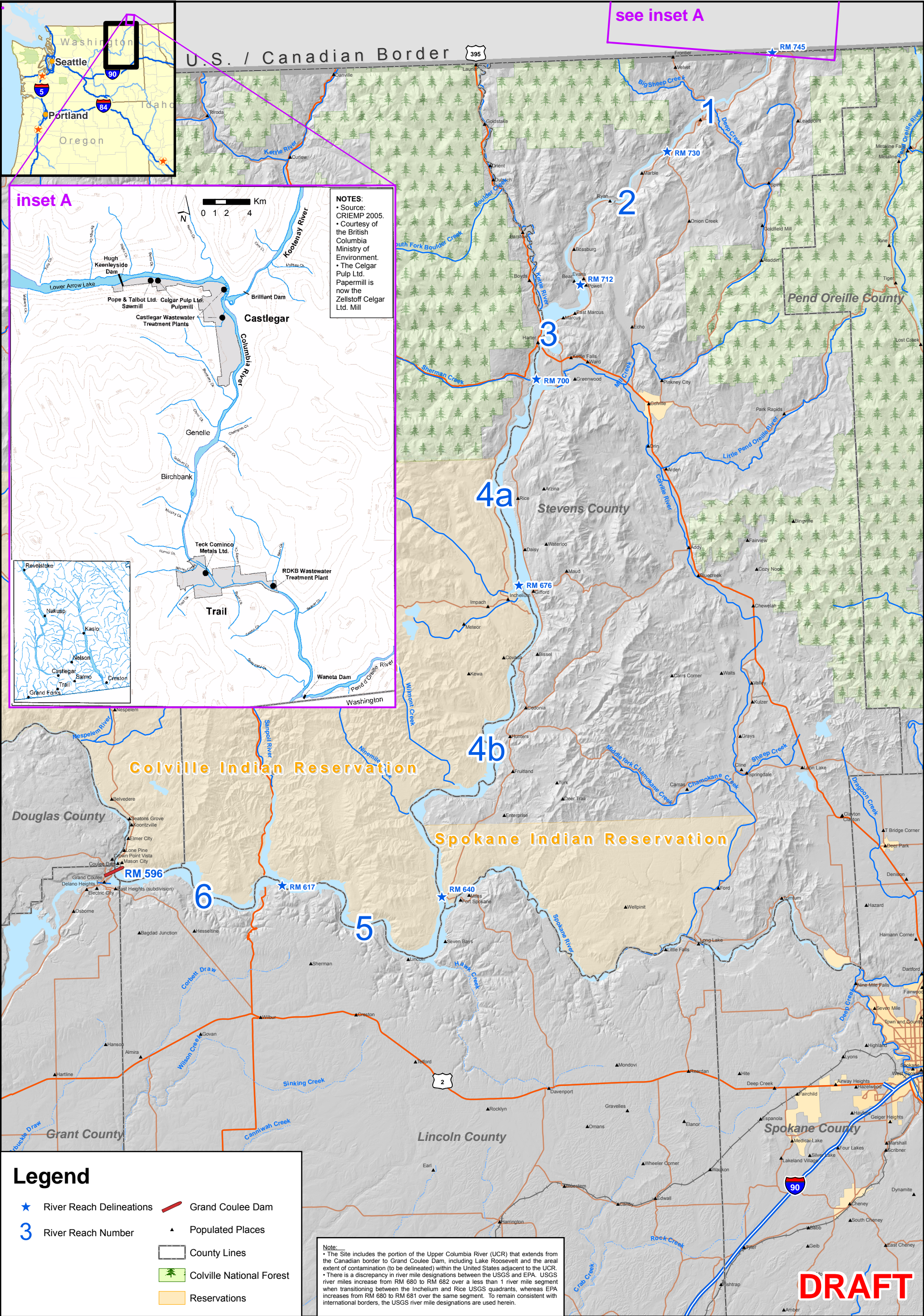
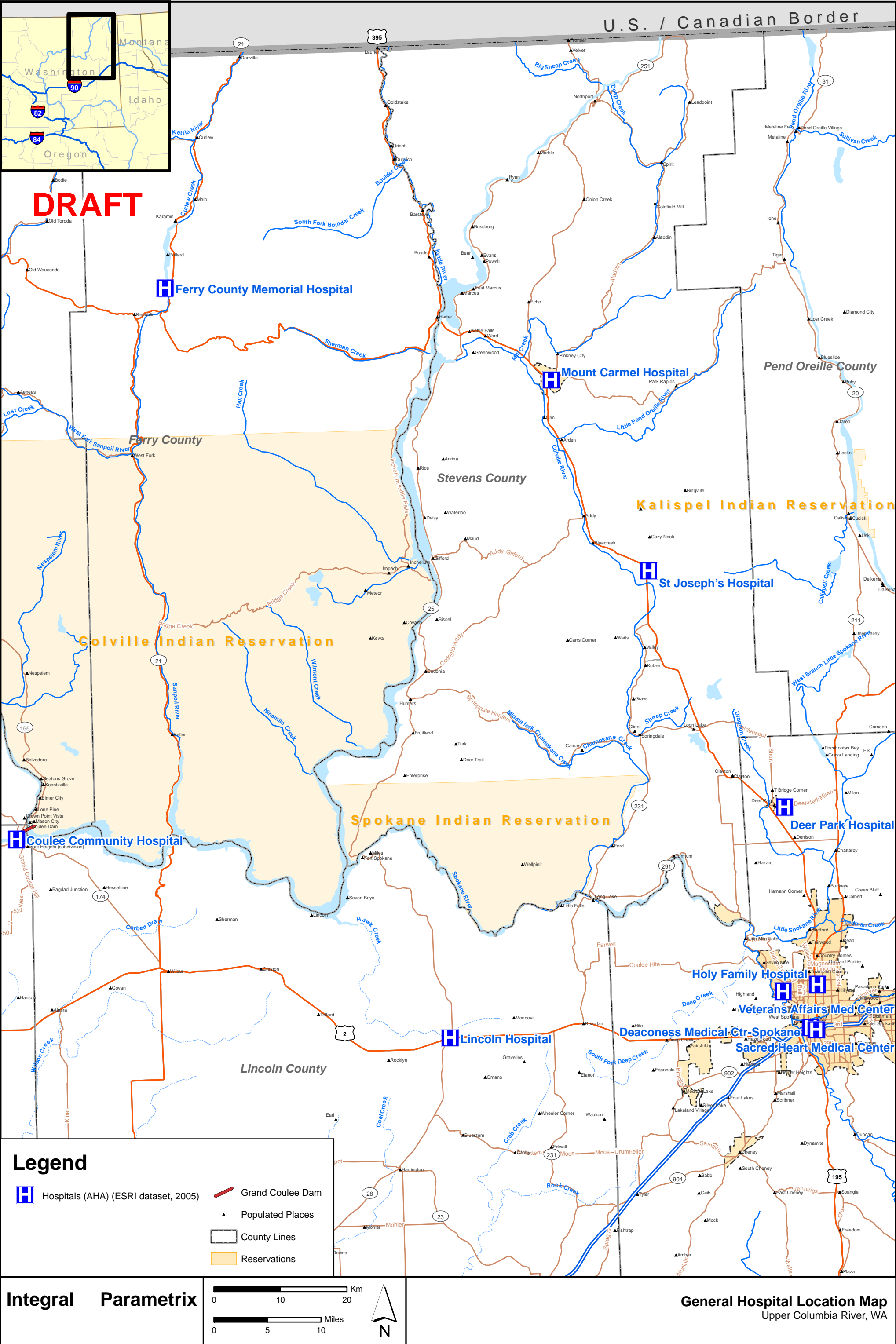


ATTACHMENT 1

SITE AND HOSPITAL LOCATION MAPS





ATTACHMENT 2

REGULATORY NOTICES

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace. IT'S THE LAW!

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the *OSH Act*.
- You have a right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.



The *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act)*, P.L. 91-596, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women throughout the Nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in the U.S. Department of Labor, has the primary responsibility for administering the *OSH Act*. The rights listed here may vary depending on the particular circumstances. To file a complaint, report an emergency, or seek OSHA advice, assistance, or products, call 1-800-321-OSHA or your nearest OSHA office: • Atlanta (404) 562-2300 • Boston (617) 565-9860 • Chicago (312) 353-2220 • Dallas (214) 767-4731 • Denver (303) 844-1600 • Kansas City (816) 426-5861 • New York (212) 337-2378 • Philadelphia (215) 861-4900 • San Francisco (415) 975-4310 • Seattle (206) 553-5930. Teletypewriter (TTY) number is 1-877-889-5627. To file a complaint online or obtain more information on OSHA federal and state programs, visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. If your workplace is in a state operating under an OSHA-approved plan, your employer must post the required state equivalent of this poster.

1-800-321-OSHA www.osha.gov

Usted Tiene el Derecho a un Lugar de Trabajo Seguro y Saludable.

¡LO ESTABLECE LA LEY!

- Tiene el derecho de notificar a su empleador o a la OSHA sobre cualquier peligro en su lugar de trabajo. Puede pedir a la OSHA que mantenga su nombre en reserva.
- Tiene el derecho de solicitar una inspección de la OSHA si considera que existen condiciones peligrosas y poco saludables en su lugar de trabajo. Usted o su representante puede participar en la inspección.
- Puede presentar un reclamo a OSHA durante un plazo de 30 días si su empleador lo discrimina por presentar reclamos de seguridad y sanidad o por ejercer sus derechos de acuerdo con la Ley.
- Tiene el derecho de ver las citaciones de la OSHA enviadas a su empleador. Su empleador debe colocar las citaciones en un lugar visible en el sitio de la supuesta infracción o cerca de él.
- Su empleador debe corregir los peligros en el lugar de trabajo dentro del plazo indicado en la citación y debe certificar que dichos peligros se hayan reducido o eliminado.
- Tiene el derecho de recibir copias de su historial médico o de los registros de su exposición a sustancias o condiciones tóxicas y peligrosas.
- Su empleador debe colocar este aviso en un lugar visible de su lugar de trabajo.



La Ley de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacionales de 1970 (la Ley), P.L. 91-596, garantiza condiciones ocupacionales seguras y saludables para los hombres y las mujeres que desempeñen algún trabajo en toda la Nación. La Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacionales (OSHA), dependiente del Departamento del Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, es la responsable principal de supervisar la Ley. Los derechos que se indican en este documento pueden variar según las circunstancias particulares. Para presentar un reclamo, informar sobre una emergencia o pedir consejo, asistencia o productos de la OSHA, llame al 1-800-321-OSHA o a la oficina de la OSHA más cercana a usted: • Atlanta (404) 562-2300 • Boston (617) 565-9860 • Chicago (312) 353-2220 • Dallas (214) 767-4731 • Denver (303) 844-1600 • Ciudad de Kansas (816) 426-5861 • Nueva York (212) 337-2378 • Filadelfia (215) 861-4900 • San Francisco (415) 975-4310 • Seattle (206) 553-5930. El número TTY es 1-877-889-5627. Para presentar un reclamo en línea u obtener más información sobre los programas federales y estatales de la OSHA, visite el sitio Web de la OSHA en www.osha.gov. Si su lugar de trabajo se encuentra en un estado que funciona según un plan aprobado por la OSHA, su empleador debe colocar en un sitio visible el equivalente estatal de este afiche.

1-800-321-OSHA

www.osha.gov



NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Employer: This is your official industrial insurance poster. You are required by law to post this notice.

If a job injury occurs...

Your employer is insured through the Department of Labor and Industries' workers' compensation program. If you are injured on the job or develop an occupational disease, you are entitled to workers' compensation benefits.

Benefits include:

Medical care. Medical expenses arising from your workplace injury or disease will be paid by the workers' compensation benefits program.

Disability income. If your injury or occupational disease prevents you from working, you may be eligible for benefits to partially replace your wages.

Vocational assistance. Under certain conditions, you may be eligible for help in returning to work.

Partial disability benefits. You may be eligible for a monetary award to compensate for the loss of body functions.

Pensions. Injuries that permanently keep you from returning to work may qualify you for a disability pension.

Death benefits for survivors. If a worker dies, the surviving spouse and/or dependents may receive a pension.

What you should do...

Report your injury. If you are injured, no matter how minor the injury seems, contact the person listed to the right.

Get medical care. You have the right to go to any doctor qualified to treat your injury. Qualified doctors include: medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, naturopathic and podiatric physicians, dentists, optometrists and ophthalmologists. Medical bills that arise from a workplace injury or occupational disease will be paid by the workers' compensation program.

Tell your doctor that your injury or condition is work-related. Your doctor will complete a *Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease* form and send it in. This is the first step in filing your industrial insurance claim.

File your claim within set time frames. For an on-the-job injury, you must file a claim and Labor and Industries must receive it within one year after the date the injury occurred. For an occupational disease, you must file a claim and Labor and Industries must receive it within two years following the date you are advised by a doctor in writing that your condition is work-related.

Report your injury to:

(Your employer fills in this space.)

Helpful phone numbers:

Ambulance

Police

Fire

IMPORTANT:

Every worker is entitled to workers' compensation benefits. You cannot be penalized or discriminated against for filing a claim. For more information, call toll-free **800-547-8367**. TDD users, please call 360-902-5797.

Department of
**LABOR AND
INDUSTRIES**



www.LNI.wa.gov

AVISO A LOS EMPLEADOS

Empleador: Este es su aviso oficial de seguro industrial. Se requiere por ley que este aviso esté fijado en un lugar visible.

Si ocurre una lesión en el trabajo...

Su empleador está asegurado a través del seguro industrial del Departamento de Labor e Industrias. Si usted sufre una lesión en el trabajo, o desarrolla una enfermedad ocupacional, tiene derecho a recibir beneficios del programa de compensación para trabajadores.

Los beneficios incluyen:

Atención médica. Los gastos médicos que surjan por la lesión ocurrida en el trabajo serán pagados por el programa de beneficios del programa de compensación para trabajadores.

Ingresos por incapacidad. Si no puede trabajar como resultado de su lesión o enfermedad ocupacional, podría ser elegible para beneficios de reembolso parcial de su salario normal.

Asistencia vocacional. Bajo ciertas condiciones, Ud. podría ser elegible para recibir ayuda para regresar a trabajar.

Beneficios de incapacidad parcial. Usted podría recibir una concesión monetaria como compensación por la pérdida de funciones corporales.

Pensiones. Si la lesión no le permite regresar permanentemente al trabajo, usted podría calificar para una pensión por incapacidad.

Beneficios para los sobrevivientes. Si un trabajador fallece, el cónyuge sobreviviente y/o los dependientes podrían recibir una pensión.

Lo que Ud. debe de hacer...

Reporte su lesión. Si se lesiona, aún cuando la lesión parece ser mínima, póngase en contacto con la persona indicada a la derecha.

Obtenga atención médica. Tiene derecho a consultar con el médico de su elección calificado para atender su lesión. Médicos calificados incluyen: medicinales, osteópatas, quiroprácticos, médicos de naturopatía y podiatría, dentistas, optometristas y oftalmólogos. Las facturas médicas relacionadas con la lesión del trabajo o con la enfermedad ocupacional, serán pagadas por el programa de compensación para trabajadores.

Dígale a su médico que la lesión está relacionada con el trabajo. El médico completará el formulario *Informe de Lesión Industrial o Enfermedad Ocupacional** y él nos lo enviará. Este es el primer paso para registrar su reclamo del seguro industrial.

Registre su reclamo a tiempo. Para lesiones en el trabajo, tiene que registrar su reclamo y el Departamento de Labor e Industrias tiene que recibirlo dentro de *un año* a partir de la fecha que la lesión ocurrió. Para una enfermedad ocupacional, tiene que registrar su reclamo y el Departamento de Labor e Industrias tiene que recibirlo dentro de los *dos años*

siguientes a la fecha que su médico le avisó por escrito que su condición está relacionada con su trabajo.

Department of
**LABOR AND
INDUSTRIES**



www.LNI.wa.gov

Reporte su lesión a:

(El empleador llena este espacio)

Números de teléfonos:

Ambulancia

Policía

Bomberos

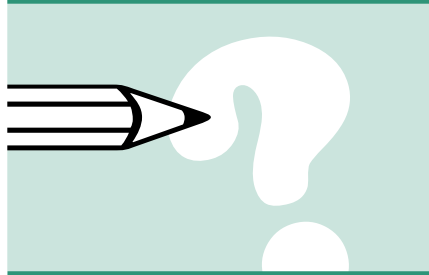
IMPORTANTE:

Cada trabajador tiene derecho a recibir beneficios del programa de compensación para trabajadores. Ud. no puede ser penalizado ni puede ser discriminado por haber registrado un reclamo.

Para más información, llame a la línea gratuita **800-547-8367**. Las personas con problemas de audición (TDD), pueden llamar al 360-902-5797.

* Report of Industrial Injury or Occupational Disease

Job Safety and Health Protection



The Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA) — Chapter 49.17 Revised Code of Washington — provides job safety and health protection for Washington employees. The Department of Labor and Industries administers the law and adopts job safety and health regulations. All employers and employees are required to comply with these regulations. Department representatives conduct workplace inspections and investigations to ensure compliance with safety and health regulations.

This poster describes some important parts of the law.

Employers are required to:

Provide job sites that are free from recognized hazards that may cause death or serious harm to employees.

Comply with occupational safety and health regulations administered under WISHA.

Post this and other notices to keep employees informed of their protection and obligations under WISHA.

Notify the Department of Labor and Industries within eight (8) hours of any fatality or probable fatality or catastrophe — an injury or illness that results in two or more workers being hospitalized. The employer must report the following information in person or by telephone to the nearest department office or use the Occupational Safety and Health Administration toll-free central number 1-800-321-6742:

- Name of employer.
- Location and time of the incident.
- Number of fatalities or hospitalized employees.
- Contact person and his/her phone number.
- A brief description of the incident.

Allow an employee representative to attend all meetings between the Department of Labor and Industries and the employer concerning an appeal of a citation by the employer.

Allow an employee representative to accompany the department representative and the employer during an inspection or investigation of the workplace. Employers cannot withhold wages or benefits or discriminate against the employee for time spent participating in the inspection, investigation, or opening and closing conferences.

Provide personal protective equipment when required by a WISHA regulation.

Promptly notify an employee who was or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents at levels that exceed those allowed by WISHA regulations.

Employees are required to:

Comply with occupational safety and health regulations that apply to their own actions and conduct on the job.

Inspections and investigations:

Employer and employee representatives may accompany a department inspector to assist with an inspection or investigation. If an employee representative does not participate, the inspector will consult with a number of employees about safety and health conditions in the workplace.

Complaints:

Employees and employee representatives who believe that an unsafe or unhealthy condition exists in their workplace have the right to request an inspection by the Department of Labor and Industries. The names of those filing complaints will be kept confidential upon the request of the employee. Employees also have the right to bring unsafe or unhealthy conditions to the attention of the inspector during an investigation or inspection.

Employees may not be fired or discriminated against for filing safety and health complaints or for exercising any of their rights under WISHA.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint with the department or with the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, within 30 days of the alleged discrimination. Public employees may file discrimination complaints with the Department of Labor and Industries only.

The U.S. Department of Labor monitors the operation of the WISHA program to assure effective administration. Any person may make a written complaint regarding the administration of state regulations directly to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Region 10, 1111-3rd Avenue, Suite 715, Seattle, WA 98101-3212.

Citations:

If, upon inspection the department believes a WISHA regulation has been violated, a citation alleging such violation will be issued to the employer. Citations will specify a time period allowed for correcting the violation.

The WISHA citation must be prominently displayed at or near the place of the alleged violation for a minimum of three days. It cannot be taken down until the violation is corrected.

Penalties:

Penalties of up to \$70,000 may be assessed for each willful or repeated violation of a WISHA regulation, and a minimum penalty of \$5,000 shall be assessed for each willful violation. Employers may be fined up to \$7,000 for each serious or non-serious violation. Penalties up to \$7,000 will be assessed for failure to post this or any other required notices.

Penalties of up to \$7,000 per day may be assessed for failure to correct a violation by the allowed time specified in the citation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for under WISHA. Any person who is convicted of giving advance notice of an inspection without the authority of the department may be fined up to \$1,000 and imprisoned for up to six months. A person convicted of knowingly making a false statement or report in regard to WISHA may be fined up to \$10,000 and imprisoned for up to six months.

An employer convicted of a willful or repeated violation that results in the death of an employee may be fined up to \$10,000 and imprisoned for up to six months. A second conviction doubles these penalties.

Appeals:

Employers may appeal the alleged citation, the proposed penalties or the time allowed to correct a violation to the department and to the Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals.

Employees may appeal the time allowed to correct a violation if they believe that time to be unreasonable.

Consultation services:

The department offers free consultations to help employers comply with safety and health regulations. Specialists can help correct hazardous conditions and develop safety and health programs. These specialists **do not** issue citations or assign penalties. The consultation is confidential unless the employer wishes to make it public.

Department employees are also available to conduct seminars and training on occupational safety and health for both employer and employee groups.

More information:

To request an inspection, consultation or additional information, call the safety and health toll-free information number:

1-800-423-7233 (4BE-SAFE)

or contact:

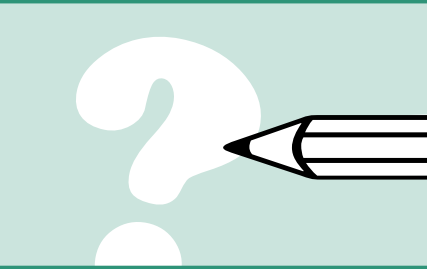
**Department of Labor and Industries
WISHA Services Division
PO Box 44600
Olympia WA 98504-4600**

*This document is available in other formats to accommodate persons with disabilities.
For assistance, call 1-800-547-8367. (TDD users, please call 360-902-5797.)
Labor and Industries is an Equal Opportunity Employer.*



Seguridad en el Empleo y Protección de la Salud

La ley de salud y seguridad industrial de Washington (Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act -WISHA) Capítulo 49.17, Código revisado de Washington—proporciona seguridad en el empleo y protección de salud para los empleados de Washington. El Departamento de Labor e Industrias administra la ley y adopta los reglamentos de seguridad y salud en el empleo. Se les requiere a todos los empleadores y empleados que cumplan con estos reglamentos. Los representantes del departamento efectuarán inspecciones e investigaciones en el sitio de trabajo para asegurar que se cumplan los reglamentos de seguridad y salud.



Este cartel describe algunas de las secciones importantes de la ley.

Se requiere a los empleadores que:

- Proporcionen sitios de trabajo que estén libres de peligros reconocidos que puedan causar la muerte o daños graves a los empleados.
- Cumplan con los reglamentos de seguridad y salud ocupacionales administrados por WISHA.
- Fijen esta y otras notificaciones para mantener a los empleados informados de su protección y sus obligaciones bajo WISHA.
- Notifiquen al Departamento de Labor e Industrias dentro de un plazo de ocho (8) horas de cualquier fatalidad o fatalidad probable o catástrofe - una lesión o enfermedad que resulte con dos o más trabajadores hospitalizados. El empleador tiene que reportar la siguiente información por teléfono o en persona en la oficina más cercana del departamento o utilizar el número central gratuito 1-800-321-6742 de la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional:
- Nombre del empleador.
- Lugar y hora del incidente.
- Número de fatalidades o de empleados hospitalizados.
- Persona de contacto y su número telefónico.
- Una breve descripción del incidente.

- Permitan asistir a un representante de los empleados a todas las reuniones que existan entre el Departamento de Labor e Industrias y el empleador con referencia a apelaciones por el empleador contra citaciones expedidas.
- Permitan que un representante de los empleados acompañe al representante del departamento y al empleador durante una inspección o investigación del sitio de trabajo. Los empleadores no pueden retener salarios, beneficios o discriminar contra el empleado por el tiempo dedicado a la participación de la inspección, la investigación o a las conferencias de la apertura o cierre.
- Proporcionen el equipo de protección personal cuando sea requerido por los reglamentos de WISHA.
- Notifiquen prontamente a cualquier empleado que haya sido o esté siendo expuesto a materiales tóxicos o a agentes físicos dañinos a niveles que sobrepasen los permitidos por los reglamentos de WISHA.

Se requiere a los empleados que:

- Cumplan con los reglamentos de seguridad y salud ocupacionales aplicables a sus propias acciones y conducta en el trabajo.
- ## Inspecciones e investigaciones:
- Los representantes del empleador y del empleado pueden acompañar a un inspector del departamento para asistir en una inspección o investigación. Si no participa un representante de los empleados, el inspector consultará con otros empleados sobre las condiciones de seguridad y salud en el sitio de trabajo.

Quejas:

- Los empleados y los representantes de los empleados que crean que una condición insegura o insalubre existe en su sitio de trabajo, tienen el derecho de solicitar una inspección por el Departamento de Labor e Industrias. Los nombres de los que registren quejas serán mantenidos confidenciales a solicitud del empleado. Durante una investigación o inspección los empleados también tienen el derecho de informar al inspector de condiciones inseguras o insalubres que existan.
- No se podrá despedir ni discriminar en contra de los empleados por registrar quejas de seguridad y salud o por ejercitar cualquiera de sus derechos bajo WISHA.
- Los empleados que crean haber sido discriminados pueden registrar una queja con el departamento o con el Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional, dentro de un plazo de treinta (30) días de la supuesta discriminación. Los empleados públicos solo pueden presentar quejas de discriminación con el Departamento de Labor e Industrias.
- El Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos supervisa la operación del programa WISHA para asegurar que su administración sea eficaz. Cualquier persona podrá presentar una queja por escrito con respecto a la administración de los reglamentos del estado directamente a la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), Region 10, 1111 - 3rd Avenue, Suite 715, Seattle, WA 98101-3212.

Citaciones:

- Si después de efectuar una inspección, el departamento considera que se ha violado alguno de los reglamentos de WISHA, una citación que afirma tal infracción será emitida al empleador. Las citaciones especificarán un período de tiempo permitido para corregir la violación.
- La citación de WISHA se deberá fijar en forma muy visible en o cerca del lugar de la presunta infracción durante un período mínimo de tres días. No se podrá quitar hasta que se haya corregido la infracción.

Multas:

- Se podrán imponer multas de hasta \$70,000 dólares por cada infracción deliberada o repetida de un reglamento de WISHA, y una multa mínima de \$5,000 dólares será impuesta por cada infracción deliberada. Los empleadores pueden ser multados hasta \$7,000 dólares por cada infracción grave o no grave. Se puede imponer multas de hasta \$7,000 dólares por no fijar esta o cualquier otra notificación requerida.
- Se pueden imponer multas de hasta \$7,000 dólares diarios por el hecho de no corregir una infracción en el período especificado de la citación.
- WISHA dispone también de castigos de índole criminal. Cualquier persona declarada culpable por dar aviso anticipado de una inspección sin autorización del departamento, puede ser multada hasta con \$1,000 dólares y ser encarcelada por hasta seis meses. Una persona convicta de haber hecho declaraciones falsas sabiendo que estaba presentando un informe falso en relación con WISHA podrá ser multada hasta \$10,000 dólares y ser encarcelada por hasta seis meses.
- Un empleador declarado culpable por una infracción deliberada o repetida que resulte en la muerte de un empleado podría tener que pagar una multa de hasta \$10,000 dólares y ser encarcelado por hasta seis meses. Una segunda condena duplicará estas penas.

Apelaciones:

- Los empleadores pueden apelar la presunta citación, las multas propuestas o el tiempo permitido para corregir una infracción con el departamento y el Consejo de Apelaciones del Seguro Industrial (Board of Industrial Insurance Appeals.)
- Los empleados podrán apelar contra el tiempo permitido para corregir una violación si consideran que es irrazonable.

Servicios de consulta:

- El departamento ofrece consultas gratuitas para ayudar a los empleadores a cumplir con los reglamentos de seguridad y salud. Hay especialistas que pueden ayudar a corregir condiciones peligrosas y desarrollar programas de seguridad y salud. Estos especialistas **no** emiten citaciones ni asignan multas. La consulta es confidencial a menos que el empleador desee hacerla pública.
- Los empleados del departamento están también disponibles para realizar seminarios y entrenamiento en seguridad y salud ocupacional para los grupos del empleador y de los empleados.

Información adicional:

- Para solicitar una inspección, una consulta o información adicional, llame al número gratuito de información de seguridad y salud:
- # 1-800-423-7233 (4BE-SAFE)
- o póngase en contacto con:**
- Department of Labor and Industries**
WISHA Services Division
P.O. Box 44600
Olympia, WA 98504-4600

Este documento está disponible en formato alterno para asistir personas con discapacidades. Para asistencia llame al 1-800-547-8367. (Usuarios de TDD "aparato especial para personas con problemas auditivos e impedimentos del habla" llamen al 360-902-5797.)
El Departamento de Labor e Industrias es un empleador de igualdad de oportunidad.



Your Rights as a Non-agricultural Worker

Minimum wage

The minimum wage in Washington State is recalculated each year as a result of an initiative approved by voters in 1998. **Your employer is required to pay the current minimum wage.** You or your employer can learn the current minimum wage by:

- Visiting the L&I web site at www.LNI.wa.gov
- Calling a local L&I office
- Calling L&I's Employment Standards information line, 360-902-5316

Work week

The employer must establish a fixed 7-day work week. The work week in this establishment is _____ (day of week) through _____ (day of week).

Overtime

You must be paid one and one-half times your regular rate of pay for hours worked over 40 in a work week regardless of your pay basis (i.e., hourly, salary, piece rate, commission or flat rate). You cannot waive this right, even if you and your employer agree. If you are an executive, administrative or professional employee, or work as an outside salesperson and are paid on a salary basis, you may be exempt from overtime under WAC 296-128 (510-540).

Other exemptions or exceptions may apply based on the nature of your employment. See RCW 49.46.130.

Working conditions

You are entitled to a **meal period** of at least 30 minutes if you work more than five hours in a day. If you are required to remain on duty during your meal period, you must be paid for that time.

If you are age 18 or older, you must have a paid rest break of at least 10 minutes for every four hours you work. The break must be taken by the end of the third hour you work. Intermittent paid breaks totaling at least 10 minutes for every four hours of work may be permitted instead. (Note: If you are under age 18, see “Workers under age 18” in the second column for information about meal and rest breaks.)

If you lift or move more than 20 pounds as a normal part of your duties, you must be taught proper lifting techniques.

Pay periods

You must be paid at least once a month on a regularly scheduled pay day. The regularly scheduled pay date(s) in this establishment is/are _____.

Each time you are paid, you must receive a statement showing the days or hours you worked, your rate(s) of pay, your gross wages and all deductions taken.

Deductions

Your employer may withhold money from your wages only when required to do so by state or federal law or when you have authorized a deduction in writing in advance for a lawful purpose that benefits you and not the employer.

Employment records and inspections

Your employer must record your name, address, occupation, rate of pay, the amount you receive each pay period and the hours or days you work. **These records must be made available to you upon request at any reasonable time.**

You are entitled to review your personnel file at least once a year.

Under state law, the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) has the right to investigate the wages, hours and working conditions of all employees covered by the Industrial Welfare and Minimum Wage acts.

Variances

Employers may request variances from employment standards and child labor rules. For information on variances, contact your local L&I office.

Complaints

If you believe your rights listed on this poster have been denied, you may file a Worker Rights Complaint Report and mail it to the L&I office nearest to where you work. You may obtain this form from a local L&I office or on our web site at www.LNI.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/.

Penalties

Employers who violate child labor or family care rules may be fined for each occurrence.

An employer who is convicted of violating provisions of the Minimum Wage Act or of discriminating against an employee for filing a minimum wage complaint will be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Appeals

Any person, firm or corporation may appeal an action or decision made by L&I. Contact your local L&I office to learn more about the appeals process.

Workers under age 18

Except under very limited circumstances, the minimum age for employment is 14.

The minimum wage for 16- and 17-year-old workers is the same as for adults. Minors under 16 may be paid 85 percent of the state minimum wage.

Employers who hire workers under age 18 must have a minor work permit endorsement as part of the Master Business License and must renew it each year.

If you are under age 18, your employer needs to give you a Parent/School Authorization form that your parent or legal guardian must sign before you begin work. If you plan to work during the school year, your school must sign this form, too. Your employer needs to renew the Parent/School Authorization each year when it expires in September. Your employer must also have proof of your age and keep it on file for three years.

Fourteen- and 15-year-old workers may not work more than four hours without a uninterrupted 30-minute meal period. In addition, 14- and 15-year-old workers must be provided a paid rest break of at least 10 minutes for every two hours worked.

Sixteen- and 17-year-old workers may not work more than five hours without an uninterrupted 30-minute meal period. In addition, 16- and 17-year-old workers must be provided a paid rest break of at least 10 minutes for every three hours worked.

An adult must supervise minors working after 8 p.m. in service occupations, such as restaurants and retail businesses.

What hours are teens under 18 allowed to work in non-agricultural jobs?

Hours and Schedules Minors are Permitted to Work in Non-agricultural Jobs					
	Hours a Day	Hours a Week	Days a Week	Begin	Quit
14- and 15-year-olds					
School weeks	3 hours (8 hours Sat.-Sun.)	16 hours	6 days	7 a.m.	7 p.m.
Non-school weeks	8 hours	40 hours	6 days	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (9 p.m. June 1 to Labor Day)
16- and 17-year-olds					
School weeks	4 hours (8 hours Fri.-Sun.)	20 hours	6 days	7 a.m.	10 p.m. (Midnight Fri.-Sat.)
School weeks with a special variance from school	6 hours (8 hours Fri.-Sun.)	28 hours	6 days	7 a.m.	10 p.m. (Midnight Fri.-Sat.)
Non-school weeks	8 hours	48 hours	6 days	5 a.m.	Midnight
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An adult must supervise minors working after 8 p.m. in service occupations, such as restaurants and retail businesses.• Overtime rules apply for all hours worked over 40 in one week.• These rules also apply to home-schooled teens.					

Prohibited duties for minor employees: Experience has shown that some job duties are potentially hazardous for young workers. Certain jobs and duties are prohibited for workers under age 18 and additional ones for those under 16. To obtain the list of prohibited duties, visit L&I's teen worker web site at www.TeenWorkers.LNI.wa.gov, call your local office or call 360-902-5316.

More information on your rights as a worker

For more information on these laws or for more copies of this poster, contact your local L&I office, call 360-902-5316, or visit the L&I web site: www.LNI.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/.

Family Leave Provisions

Leave for care of a newborn/family member

The federal Family and Medical Leave Act requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to “eligible” employees for certain family and medical reasons. Employees are eligible if they have worked for a covered employer for at least one year, for 1,250 hours over the previous 12 months, and if there are at least 50 employees within 75 miles.

For additional information, contact the nearest office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, listed in your telephone directory. The toll-free number is 1-866-487-9243.



This document is available in other formats to accommodate persons with disabilities. For assistance, call 800-547-8367. (TDD users, please call 360-902-5797.) Labor and Industries is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Family care/use of paid leave

Effective January 1, 2003, if you work for an employer who has an established paid leave policy (sick, vacation or other paid time off), your employer must let you use your choice of any paid leave to care for sick family members. Family members include: children under age 18 with health conditions that require supervision or treatment; spouse, parent, parent-in-law or grandparent with a serious or emergency health condition; or an adult son or daughter incapable of self-care due to a disability.

Employers may not discharge, penalize or discriminate against workers who exercise the right to use leave for such purposes or for filing a complaint about an alleged violation of these leave laws.

Pregnancy disability/discrimination

Discrimination because of pregnancy or pregnancy disability is sex discrimination and a violation of state law (RCW 49.60.180). For more information or a copy of the state's maternity regulations (WAC 162-30-020), contact the Washington State Human Rights Commission at 1-800-233-3247.

Sus derechos como trabajador no agrícola

Salario mínimo

El salario mínimo en el Estado de Washington se calcula cada año como resultado de una iniciativa aprobada por los votantes en 1998. **A su empleador se le exige que pague el salario mínimo actual.** Usted o su empleador puede verificar cuál es el salario mínimo actual:

- Visitando el sitio de Internet del Depto. de Labor e Industrias (L&I): www.LNI.wa.gov
- Llamando a una oficina local de L&I
- Llamando a la línea de información de normas de empleo de L&I: 360-902-5316

Días de trabajo semanales

El empleador tiene que establecer una semana laboral fija de 7 días. Los días de trabajo semanales en esta empresa son de _____ (día de la semana) a _____ (día de la semana).

Horas extras

Se le tiene que pagar tiempo y medio de su tarifa regular por las horas que trabaje encima de las 40 horas por semana, sin importar su base de pago (es decir, por hora, sueldo fijo, a destajo/pieza, comisión o tarifa fija). No puede renunciar a este derecho, ni siquiera si se ponen de acuerdo su empleador y usted. Si usted es un empleado ejecutivo, administrativo o profesional o si trabaja como un vendedor y se le paga a base de un sueldo, usted podría estar exento de las horas extras bajo la ley WAC 296-128 (510-540).

Otras exenciones o excepciones pueden aplicar según la naturaleza de su empleo. Vea la ley RCW 49.46.130.

Condiciones de trabajo

Usted tiene derecho a **una pausa para comer** por lo menos de 30 minutos, si trabaja más de cinco horas diarias. Si se requiere que siga trabajando durante su período de comida, se le tiene que pagar este tiempo.

Si tiene 18 años de edad o más, tiene que tener un período de descanso pagado de por lo menos 10 minutos cada cuatro horas de trabajo. El descanso tiene que ser tomado al terminar la tercera hora de trabajo o antes, también se permite tomar periodos de descanso intermitentes pagados que suman a por lo menos 10 minutos por cada cuatro horas de trabajo. (Atención: Si tiene menos de 18 años de edad, lea la sección “Trabajadores menores de 18 años de edad” en la segunda columna para información sobre períodos de descanso y de comida.)

Si levanta o desplaza más de 20 libras como parte normal de su trabajo, se le tienen que enseñar técnicas correctas para levantar cargas.

Períodos de pago

Se le tiene que pagar por lo menos una vez por mes en un día fijo. La(s) fecha(s) de pago programada(s) en esta empresa es/son: _____.

Cada vez que se le pague, usted tiene que recibir un comprobante que muestre los días o las horas que trabajó, su(s) tarifa(s) de pago, su salario bruto y todas las deducciones que se le hagan.

Deducciones

Su empleador solo podrá retener dinero de su salario cuando así lo requieran las leyes estatales o federales o cuando usted haya autorizado por escrito una deducción por adelantado para algún pago legal que le beneficie a usted y no al empleador.

Inspecciones y registros de empleo

Su empleador tiene que registrar su nombre, domicilio, ocupación, tarifa de pago, la cantidad que recibe cada período de pago y las horas o los días que trabaja. **Esos registros tienen que estar disponibles a usted cuando los solicite, en un momento razonable.**

Usted tiene derecho a revisar su expediente personal por lo menos una vez al año.

Bajo las leyes estatales, el Departamento de Labor e Industrias tiene derecho a investigar los salarios, horas y condiciones de trabajo de todos los empleados cubiertos por las leyes del bienestar industrial y salario mínimo (Industrial Welfare and Minimum Wage acts).

Modificaciones

Los empleadores pueden solicitar modificaciones de las normas de empleo y las reglas de trabajo de menores de edad. Para obtener información sobre las modificaciones, póngase en contacto con su oficina local de L&I.

Quejas

Si usted cree que le han negado sus derechos como son explicados en este cartel, puede presentar un Informe de Queja Sobre los Derechos Laborales (Worker Rights Complaint Report) y enviarlo a la oficina local de L&I más cercana a su lugar de trabajo. Puede obtener este formulario en una oficina local de L&I o por Internet: www.LNI.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/.

Penalizaciones

Los empleadores que violen las reglas de trabajo de menores de edad o de cuidado familiar podrían recibir multas por cada infracción.

Un empleador convicto por violar disposiciones de la ley del salario mínimo o por discriminar contra un empleado por haber registrado una queja relativa al salario mínimo será culpable de un delito menor.

Apelaciones

Cualquier persona, empresa o sociedad anónima puede apelar cualquier acción o decisión tomada por el Departamento de Labor e Industrias. Póngase en contacto con la oficina local de L&I para más información sobre el proceso de apelaciones.

Trabajadores menores de 18 años de edad

La edad mínima para trabajadores es de 14 años de edad, salvo en circunstancias muy especiales.

El salario mínimo para los empleados de 16 y 17 años de edad es el mismo que para los adultos. A los menores de 16 años se les podrá pagar un 85 por ciento del salario mínimo del estado.

Los empleadores que contratan a trabajadores de menos de 18 años de edad tienen que tener un permiso de trabajo para menores como parte de la Licencia Maestra de Negocios (Master Business License) y tiene que renovarse cada año.

Si tiene menos de 18 años de edad, su empleador necesita proporcionarle un formulario de Autorización de los Padres y la Escuela (Parent/School Authorization form) que sus padres o tutor legal deben firmar antes de que empiece a trabajar. Si piensa trabajar durante el año escolar, su escuela también tiene que firmar el formulario. Su empleador tiene que renovar la autorización de los padres y la escuela cuando caduque cada año en septiembre. Su empleador también tiene que tener una prueba de su edad y guardarla en sus archivos durante tres años.

Los trabajadores de 14 y 15 años de edad no podrán trabajar más de cuatro horas sin un período sin interrupciones de 30 minutos para comida. Además, a los trabajadores de 14 y 15 años de edad se les tendrá que proporcionar por lo menos un período pagado de descanso de 10 minutos cada dos horas de trabajo.

Los trabajadores de 16 y 17 años de edad no podrán trabajar más de cinco horas sin un período sin interrupciones de 30 minutos para comida. Además, a los trabajadores de 16 y 17 años de edad se les tendrá que proporcionar por lo menos un período pagado de descanso de 10 minutos cada tres horas de trabajo.

Un adulto debe supervisar a los menores de edad que trabajen después de las 8 p.m. en las ocupaciones de servicio, como los restaurantes y negocios de venta al por menor.

¿Qué horas se les permite trabajar a los menores de edad en trabajos no agrícolas?

Los menores de edad en empleos no agrícolas pueden trabajar los siguientes días y horas:					
	Horas al día	Horas por semana	Días por semana	Empieza	Termina
14 y 15 años de edad					
Durante el año escolar	3 horas (8 horas sábado y domingo)	16 horas	6 días	7 a.m.	7 p.m.
Durante vacaciones	8 horas	40 horas	6 días	7 a.m.	7 p.m. (9 p.m. del 1 de junio hasta el Día del Trabajo) “Labor Day”
16 y 17 años de edad					
Durante el año escolar	4 horas (8 horas de viernes a domingo)	20 horas	6 días	7 a.m.	10 p.m. (medianoche viernes y sábado)
Durante el año escolar con una modificación especial de la escuela	6 horas (8 horas de viernes a domingo)	28 horas	6 días	7 a.m.	10 p.m. (medianoche viernes y sábado)
Durante vacaciones	8 horas	48 horas	6 días	5 a.m.	medianoche
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Un adulto debe supervisar a los menores de edad que trabajen después de las 8 p.m. en las ocupaciones de servicio, como los restaurantes y negocios de venta al por menor.• Las reglas acerca de horas extras se aplican a todas las horas trabajadas en exceso de 40 en una semana.• Estas reglas también se aplican a los adolescentes que toman clases en casa (home-school).					

Funciones prohibidas para los empleados menores de edad: La experiencia ha demostrado que algunas actividades en el trabajo pueden resultar potencialmente peligrosas para los trabajadores jóvenes. Ciertas actividades y trabajos están prohibidos para trabajadores menores de 18 años de edad. Hay prohibiciones adicionales para los menores de 16 años de edad. Para obtener la lista de funciones de trabajo prohibidas, visite el sitio de Internet de L&I para trabajadores adolescentes: **www.TeenWorkers.LNI.wa.gov** o llame a su oficina local o al 360-902-5316.

Más información sobre sus derechos como trabajador

Para más información sobre estas leyes o para recibir más copias de este cartel, póngase en contacto con la oficina local de L&I (que aparece bajo “Labor and Industries, Department of” en la sección de gobierno en su directorio telefónico), o llame al 360-902-5316. También puede visitar el sitio de Internet de L&I: www.LNI.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/

Disposiciones de permisos familiares

Permiso para cuidar a un recién nacido o un familiar

La ley federal de permisos médicos y familiares (Family and Medical Leave Act) requiere que los empleadores cubiertos bajo la ley proporcionen hasta 12 semanas de permiso sin pago y con empleo protegido a los trabajadores “elegibles” por ciertas razones familiares y médicas. Los trabajadores serán elegibles si han trabajado para un empleador cubierto bajo la ley por lo menos un año, por 1,250 horas durante los 12 meses anteriores y si hay por lo menos 50 trabajadores de la misma empresa dentro de un radio de 75 millas.

Para más información, póngase en contacto con la oficina más cercana del U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, que aparece en su directorio telefónico. El número gratuito es: 1-866-487-9243.



Este documento está disponible en formato alterno para personas con discapacidades. Para asistencia llame al 1-800-547-8367. (Usuarios de TDD “aparato especial para personas con problemas auditivos e impedimento del habla”, por favor llamen al 360-902-5797.) El Departamento de Labor e Industrias es un empleador con igualdad de oportunidad.

Atención familiar/uso de ausencia compensada

Efectivo el 1º de enero de 2003, si usted trabaja para un empleador que tiene un plan establecido de ausencia compensada (enfermedades, vacaciones u otra forma de tiempo libre pagado), su empleador tiene que permitirle el uso de cualquier forma de ausencia pagada que haya ganado para cuidar a familiares enfermos. Familiares incluyen: hijos menores de 18 años de edad con condiciones de salud que requieren supervisión o tratamiento; cónyuge, padres, suegros o abuelos con una condición de salud grave o de emergencia; o un hijo adulto que no pueda cuidarse por discapacidad.

Los empleadores no pueden desemplear, castigar o discriminar contra un trabajador que ejerce su derecho de usar su ausencia compensada para este propósito o por haber hecho una denuncia sobre una alegada violación de estas leyes de ausencia.

Discriminación/discapacidad por embarazo

La discriminación por embarazo o discapacidad debido al embarazo constituyen una discriminación por sexo y una violación de las leyes estatales (ley RCW 49.60.180). Si desea más información o una copia de los reglamentos de maternidad del estado (ley WAC 162-30-020), póngase en contacto con la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Washington (Washington State Human Rights Commission) al 1-800-233-3247.

ATTACHMENT 3

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURES

FROSTBITE

What happens to the body:

Freezing in deep layers of skin and tissue; pale, waxy-white skin color; skin becomes hard and numb; usually affects fingers, hands, toes, feet, ears, and nose.

What to do: (land temperatures)

- Move the person to a warm, dry area. Don't leave the person alone.
- Remove wet or tight clothing that may cut off blood flow to the affected area.
- **Do not** rub the affected area because rubbing damaged the skin and tissue.
- Gently place the affected area in a warm water bath (105°) and monitor the water temperature to **slowly** warm the tissue. Don't pour warm water directly on the affected area because it will warm the tissue too fast, causing tissue damage. Warming takes 25-40 minutes.
- After the affected area has been warmed, it may become puffy and blister. The affected area may have a burning feeling or numbness. When normal feeling, movement, and skin color have returned, the affected area should be dried and wrapped to keep it warm.
- **Note:** If there is a chance the affected area may get cold again, do not warm the skin. If the skin is warmed and then becomes cold again, it will cause severe tissue damage.
- Seek medical attention as soon as possible.

How to Protect Workers

- Recognize the environmental and workplace conditions that lead to potential cold-induced illnesses and injuries.
- Learn the signs and symptoms of cold-induced illnesses/injuries and what to do to help the worker.
- Train workers about cold-induced illnesses and injuries.
- Select proper clothing for cold, wet, and windy conditions. Layer clothing to adjust to changing environmental temperatures. Wear a hat and gloves, in addition to underwear that will keep water away from the skin (polypropylene.)
- Take frequent short breaks in warm, dry shelters to allow the body to warm up.
- Perform work during the warmest part of the day.
- Avoid exhaustion or fatigue because energy is needed to keep muscles warm.
- Use the buddy system (work in pairs.)
- Drink warm, sweet beverages (sugar water, sports-type drinks.)
- **Avoid drinks with caffeine** (coffee, tea, or hot chocolate) **or alcohol.**
- Eat warm, high-calorie foods like hot pasta dishes.

Workers are at increased risk when...

- They have predisposing health conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and hypertension.
- They take certain medications. Check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacy and ask if medicines you take affect you while working in cold environments.
- They are in poor physical condition, have a poor diet, or are older.

HYPOTHERMIA - (Medical Emergency)

What happens to the body:

Normal body temperature (98.6°F/37°C) drops to or below 95°F/35°C; fatigue or drowsiness; uncontrolled shivering; cool, bluish skin; slurred speech; clumsy movements; irritable, irrational, or confused behavior.

What to do: (land temperatures)

- Call for emergency help (i.e., ambulance or 911).
- Move the person to a warm, dry area. Don't leave the person alone.
- Remove wet clothing and replace with warm, dry clothing or wrap the person in blankets.
- Have the person drink warm, sweet drinks (sugar water or sports-type drinks) if he is alert. **Avoid drinks with caffeine** (coffee, tea, or hot chocolate) **or alcohol.**
- Have the person move his arms and legs to create muscle heat. If he is unable to do this, place warm bottles or hot packs in the armpits, groin, neck, and head areas. **Do not** rub the person's body or place him in a warm water bath. This may stop his heart.

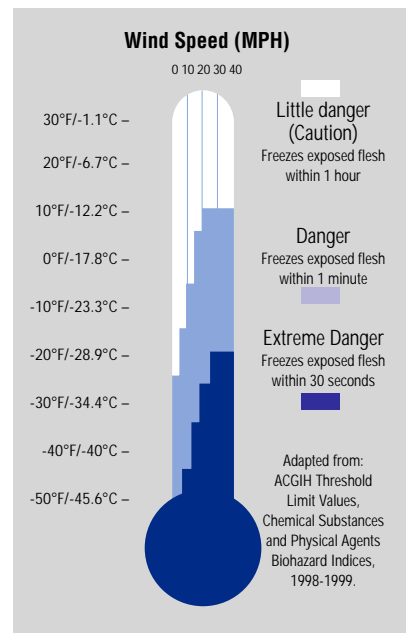
What to do: (water temperatures)

- Call for emergency help (i.e., ambulance or 911). Body heat is lost up to 25 times faster in water.
- **Do not** remove any clothing. Button, buckle, zip, and tighten any collars, cuffs, shoes, and hoods because the layer of trapped water closest to the body provides a layer of insulation that slows the loss of heat. Keep the head out of the water and put on a hat or hood.
- Get out of the water as quickly as possible or climb on anything floating. **Do not** attempt to swim unless a floating object or another person can be reached because swimming or other physical activity uses body heat and reduces survival time by about 50 percent.
- If getting out of the water is not possible, wait quietly and conserve body heat by folding arms across the chest, keeping thighs together, bending knees, and crossing ankles. If another person is in the water, huddle together with chests held closely.

THE COLD STRESS EQUATION

LOW TEMPERATURE + WIND SPEED + WETNESS = INJURIES & ILLNESS

When the body is unable to warm itself, serious cold-related illnesses and injuries may occur, and permanent tissue damage and death may result. **Hypothermia** can occur when *land temperatures* are above freezing or *water temperatures* are below 98.6°F/37°C. Cold-related illnesses can slowly overcome a person who has been chilled by low temperatures, brisk winds, or wet clothing.



HEAT EXHAUSTION

What happens to the body:

Headaches, dizziness, or light-headedness, weakness, mood changes, irritability or confusion, feeling sick to your stomach, vomiting, fainting, decreased and dark-colored urine, and pale, clammy skin.

What should be done:

- Move the person to a cool shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. If the person is dizzy or light-headed, lay him on his back and raise his legs about 6-8 inches. If the person is sick to his stomach, lay him on his side.
- Loosen and remove heavy clothing.
- Have the person drink some cool water (a small cup every 15 minutes) if he is not feeling sick to his stomach.
- Try to cool the person by fanning him. Cool the skin with a cool spray mist of water or wet cloth.
- If the person does not feel better in a few minutes call for emergency help (ambulance or call 911.)

(If heat exhaustion is not treated, the illness may advance to heat stroke.)

How to Protect Workers

- Learn the signs and symptoms of heat-induced illnesses and what to do to help the worker.
- Train workers about heat-induced illnesses.
- Perform the heaviest work during the coolest part of the day.
- Slowly build up tolerance to the heat and the work activity (usually takes up to 2 weeks.)
- Use the buddy system (work in pairs.)
- Drink plenty of cool water (one small cup every 15-20 minutes.)
- Wear light, loose-fitting, breathable (like cotton) clothing.
- Take frequent short breaks in cool, shaded areas (allow your body to cool down.)
- Avoid eating large meals before working in hot environments.
- Avoid caffeine and alcoholic beverages (these beverages make the body lose water and increase the risk of heat illnesses.)

Workers are at increased risk when...

- They take certain medications. Check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacy to see if medicines you take affect you when working in hot environments.
- They have had a heat-induced illness in the past.
- They wear personal protective equipment.

HEAT STROKE - A Medical Emergency

What happens to the body:

Dry, pale skin (no sweating); hot red skin (looks like a sunburn); mood changes; irritability, confusion, and not making any sense; seizures or fits, and collapse (will not respond).

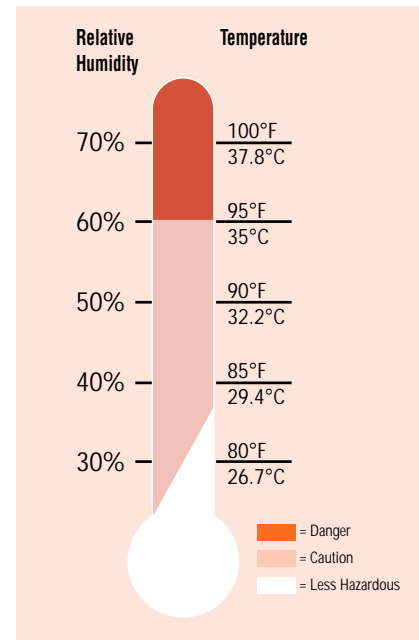
What should be done:

- Call for emergency help (i.e., ambulance or 911.)
- Move the person to a cool, shaded area. Don't leave the person alone. Lay him on his back and if the person is having seizures, remove objects close to him so he won't hit them. If the person is sick to his stomach, lay him on his side.
- Remove heavy and outer clothing.
- Have the person drink some cool water (a small cup every 15 minutes) if he is alert enough to drink anything and not feeling sick to his stomach.
- Try to cool the person by fanning him or her. Cool the skin with a cool spray mist of water, wet cloth, or wet sheet.
- If ice is available, place ice packs in armpits and groin area.

THE HEAT EQUATION

HIGH TEMPERATURE + HIGH HUMIDITY + PHYSICAL WORK = HEAT ILLNESS

When the body is unable to cool itself through sweating, **serious** heat illnesses may occur. The most severe heat-induced illnesses are **heat exhaustion** and **heat stroke**. If actions are not taken to treat heat exhaustion, the illness could progress to heat stroke and **death**.



ATTACHMENT 4

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

ALCONOX MSDS

Section 1 : MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Product name: Alconox

Supplier: Same as manufacturer.

Manufacturer: Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn St.
Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603.

Manufacturer emergency 800-255-3924.

phone number: 813-248-0585 (outside of the United States).

Manufacturer: Alconox, Inc.
30 Glenn St.
Suite 309
White Plains, NY 10603.

Supplier MSDS date: 2005/03/09

D.O.T. Classification: Not regulated.

Section 2 : HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

C.A.S.	CONCENTRATION %	Ingredient Name	T.L.V.	LD/50	LC/50
25155-30-0	10-30	SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	NOT AVAILABLE	438 MG/KG RAT ORAL 1330 MG/KG MOUSE ORAL	NOT AVAILABLE
497-19-8	7-13	SODIUM CARBONATE	NOT AVAILABLE	4090 MG/KG RAT ORAL 6600 MG/KG MOUSE ORAL	2300 MG/M3/2H RAT INHALATION 1200 MG/M3/2H MOUSE INHALATION
7722-88-5	10-30	TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE	5 MG/M3	4000 MG/KG RAT ORAL 2980 MG/KG MOUSE ORAL	NOT AVAILABLE
7758-29-4	10-30	SODIUM PHOSPHATE	NOT AVAILABLE	3120 MG/KG RAT ORAL 3100 MG/KG MOUSE ORAL >4640 MG/KG RABBIT DERMAL	NOT AVAILABLE

Section 2A : ADDITIONAL INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Note: (supplier).
 CAS# 497-19-8: LD50 4020 mg/kg - rat oral.
 CAS# 7758-29-4: LD50 3100 mg/kg - rat oral.

Section 3 : PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical state: Solid

Appearance & odor: Almost odourless.
 White granular powder.

Odor threshold (ppm): Not available.

Vapour pressure (mmHg): Not applicable.

Vapour density (air=1): Not applicable.

By weight: Not available.

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): Not applicable.

Boiling point (°C): Not applicable.

Freezing point (°C): Not applicable.

pH: (1% aqueous solution).
 9.5

Specific gravity @ 20 °C: (water = 1).
 0.85 - 1.10

Solubility in water (%): 100 - > 10% w/w

Coefficient of water\oil dist.: Not available.

VOC: None

Section 4 : FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flammability: Not flammable.

Conditions of flammability: Surrounding fire.

Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam.
 Water
 Water fog.

Special procedures: Self-contained breathing apparatus required.
 Firefighters should wear the usual protective gear.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Flash point (°C), method: None

Lower flammability limit (% vol): Not applicable.

Upper flammability limit (% vol): Not applicable.

Not available.

Sensitivity to mechanical impact: Not applicable.

Hazardous combustion products: Oxides of carbon (COx).
 Hydrocarbons.

Rate of burning: Not available.

Explosive power: None

Section 5 : REACTIVITY DATA

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions of instability: None known.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatible substances: Strong acids.
Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: See hazardous combustion products.

Section 6 : HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route of entry: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.

Effects of Acute Exposure

Eye contact: May cause irritation.

Skin contact: Prolonged contact may cause irritation.

Inhalation: Airborne particles may cause irritation.

Ingestion: May cause vomiting and diarrhea.
May cause abdominal pain.
May cause gastric distress.

Effects of chronic exposure: Contains an ingredient which may be corrosive.

LD50 of product, species & route: > 5000 mg/kg rat oral.

LC50 of product, species & route: Not available for mixture, see the ingredients section.

Exposure limit of material: Not available for mixture, see the ingredients section.

Sensitization to product: Not available.

Carcinogenic effects: Not listed as a carcinogen.

Reproductive effects: Not available.

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

Synergistic materials: Not available.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Not available.

First Aid

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing.
Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Eye contact: Check for and remove contact lenses.
Flush eyes with clear, running water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open: if irritation persists, consult a physician.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air.
Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion: Dilute with two glasses of water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Do not induce vomiting, seek immediate medical attention.

Section 7 : PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Leak/Spill: Contain the spill.
Recover uncontaminated material for re-use.
Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Contaminated material should be swept or shoveled into appropriate waste container for disposal.

Waste disposal: In accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

Handling procedures and equipment: Protect against physical damage.
Avoid breathing dust.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Keep out of reach of children.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

Storage requirements: Keep containers closed when not in use.
Store away from strong acids or oxidizers.
Store in a cool, dry and well ventilated area.

Section 8 : CONTROL MEASURES

Precautionary Measures

Gloves/Type:



Neoprene or rubber gloves.

Respiratory/Type:



If exposure limit is exceeded, wear a NIOSH approved respirator.

Eye/Type:



Safety glasses with side-shields.

Footwear/Type: Safety shoes per local regulations.

Clothing/Type: As required to prevent skin contact.

Other/Type: Eye wash facility should be in close proximity.
Emergency shower should be in close proximity.

Ventilation requirements: Local exhaust at points of emission.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Nitric Acid

ACC# 16550

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Nitric Acid

Catalog Numbers: S71972, S71972MF, S75623-2, S75623-3, S76523, A198C-212, A198C4X-212, A200-212, A200-500, A200-612GAL, A200C-212, A200C4X-212, A200C4X2001, A200C4X2122, A200C4X212L, A200J500, A200S-212, A200S-500, A200S4X-212, A200S4X212L, A200SI-212, A467-1, A467-2, A467-250, A467-500, A483-212, A509-212, A509-500, A509SK-212, S719721, S719721MF, S71972SC

Synonyms: Azotic Acid; Engravers Nitrate; Hydrogen Nitrate.**Company Identification:**

Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information, call: 201-796-7100**Emergency Number:** 201-796-7100**For CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 800-424-9300**For International CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	69-71	231-714-2
7732-18-5	Water	29-31	231-791-2

Hazard Symbols: O C**Risk Phrases:** 35 8

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear to yellow liquid. **Danger!** Corrosive. Strong oxidizer. Contact with other material may cause a fire. Causes eye and skin burns. Check internal container upon receipt. Bottles should be vented periodically to relieve pressure. Causes digestive and respiratory tract burns.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, mucous membranes.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes severe eye burns. May cause irreversible eye injury. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Skin: Causes skin burns. May cause deep, penetrating ulcers of the skin. May cause skin rash (in milder cases), and cold and clammy skin with cyanosis or pale color.

Ingestion: May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes

gastrointestinal tract burns. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. May cause systemic effects.

Inhalation: Effects may be delayed. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema. May cause systemic effects. May cause acute pulmonary edema, asphyxia, chemical pneumonitis, and upper airway obstruction caused by edema.

Chronic: Repeated inhalation may cause chronic bronchitis. Repeated exposure may cause erosion of teeth. Effects may be delayed.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT allow victim to rub or keep eyes closed. Extensive irrigation with water is required (at least 30 minutes).

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Strong oxidizer. Contact with combustible materials may cause a fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Substance is noncombustible. Use water with caution and in flooding amounts.

Extinguishing Media: Substance is noncombustible; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire. Contact professional fire-fighters immediately.

Flash Point: Not available.

Autoignition Temperature: Not available.

Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.

Upper: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 4; Flammability: 0; Instability: 0; Special Hazard: OX

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Neutralize spill with sodium bicarbonate. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust, vapor, mist, or gas. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Discard contaminated shoes.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Bottles should be vented periodically in order to overcome pressure buildup.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Nitric acid	2 ppm TWA; 4 ppm STEL	2 ppm TWA; 5 mg/m ³ TWA 25 ppm IDLH	2 ppm TWA; 5 mg/m ³ TWA
Water	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Nitric acid: 2 ppm TWA; 5 mg/m³ TWA Water: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear a chemical apron. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear to yellow

Odor: strong odor - acrid odor

pH: 1.0

Vapor Pressure: 6.8 mm Hg

Vapor Density: Not available.

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Boiling Point: 186.8 deg F

Freezing/Melting Point: -43.6 deg F

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

Solubility: Soluble in water.

Specific Gravity/Density: 1.50

Molecular Formula: HNO₃

Molecular Weight:63.0119

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable. Decomposes when in contact with air, light, or organic matter.

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, incompatible materials, ignition sources, moisture, combustible materials, reducing agents.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Reducing agents, combustible materials, strong bases, alcohols, aldehydes, cyanides, metals, Incompatible with many substances..

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Nitrogen oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 7697-37-2: QU5775000; QU5900000

CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC0110000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 7697-37-2:

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 260 mg/m³/30M;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 130 mg/m³/4H;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 67 ppm(NO₂)/4H;

CAS# 7732-18-5:

Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 7697-37-2: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA. **CAS# 7732-18-5:** Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Epidemiology: No information found.

Teratogenicity: No information found.

Reproductive Effects: No information found.

Neurotoxicity: No information found.

Mutagenicity: No information found.

Other Studies: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No data available. No information available.

Environmental: Terrestrial: During transport through the soil, nitric acid will dissolve some of the soil material, in particular, the carbonate based materials. The acid will be neutralized to some degree with adsorption of the proton also occurring on clay materials. However, significant amounts of acid are expected to remain for transport down toward the ground water table. Upon reaching the ground water table, the acid will continue to move, now in the direction of the ground water flow.

Physical: Not expected to biodegrade or bioconcentrate.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	NITRIC ACID				NITRIC ACID
Hazard Class:	8				8(9.2)
UN Number:	UN2031				UN2031
Packing Group:	II				II

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 7697-37-2 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

CAS# 7697-37-2: 1000 lb final RQ; 454 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

CAS# 7697-37-2: 1,000 lb TPQ

SARA Codes

CAS # 7697-37-2: acute, chronic, flammable.

Section 313

This material contains Nitric acid (CAS# 7697-37-2, 69 71%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 7697-37-2 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this

product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 7697-37-2 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

O C

Risk Phrases:

R 35 Causes severe burns.

R 8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Safety Phrases:

S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 36 Wear suitable protective clothing.

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S23B Do not breathe fumes.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 7697-37-2: 1

CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 7697-37-2 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of C, D1A, E.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 7697-37-2 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 7697-37-2: OEL-ARAB Republic of Egypt: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-AUSTRALIA: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 4 ppm (10 mg/m³) OEL-BELGIUM: TWA 2 ppm (5.2 mg/m³); STEL 4 ppm (10 mg/m³) OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA: TWA 2.5 mg/m³; STEL 5 mg/m³ OEL-DENMARK: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-FINLAND: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 5 ppm (13 mg/m³); Skin OEL-FRANCE: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 4 ppm (10 mg/m³) OEL-GERMANY: TWA 10 ppm (25 mg/m³) OEL-HUNGARY: STEL 5 mg/m³ OEL-JAPAN: TWA 2 ppm (5.2 mg/m³) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-POLAND: TWA 10 mg/m³ OEL-RUSSIA: TWA 2 ppm; STEL 2 mg/m³; Skin OEL-SWEDEN: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 5 ppm (13 mg/m³) OEL-SWITZERLAND: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 4 ppm (1 mg/m³) OEL-THAILAND: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-TURKEY: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM: TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m³); STEL 4 ppm (10 mg/m³) OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 9/30/1998

Revision #10 Date: 4/01/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hydrochloric Acid, 1:1 Aqueous Solution

ACC# 95574

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Hydrochloric Acid, 1:1 Aqueous Solution**Catalog Numbers:** M-043, M043, MCC-030298**Synonyms:** Muriatic acid; Chlorohydric acid; Hydrogen chloride; Spirits of salt**Company Identification:**Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410**For information, call:** 201-796-7100**Emergency Number:** 201-796-7100**For CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 800-424-9300**For International CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid	< 20	231-595-7
7732-18-5	Water	Balance	231-791-2

Hazard Symbols: T C**Risk Phrases:** 23 35

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colorless to slight yellow clear liquid. **Danger!** Corrosive. Causes eye and skin burns. May cause severe respiratory tract irritation with possible burns. May cause severe digestive tract irritation with possible burns. May cause fetal effects based upon animal studies. Possible sensitizer.

Target Organs: Respiratory system, teeth, eyes, skin, circulatory system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: May cause irreversible eye injury. Vapor or mist may cause irritation and severe burns. Contact with liquid is corrosive to the eyes and causes severe burns. May cause painful sensitization to light.

Skin: May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Contact with liquid is corrosive and causes severe burns and ulceration.

Ingestion: May cause circulatory system failure. Causes severe digestive tract burns with abdominal pain, vomiting, and possible death. May cause corrosion and permanent tissue destruction of the esophagus and digestive tract.

Inhalation: May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath and delayed lung edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. Exposure to the mist and vapor may erode exposed teeth. Causes corrosive action on the mucous membranes.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause erosion of teeth. May cause fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis, photosensitization, and possible blindness.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT allow victim to rub or keep eyes closed. Extensive irrigation with water is required (at least 30 minutes). **SPEEDY ACTION IS CRITICAL!**

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Give milk of magnesia.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

Notes to Physician: Do NOT use sodium bicarbonate in an attempt to neutralize the acid.

Antidote: Do NOT use oils or ointments in eye.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Not flammable, but reacts with most metals to form flammable hydrogen gas. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Reaction with water may generate much heat which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Containers may explode when heated.

Extinguishing Media: For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Substance is nonflammable; use agent most appropriate to extinguish surrounding fire. Do NOT get water inside containers. Do NOT use straight streams of water. Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. For small fires, use carbon dioxide (except for cyanides), dry chemical, dry sand, and alcohol-resistant foam.

Flash Point: Not applicable.

Autoignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.

Upper: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 3; Flammability: 0; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Large spills may be neutralized with dilute alkaline solutions of soda ash (sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3), or lime (calcium oxide, CaO). Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. Do not get water inside containers. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Cover with dry earth, dry sand, or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading and contact with water.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Contents may develop pressure upon prolonged storage. Do not breathe dust, vapor, mist, or gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Do not ingest or inhale. Discard contaminated shoes. Use caution when opening. Keep from contact with moist air and steam.

Storage: Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Corrosives area. Do not store in metal containers. Do not store near flammable or oxidizing substances (especially nitric acid or chlorates).

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Hydrochloric acid	2 ppm Ceiling	50 ppm IDLH	5 ppm Ceiling; 7 mg/m ³ Ceiling
Water	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Hydrochloric acid: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Water: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear neoprene or polyvinyl chloride gloves to prevent exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Clear liquid

Appearance: colorless to slight yellow
Odor: strong, pungent
pH: 0.01
Vapor Pressure: 5.7 mm Hg @ 0 deg C
Vapor Density: 1.26
Evaporation Rate: > 1.00 (N-butyl acetate)
Viscosity: Not available.
Boiling Point: 81.5-110 deg C @ 760 mmHg
Freezing/Melting Point: -74 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Miscible.
Specific Gravity/Density: 1.0-1.2
Molecular Formula: HCl.H₂O
Molecular Weight: 36.46

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: Mechanical shock, incompatible materials, metals, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water, bases.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Bases, acetic anhydride, alkali metals, aluminum, amines, copper, copper alloys, fluorine, iron, sodium hydroxide, steel, sulfuric acid, vinyl acetate, zinc, potassium permanganate, cesium acetylene carbide, rubidium acetylene carbide, rubidium carbide, sodium, chlorosulfonic acid, oleum, carbonates, perchloric acid, calcium phosphide, metal oxides, acetates, cesium carbide, beta-propiolactone, ethyleneimine, propylene oxide, lithium silicides, alcohols + hydrogen cyanide, 2-aminoethanol, ammonium hydroxide, calcium carbide, 1,1-difluoroethylene, ethylene diamine, magnesium boride, mercuric sulfate, silver perchlorate + carbon tetrachloride, uranium phosphide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen chloride, chlorine, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 7647-01-0: MW4025000; MW4031000

CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC0110000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 7647-01-0:

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 1108 ppm/1H;

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 8300 mg/m³/30M;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 3124 ppm/1H;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 45000 mg/m³/5M;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 8300 mg/m³/30M;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 900 mg/kg;

CAS# 7732-18-5:

Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 7647-01-0:

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC: IARC Group 3 - not classifiable CAS# 7732-18-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Epidemiology: Experimental reproductive effects have been reported.

Teratogenicity: Embryo or Fetus: Stunted fetus, Inhalation, rat TCL0=450 mg/m³/1H Specific Developmental Abnormalities: homeostatis, Inhalation, rat TCL0=450 mg/m³/1H (female 1 days pre-mating).

Reproductive Effects: No information available.

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic analysis: Hamster, lung = 30 mmol/L.; Cytogenetic analysis: Hamster, ovary = 8 mmol/L.

Other Studies: No data available.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 3.6 mg/L; 48Hr; Lethal (unspecified) Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50; 96 Hr; pH 3.0-3.5 No data available.

Environmental: Rapidly hydrolyzes when exposed to water. Will exhibit extensive evaporation from soil surfaces. Upon transport through the soil, hydrochloric acid will dissolve some of the soil materials (especially those with carbonate bases) and the acid will neutralize to some degree.

Physical: No information available.

Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	No information available.				No information available.
Hazard Class:					
UN Number:					
Packing Group:					

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA**CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs**

CAS# 7647-01-0: 5000 lb final RQ; 2270 kg final RQ

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

CAS# 7647-01-0: 500 lb TPQ

SARA Codes

CAS # 7647-01-0: acute.

Section 313

This material contains Hydrochloric acid (CAS# 7647-01-0, 20%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 7647-01-0 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations**European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives****Hazard Symbols:**

T C

Risk Phrases:

R 23 Toxic by inhalation.

R 35 Causes severe burns.

Safety Phrases:

S 1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 7647-01-0: 1

CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of D2A, E.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 7647-01-0 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 7647-01-0: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-AUSTRIA:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-BELGIUM:STEL 5 ppm (7.7 mg/m³) OEL-DENMARK:STEL 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-FINLAND:STEL 5 ppm (7 mg/m³); Skin OEL-FRANCE:STEL 5 ppm (7.5 mg/m³) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-HUNGARY:STEL 5 mg/m³ OEL-JAPAN:STEL 5 ppm (7.5 mg/m³) OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-POLAND:TWA 5 mg/m³ OEL-RUSSIA:STEL 5 ppm (5 mg/m³) OEL-SWEDEN:STEL 5 ppm (8 mg/m³) OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 5 ppm (7.5 mg/m³);STEL 10 ppm (15 mg/m³) OEL -THAILAND:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-TURKEY:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 5 ppm (7 mg/m³);STEL 5 ppm (7 mg/m³) OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 7/06/1999**Revision #3 Date:** 3/18/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

REMEL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP -- ETHANOL (70%), 40-135 -- 6550-00N057812

===== Product Identification =====

Product ID:ETHANOL (70%), 40-135

MSDS Date:04/12/1993

FSC:6550

NIIN:00N057812

MSDS Number: BWYWR

=== Responsible Party ===

Company Name:REMEL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Address:12076 SANTA FE DRIVE

Box:14428

City:LENEXA

State:KS

ZIP:66215

Country:US

Info Phone Num:913-888-0939

Emergency Phone Num:800-255-6730

CAGE:IO995

=== Contractor Identification ===

Company Name:REMEL INC

Address:12076 SANTA FE DRIVE

Box:14428

City:SHAWNEE MISSION

State:KS

ZIP:66215-3519

Country:US

Phone:913-888-0939/800-255-6730

CAGE:7V410

Company Name:REMEL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Address:12076 SANTA FE DR

Box:14428

City:LENEXA

State:KS

ZIP:66215

Country:US

Phone:800-447-3641

CAGE:IO995

===== Composition/Information on Ingredients =====

Ingred Name:ETHYL ALCOHOL (ETHANOL)

CAS:64-17-5
RTECS #:KQ6300000
Fraction by Wt: 70%
OSHA PEL:1000 PPM
ACGIH TLV:1000 PPM

===== Hazards Identification =====

LD50 LC50 Mixture:LD50: (ORAL,RAT) 7060 MG/KG
Routes of Entry: Inhalation:NO Skin:YES Ingestion:YES
Reports of Carcinogenicity:NTP:NO IARC:NO OSHA:NO
Health Hazards Acute and Chronic:WARNING! MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO SKIN,
EYES & RESPIRATORY TRACT. AVOID BREATHING VAPOR & EYE/SKIN CONTACT.
Explanation of Carcinogenicity:NOT RELEVANT.
Effects of Overexposure:SEE HEALTH HAZARDS.
Medical Cond Aggravated by Exposure:PERSONS W/PRE-EXISTING EYE, SKIN OR
RESPIRATORY DISORDERS MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE EFFECTS OF
THIS SUBSTANCE.

===== First Aid Measures =====

First Aid:INHAL: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR & SEEK MED ASSIST IF NECESSARY.
EYE/SKIN: FLUSH IMMED W/COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15
MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMD CLTHG. CALL MD. INGEST: INDUCE VOMITING
IMMED BY GIV ING TWO GLASSES OF WATER/MILK IF AVAIL & STICKING
FINGER DOWN THROAT. CALL MD IMMED. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO
AN UNCONSIIOUS PERSON.

===== Fire Fighting Measures =====

Flash Point:55.0F,12.8C
Lower Limits:3.3%
Upper Limits:19.0%
Extinguishing Media:CARBON DIOXIDE, DRY CHEMICAL/FOAM. WATER SPRAY MAY
BE USED TO KEEP FIRE EXPOSED CNTRS COOL. USE WATER TO FLUSH(SUPDAT)
Fire Fighting Procedures:WEAR NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED SCBA & FULL
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. FLAMMABLE, KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS &
FLAME.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard:DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO
HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS CAN FLOW ALONG SURFACES TO DISTANT IGNITION
SOURCE & FLASH BACK.

===== Accidental Release Measures =====

Spill Release Procedures:WEAR PROT CLTHG & EQUIP AS SPECIFIED. WEAR SCBA/RESP W/APPRVD NIOSH/MSHA CARTRIDGES IF NEC. REMOVE ALL SOURCES OF IGNIT. USE NON-SPARKING TOOLS. CONTAIN SPILL & ABSORB W/INERT MATL. SCOOP UP & PLACE I N APPRVD HAZ WASTE CNTR FOR DISP/RECLAMATION.

Neutralizing Agent:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

===== Handling and Storage =====

Handling and Storage Precautions:STORE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE AWAY FROM ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED.

Other Precautions:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

===== Exposure Controls/Personal Protection =====

Respiratory Protection:NOT REQUIRED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE. USE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR APPROPRIATE FOR EXPOSURE OF CONCERN

Ventilation:MECHANICAL EXHAUST, FUME HOOD.

Protective Gloves:CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES.

Eye Protection:ANSI APPRVD CHEM WORKERS GOGGLES.

Other Protective Equipment:PROTECTIVE APRON OR GOWN AS REQUIRED. ANSI APPROVED EMERGENCY EYE BATH & DELUGE SHOWER.

Work Hygienic Practices:NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

Supplemental Safety and Health

EXTING MEDIA: SPILLS AWAY FROM EXPOSURES AND TO DILUTE SPILLS TO NON-FLAMMABLE MIXTURES.

===== Physical/Chemical Properties =====

Boiling Pt:B.P. Text:172F,78C

Melt/Freeze Pt:M.P/F.P Text:-173F,-114C

Vapor Pres:47 @ 77F

Vapor Density:1.6

Spec Gravity:0.8

Evaporation Rate & Reference:3.3 (ETHER=1)

Solubility in Water:INFINITE IN WATER

Appearance and Odor:CLEAR COLORELESS LIQUID.

Percent Volatiles by Volume:>99

===== Stability and Reactivity Data =====

Stability Indicator/Materials to Avoid: YES

STRONG OXIDIZERS, HEAT & SOURCES OF IGNITION.

Stability Condition to Avoid: HEAT, SPARKS & FLAME.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: CARBON MONOXIDE & CARBON DIOXIDE WHEN HEATED TO DECOMPOSITION.

===== Disposal Considerations =====

Waste Disposal Methods: ENSURE COMPLIANCE W/ALL LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL REGULATIONS OR CONTACT AN APPROVED & LICENSED DISPOSAL AGENCY.

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