POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION
• Produce flammable gases on contact with water.
• May ignite on contact with water or moist air.
• Some react vigorously or explosively on contact with water.
• May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
• May re-ignite after fire is extinguished.
• Some are transported in highly flammable liquids.
• Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

HEALTH
• Inhalation or contact with vapors, substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death.
• May produce corrosive solutions on contact with water.
• Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
• Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause environmental contamination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE
• DO NOT USE WATER OR FOAM.
Small Fire
• Dry chemical, soda ash, lime or sand.
Large Fire
• DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash or lime or withdraw from area and let fire burn.
• If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.

Fire Involving Metals or Powders (Aluminum, Lithium, Magnesium, etc.)
• Use dry chemical, DRY sand, sodium chloride powder, graphite powder or class D extinguishers; in addition, for Lithium you may use Lith-X® powder or copper powder. Also, see GUIDE 170.

Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads
• Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles.
• Do not get water inside containers.
• Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
• Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
• ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK
• ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) from immediate area.
• Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
• Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
• Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
• DO NOT GET WATER on spilled substance or inside containers.

Small Spill
• Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.
• Dike for later disposal; do not apply water unless directed to do so.

Powder Spill
• Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading and keep powder dry.
• DO NOT CLEAN-UP OR DISPOSE OF, EXCEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF A SPECIALIST.

FIRST AID
• Call 911 or emergency medical service.
• Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
• Move victim to fresh air if it can be done safely.
• Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
• Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
• Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
• In case of contact with substance, wipe from skin immediately; flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
• Keep victim calm and warm.