



Patrick M. Brady CIH, CSP  
General Director, Hazardous  
Materials Safety

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June 22, 2020

Mr. Chad Hawkins  
Hazmat Rail Program Coordinator  
Office of the State Fire Marshall  
3565 Trelstad Ave. SE  
Salem, OR 97317  
503934-8212 Office  
503-373-1825 Fax  
[chad.hawkins@state.or.us](mailto:chad.hawkins@state.or.us)

**Re: Department of Transportation's Hazardous Materials: Oil Spill Response Plans and Information Sharing for High-Hazard Flammable Trains (FAST Act) final rule, 84 Fed. Reg. 6910 (February 28, 2019)**

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

Pursuant to the above referenced regulation, railroads are required to provide to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERC) and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions with High Hazard Flammable Train (HHFT) reports for areas where HHFTs are operated. An HHFT is defined as a train transporting 35 cars in total, or 20 cars consecutively, that contain covered flammable liquids, notably crude oil and ethanol. Additionally, carriers are required to provide "reports when there is a material change in the volume (+/- 25%) of those trains."

The attached report, which is compliant with this regulation, provides:

1. A reasonable estimate of the number of HHFTs that the railroad expects to operate each week, through each county within the State or through each tribal jurisdiction;
2. The potential routes over which the HHFTs will operate;
3. A description of the hazardous materials being transported and applicable emergency response information;
4. An HHFT point of contact;
5. Description of relevant Oil Spill Response Plan Response Zone and contact information for the carrier's Qualified Individual (QI).



BE ADVISED, this report is provided pursuant to 49 CFR § 174.312, administered by the United States Department of Transportation (DOT). This regulation requires railroads to provide certain information about high-hazard flammable trains (HHFTs) to emergency response authorities. Receiving agencies “shall further distribute the information to the appropriate local authorities at their request.” 49 CFR § 174.312(a). In the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015, Congress acknowledged the need to prevent the release of this information to unauthorized persons. Thus, 49 CFR § 174.312(c)(3) provides an avenue for railroads to indicate that the data reported is “security sensitive or proprietary and exempt from public disclosure.”

The data provided in this report is security-sensitive. This determination is based on documented activities and aspirations of foreign terrorist groups and domestic extremists as well as threat assessments, analyses, and bulletins produced by federal government law enforcement and security agencies, notably the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), multiple components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and the interagency National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). Further distribution should be limited to those with a need to know. Publication will exacerbate risks to security and public safety.

In the event that you are asked to disclose or provide this information via an open records or other request to which your or another agency believes this information is responsive, BNSF requires that you immediately notify me at 817-352-3652 or by email [Patrick.Brady@bnsf.com](mailto:Patrick.Brady@bnsf.com) so that BNSF can determine whether legal or other action to prevent disclosure is appropriate.

Finally, if you would like future reports to be sent to you electronically or if there is a State or Tribal agent or agency which is more appropriate to receive this report please email me with that contact information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "P. M. Brady". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "P" and "B".

Patrick Brady  
General Director  
Hazardous Materials Safety  
BNSF Railway

Enclosure

cc: Jeff Briggs, Gen Dir Homeland Security, BNSF

# HHFT Train Transport in Oregon by County

COUNTY	Est. Weekly Number of Trains		
	CRUDE	ETHANOL	OTHER
DESCHUTES	0	0	0-2
JEFFERSON	0	0	0-2
KLAMATH	0	0	0-2
MULTNOMAH	1-4	0-2	0
WASCO	0	0	0-2

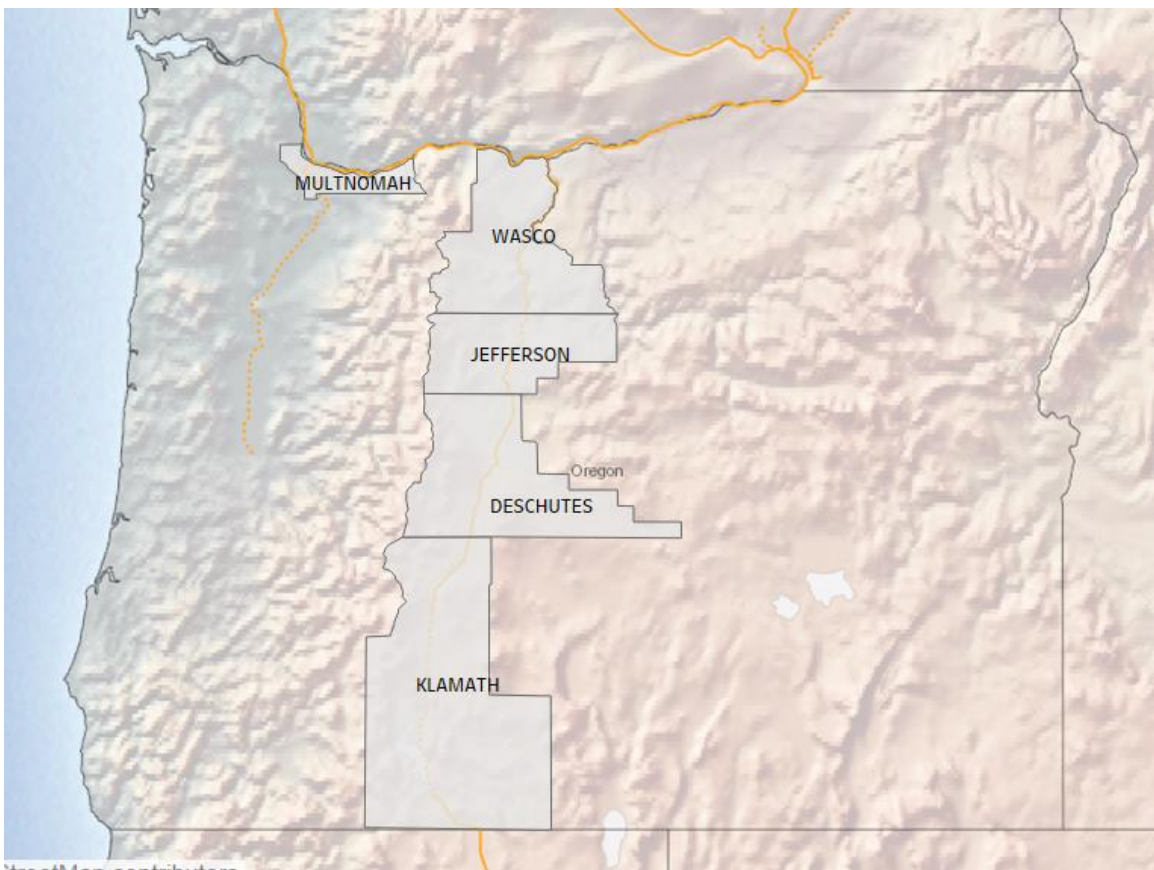
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\* Forecasted range is based on historical weekly average  $\pm 1 \sigma$ , all values are weekly averages unless otherwise stated

# HHFT Train Transport in Oregon by County



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**SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION (SSI) AND TRADE SECRET/BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – DO NOT DISCLOSE**

STCC	UN/NA ID Number	ProperShippingName	ERG	DOTHazClass	ResidueCar	LoadedCar	ResidueIntermodal	LoadedIntermodal	TotalLoaded
4810560	1993	WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	2	0	0	0	0
4906333	1202	DIESEL FUEL	128	3	10	12	0	0	12
4907265	2055	STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED	128	3	680	663	0	0	663
4907428	3295	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.	128	3	179	187	0	0	187
4908105	1090	ACETONE	127	3	37	35	0	0	35
4908125	1131	CARBON DISULFIDE	131	3	36	31	0	0	31
4908175	1203	GASOLINE	128	3	26	25	0	0	25
4908177	1203	GASOLINE	128	3	1	0	0	0	0
4908178	1203	GASOLINE	128	3	2	29	0	0	29
4908180	3475	ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE	127	3	481	356	0	0	356
4908188	1262	OCTANES	128	3	128	130	0	0	130
4909118	1170	ETHANOL	127	3	0	0	0	1	1
4909152	1987	ALCOHOLS, N.O.S.	127	3	2146	2046	0	0	2046
4909159	1170	ETHANOL	127	3	6	97	0	1	98
4909174	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	1	0	0	0	0
4909205	1219	ISOPROPANOL	129	3	1	2	7	7	9
4909215	1863	FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINE	128		0	18	0	0	18
4909219	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	0	0	0	14	14
4909230	1230	METHANOL	131	3	34	32	0	0	32
4909239	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	0	0	0	3	3
4909305	1294	TOLUENE	130	3	4	4	0	0	4
4909348	1307	XYLENES	130	3	7	8	0	0	8
4909382	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128	3	2	2	0	0	2
4909386	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	0	0	0	1	1
4910165	1267	PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL	128	3	6834	6790	0	0	6790
4910185	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	2	1	0	6	7
4910191	1267	PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL	128	3	3955	4182	0	0	4182
4910240	1170	ETHANOL	127	3	2974	3150	0	0	3150
4910242	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128	3	19	12	0	0	12
4910256	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128	3	13	0	0	0	0
4910535	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	21	20	0	0	20
4910582	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	4	8	0	0	8
4911268	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128	3	1	0	0	0	0
4912043	2053	METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	129	3	1	1	0	0	1
4912185	1202	HEATING OIL, LIGHT	128	3	127	141	0	0	141
4912186	1202	DIESEL FUEL	128	3	81	34	0	0	34
4912210	1202	DIESEL FUEL	128	3	49	23	0	0	23
4912235	2227	N-BUTYL METHACRYLATE, STABILIZED	130	3	0	0	2	3	3
4912259	1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.	128	3	3	1	0	0	1
4912498	1993	DIESEL FUEL	128	3	5	0	0	0	0

4912505	3256	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	128 3	0	0	0	4	4
4912812	3256	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	128 3	0	0	0	1	1
4913101	1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID,N.O.S.	128 CL	0	0	0	9	9
4913333	1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	128 CL	36	35	0	2	37
4914040	1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.	128 CL	8	5	0	0	5
4914110	1202	GAS OIL	128 CL	34	21	0	0	21
4914131	1202	DIESEL FUEL	128 CL	16	0	0	0	0
4914164	1993	FUEL OIL	128 CL	16	0	0	0	0
4914166	1993	DIESEL FUEL	128 CL	114	129	0	0	129
4914168	1993	FUEL OIL	128 CL	207	199	0	0	199
4914247	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128 CL	1	0	0	0	0
4914256	1268	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.	128 CL	0	4	0	0	4
4915185	1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID,N.O.S.	128 CL	0	0	0	11	11
4915380	1993	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID,N.O.S.	128 CL	0	2	0	0	2
4931303	2789	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL	132 8	4	1	0	0	1
4936601	2920	CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	132 8	3	0	0	0	0

### POTENTIAL HAZARDS

#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

#### HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

#### EVACUATION

##### Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

##### 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 document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

**CAUTION:** All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**CAUTION:** For fire involving UN1170, UN1987 or UN3475, alcohol-resistant foam should be used.

**Small Fire**

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- 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.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

## SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**Large Spill**

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

## FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- 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, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.



### POTENTIAL HAZARDS

#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- For hybrid vehicles, GUIDE 147 (lithium ion batteries) or GUIDE 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

#### HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
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- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
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#### EVACUATION

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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

**CAUTION:** All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**CAUTION:** For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

**Small Fire**

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam.

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

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- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
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- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
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#### HEALTH

- May cause toxic effects if inhaled or absorbed through skin.
- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

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#### EVACUATION

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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

**CAUTION:** All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

**Small Fire**

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Do not use dry chemical extinguishers to control fires involving nitromethane (UN1261) or nitroethane (UN2842).**

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
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- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
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- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

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- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

## POTENTIAL HAZARDS

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- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
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## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### FIRE

**CAUTION:** All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

#### Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam.

#### Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.
- **Do not use straight streams.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

#### Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- 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.
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- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- 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, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

### POTENTIAL HAZARDS

#### HEALTH

- **TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin.**
- Inhalation or contact with some of these materials will irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

#### EVACUATION

##### Spill

- See **Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances** for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

##### 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 document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

**CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.**

**Small Fire**

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- 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.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

## SPILL OR LEAK

- Fully encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

**Small Spill**

- Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**Large Spill**

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

## FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin. • Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.



### POTENTIAL HAZARDS

#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Flammable/combustible material.
- May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

#### HEALTH

- May cause toxic effects if inhaled or ingested/swallowed.
- Contact with substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

#### EVACUATION

##### Spill

- See **Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances** for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

##### 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 document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

- Some of these materials may react violently with water.

**Small Fire**

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.
- Do not get water inside containers.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- 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.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

## SPILL OR LEAK

- Fully encapsulating, vapor-protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers (except for Hydrazine).
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**Large Spill**

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

## FIRST AID

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
- Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim calm and warm.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.

### POTENTIAL HAZARDS

#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Vapors form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Those substances designated with a **(P)** may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff.
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.

#### HEALTH

- **TOXIC;** inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- **Bromoacetates and chloroacetates are extremely irritating/lachrymators.**
- Reaction with water or moist air will release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an 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.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Ventilate enclosed areas.

#### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

#### EVACUATION

##### Spill

- See **Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances** for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

##### 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 document and/or the ERAP Program Section (page 391).

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## FIRE

- Note: Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases.

**CAUTION: For Acetyl chloride (UN1717), use CO<sub>2</sub> or dry chemical only.**

**Small Fire**

- CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

**Large Fire**

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER;** use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads**

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders 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 in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES,** use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam to reduce vapors.
- **DO NOT GET WATER on spilled substance or inside containers.**
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

**Small Spill**

- Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.

## FIRST AID

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