

## UNCW EH&S CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>During Business Hours:</b> EH&S Main Office	Spills Emergency Notification	962-3057 if no answer, call University Police
<i>Associate Director, Industrial Hygiene and Laboratory Programs</i>	Chemical Hygiene Industrial Hygiene Environmental Health Regulated Waste Programs	962-7017
<i>Radiation and Biological Safety Officer</i>	Radiation Safety Biological Safety Bloodborne Pathogen Program Regulated Materials Shipping Controlled Substances	962-7892
<i>EH&amp;S Technicians</i>	Regulated Waste Services Fume Hood Testing & Operation General Laboratory Safety Indoor Environmental Quality	962-7258
<i>OSHA/ADA Specialist</i>	General Industry & Construction Safety Americans with Disabilities Act	962-4287
<i>Fire and Life Safety Officer</i>	Fire & Life Safety Special Events Construction Safety OSHA Programs	962-7258
<i>Assistant Director, Emergency Management</i>	Emergency Management Program Disaster Planning & Exercises	962-7874
<i>Emergency Management Technician</i>	Emergency Management & Business Continuity Support	962-7697
<i>Loss Control and Insurance Analyst</i>	Insurance Programs Accident Investigation	962-2950
<i>Compliance Coordinator</i>	Administration	962-3057
<i>EH&amp;S Director</i>	Management and Policies	962-3057
<i>University Police</i>	<b>After Hours Emergencies</b>	962-2222

Safety Data Sheets are accessible to all students and employees with UNCW sign in to:  
 ⇒ mySeaport    ⇒ Administrative Services    ⇒ Additional Services    ⇒ MSDS Online

## OTHER IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<b>Fire &amp; Medical Emergencies</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>University Police Department</b>	<b>962-2222</b>
<b>Carolinas Poison Center</b> <a href="http://www.ncpoisoncenter.org/">http://www.ncpoisoncenter.org/</a>	<b>800-222-1222</b>
<b>New Hanover Regional Medical Center</b> Non-emergency	<b>343-7000</b>
<b>Vitaline</b> NHRMC Nurse Help Line	<b>815-5188</b>
<b>Workers' Compensation Administrator</b> UNCW Human Resources	<b>962-3006</b>

## Laboratory Safety Data Sheet

The Laboratory Safety Data Sheet should be completed for each Principal Investigator. This information will be maintained by Environmental Health & Safety for emergency use and will be reviewed during Lab Safety Audits. Labs should update this information during their self-audits. Emergency contact numbers will be posted.

Principal Investigator:	Office Phone:
Department:	Building & Room:
Emergency Contact 1:	Home Phone:
	Other Phone:
Emergency Contact 2:	Home Phone:
	Other Phone:

### Lab Environment

Nature of work performed in the laboratory:	
Mark the classes of materials that are used in your lab:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Liquids	<input type="checkbox"/> Poisons
<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable Solids	<input type="checkbox"/> Carcinogens/Particularly Hazardous Substances
<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidizers	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrosives
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic Peroxides	<input type="checkbox"/> Compressed Gases
<input type="checkbox"/> Biohazards	<input type="checkbox"/> Cryogenics
<input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Lasers
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-ionizing Radiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
If you work with radioactive materials in your lab, please complete:	
Radiation source:	
In case of radiological emergency, call:	
Number of lab workers who work with radioactive materials:	

### Employees

List all persons working in your lab:

Name	Status <small>(Student: G/UG, Staff, Faculty)</small>	Banner ID#	Email	Radiation User?

### Safety Supplies

Does your lab have an eyewash station?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Does your lab have a drench shower?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Does your lab have a first aid kit?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Does your lab have a spill kit?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Does your lab have a fire extinguisher?	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no

### Chemical Inventory



## **Flammable Material Storage Information**

Building and fire protection codes limit the amount of flammable materials that may be stored in laboratories and the size of the containers. Flammable liquids should be stored in approved safety cans or in fire-rated flammable storage cabinets wherever possible.

### **Flammable Liquids – Maximum Size of Containers**

<b><u>Container Type</u></b>	<b><u>Class 1A</u></b>	<b><u>Class 1B</u></b>	<b><u>Class 1C</u></b>	<b><u>Class II</u></b>
Glass	1 pint	1 quart	1 gallon	1 gallon
Metal or approved plastic	1 gallon	5 gallon	5 gallon	5 gallon
Safety cans	2 gallon	2 gallon	2 gallon	5 gallon
Metal drums	Contact EH&S for storage requirements			

*Class 1A - Flash point <73°F (23°C), boiling point <100°F (38°C)*

*Class 1B - Flash point <73°F (23°C), boiling point >=100°F (38°C)*

*Class 1C - Flash point 73 - 100°F (24 - 38°C)*

*Class II - Flash point 101 - 140°F (39 - 60°C)*

Safety cans are the safest way to store flammable liquids. They have spring loaded lids and an internal screen which prevents combustion of the contents. Large polypropylene (Nalgene) containers with stopcocks or valves at the bottom should never be used to store flammable liquids. These valves frequently leak and are unsafe in a fire.

### **Flammable Liquids – Maximum Quantities**

<b><u>Location</u></b>	<b><u>Max. Amount</u></b>
Open laboratory or shop (including safety cans)	10 gallons
Fire rated storage cabinets	60 gallons

### **Storage of Flammable Liquids in Refrigerators and Environmental Rooms**

Never store flammable liquids in a standard or domestic refrigerator. If flammable liquids must be refrigerated or cooled, they must be kept in an approved “flammable storage” refrigerator or freezer. These units are available from many vendors. (Consider sharing storage with a nearby lab if purchasing a unit is not within your budget.)

Domestic refrigerators have a variety of ignition sources inside the cabinet, such as lights, switches, defrost coils, etc. that could ignite vapors. Flammable storage refrigerators have no ignition sources inside the cabinet. In extremely rare occasions, it may be necessary to use an “explosion proof” refrigerator or freezer, i.e., one with no interior or exterior ignition sources.

#### **Labeling**

- Domestic refrigerators should be labeled “No Flammable Storage”
- Refrigerators used for chemicals should be labeled “Laboratory Use Only” or “No Food”
- Refrigerators used for food storage should be labeled “Food Only”

Environmental rooms (warm/cold rooms) have many ignition sources and little or no air circulation from outside. They should never be used for storage of flammable or other hazardous materials, Small quantities of hazardous materials, e.g., 500 ml, may be used in these spaces but they should not be stored there.

## Laboratory Self-Inspection Checklist

This purpose of this form is to assist UNCW laboratories in complying with the OSHA Laboratory Safety Standard. Principal Investigators or Lab Supervisors should conduct self-inspections and Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) will conduct periodic formal inspections. If you have questions or concerns regarding chemical safety in the laboratory, please contact EH&S at 962-3057.

**Building:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Department:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Room number:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

### LAB INSPECTION:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Exits are lighted and clear of obstruction
- \_\_\_\_\_ Work area is free of debris and in good condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hand washing facilities are provided inside the lab
- \_\_\_\_\_ Food is stored and consumed away from the work area
- \_\_\_\_\_ Refrigerators are properly labeled
- \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency contact numbers and procedures are posted in conspicuous locations in the lab
- \_\_\_\_\_ A written Chemical Hygiene Plan is in the lab and available for inspection
- \_\_\_\_\_ Inventory of chemicals is maintained, updated annually, and available for review
- \_\_\_\_\_ Material Safety Data Sheets are readily available
- \_\_\_\_\_ Labels on chemical containers are legible, firmly secured, and identify the degree of hazard
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chemicals are stored according to compatibility
- \_\_\_\_\_ Corrosive and high hazard chemicals are stored below eye level
- \_\_\_\_\_ A flammable storage cabinet is available for flammable liquids where needed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Explosion-proof or flammable storage refrigerators are available where needed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chemical waste containers are closed and labeled "WASTE *chemical name*"
- \_\_\_\_\_ Appropriate containers are used for broken glassware and regulated sharps
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gas cylinders are properly secured
- \_\_\_\_\_ UL listed/FM approved electrical equipment is provided
- \_\_\_\_\_ Electrical cords are in good condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ Electrical cords and equipment are protected from chemicals and temperature extremes
- \_\_\_\_\_ Extension cords are not used in place of permanent wiring
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fume hoods are not used for storage
- \_\_\_\_\_ Personal protective equipment is provided and in use
- \_\_\_\_\_ A spill kit appropriate to the hazards of the lab is available

\_\_\_\_\_ A Laboratory Safety Data Sheet has been submitted to EH&S

**EMPLOYEE REVIEW** (All lab personnel must be able to answer the following questions.)

- Do you know what the Chemical Hygiene Plan is and where it is located?
- Do you know the location of the chemical inventory in your lab?
- Do you know what Material Safety Data Sheets are and where they are located?
- Do you know the health hazards associated with the chemicals that you use?
- Do you know where the Standard Operating Procedures for the lab are located?
- Do you know how to recognize the presence or release of the chemicals used in your area?
- Do you know what to do if there is a chemical spill?
- Do you know the location of and how to use the emergency eyewash and shower?
- Do you know what Permissible Exposure Limits are and where to locate them for the chemicals that you use?
- Do you know what measures you can take (work practices, emergency procedures, Personal Protective Equipment, etc.) to protect yourself from the hazards associated with the chemicals used in your lab?

# Particularly Hazardous Substances

The OSHA Laboratory Standard requires that certain chemicals be identified as “particularly hazardous substances” and handled using special additional procedures. Particularly hazardous substances include chemicals that are “select” carcinogens (those strongly implicated as a potential cause of cancer in humans), reproductive toxins, and compounds with a high degree of acute toxicity. The following tables list chemicals that are considered by OSHA to be “particularly hazardous substances.”

## WORKING WITH SUBSTANCES OF HIGH TOXICITY

Preparations for handling highly toxic substances (including, but not limited to those listed below) must include a risk assessment. This enables sound and thorough planning of the experiment, understanding the intrinsic hazards of the substances and the risks of exposure inherent in the planned processes. The risk assessment will identify precautions, equipment, disposal, and emergency response procedures required for handling the highly toxic substances in a way that minimizes the potential for exposure. Once the risk assessment is complete, any deficiencies should be corrected before conducting the work according to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for that hazardous or toxic chemical. Each experiment type must be evaluated individually because assessment of the level of risk for work with any substance depends on how the substance will be used, and, under certain conditions, even chemicals not on these lists may become highly toxic.

When highly toxic materials are being handled, it is essential that an adequate number of people are working in the area and that they are familiar with the hazards of the experiments being conducted and with the appropriate emergency response procedures. Personal protective equipment (PPE) to safeguard the hands, forearms, and face from exposure to chemicals, while desirable in most circumstances, is essential in handling highly toxic materials. Good housekeeping fosters a safer work environment and should be maintained scrupulously in areas where highly toxic substances are handled. Source reduction is always a prudent practice, but in the case of highly toxic chemicals it may mean the difference between working with toxicologically dangerous amounts of materials and working with quantities that can be handled safely with routine practice. Similarly, emergency response planning and training become very important when working with highly toxic compounds. Additional hazards from these materials (e.g., flammability and high vapor pressures) can complicate the situation, making operational safety all the more important. The following tables list chemicals that are considered to be “Particularly Hazardous Substances” by OSHA, as referenced in *Prudent Practices in the Laboratory*.

### Examples of Compounds with a High Level of Acute Toxicity

Acrolein	Nickel carbonyl
Arsine	Nitrogen dioxide
Chlorine	Osmium tetroxide
Diazomethane	Ozone
Diborane (gas)	Phosgene
Hydrogen cyanide	Sodium azide
Hydrogen fluoride	Sodium cyanide
Methyl fluorosulfonate	

### Examples of Select Carcinogens

2-Acetylaminofluorene	Dimethyl sulfate
Acrylamide	Ethylene dibromide
Acrylonitrile	Ethylene oxide
Aflatoxins	Ethylenimine

4-Aminobiphenyl	Formaldehyde
Arsenic/Arsenic compounds	Hexamethylphosphoramide
Asbestos	Hydrazine
Barium chromate	Melphalan
Benzene	4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)
Benzidine	Mustard gas (bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide)
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine
1,4-Butanediol dimethylsulfonate	Naphthylamine
Chlorambucil	Nickel carbonyl
Chloromethyl methyl ether	4-Nitrophenyl
Chromium and certain chromium compounds	N,N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Cyclophosphamide	B-Propiolactone
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Thorium dioxide
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts)	Treosulfan
Diethylstilbestrol	Vinyl chloride
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	

#### Examples of Reproductive Toxins

Arsenic and certain arsenic compounds	Lead compounds
Benzene	Mercury compounds
Cadmium/certain cadmium compounds	Toluene
Carbon disulfide	Vinyl chloride
Ethylene glycol monomethyl and ethyl ethers	Xylene
Ethylene oxide	

OSHA Carcinogens page:

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/carcinogens/index.html>

National Toxicology Program Report on Carcinogens:

<http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/index.cfm?objectid=72016262-BDB7-CEBA-FA60E922B18C2540>

International Agency for Research on Cancer monographs:

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/>

California Proposition 65 List (*Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity*)

[http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/files/P65single091009.pdf](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/P65single091009.pdf)

Drug Enforcement Agency Controlled Substances Schedules

<http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/schedules.htm>

National Research Council. *Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1995.



# UNCW LABORATORY SAFETY GUIDELINES

## Basic Chemical Handling Procedures

All laboratories at UNCW should develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that incorporate safety practices to protect lab workers. At a minimum, labs should follow these general safety practices:

### GENERAL SAFETY PRACTICES

- **Keep the work area clean and uncluttered**
- **Do not leave exposed sharps (needles, razor blades, etc.) unattended.**
- **Label all containers and keep containers closed except when in use.**
- **Know the locations of fire extinguishers, eye washes, and drench showers.**
- **Wash hands frequently and before eating.**
- **Do not eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetics in the work area.**
- **Clean up spills promptly.**
- **Wear shoes that completely cover the feet.**
- **Avoid exposure to hazardous materials – wear proper personal protective equipment.**
- **Horseplay, practical jokes, or other acts of carelessness are prohibited.**

### GENERAL PRACTICES FOR HANDLING & STORING CHEMICALS

- **Minimize all chemical exposures. Approach all chemicals as hazardous and use common sense – do not taste chemicals, avoid smelling chemicals and do not mouth pipette.**
- **Do not work alone when handling hazardous materials and do not leave on-going reactions unattended without adequate safety measures.**
- **Restrict the amount of chemicals ordered, kept on hand, and used; substitute less hazardous chemicals when possible.**
- **All containers must be labeled with chemical name, concentration, and hazard warning.**
- **Avoid underestimating the risk. One should assume that any mixture will be more toxic than its most toxic component and that all substances of unknown toxicity are highly toxic.**
- **Protective glasses or goggles should be worn in the laboratory. Non-vented goggles should be worn when working with acids, caustics, explosives, or hot molten materials.**
- **Wear proper gloves when working with any hazardous or potentially hazardous materials.**
- **Use fume hoods and other ventilation devices to control exposure to airborne substances.**
- **Warning signs should be posted near any dangerous equipment, reaction, or condition.**
- **Store chemicals by hazard classification, not alphabetical order. Do not store materials in the fume hood or on the floor.**
- **Flammable materials should be stored in approved containers.**
- **In the event of a power outage, fume hoods will not operate. Quickly stabilize work and close the sash. Exit the building if airborne hazards are present.**

Safety Data Sheets are accessible to all students and employees with UNCW sign in to:

⇒ mySeaport    ⇒ Administrative Services    ⇒ Additional Services    ⇒ MSDS Online

## Standard Operating Procedures for Chemicals in the Laboratory

Chemical Name: \_\_\_\_\_

CAS#: \_\_\_\_\_

Building: \_\_\_\_\_

Room: \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Investigator or Lab Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

This substance should be considered particularly hazardous if any boxes at the right are marked.	<input type="checkbox"/> Carcinogen <input type="checkbox"/> Embryotoxin/Mutagen/Teratogen <input type="checkbox"/> Highly/Acutely Toxic
<b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves, list type: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Lab coat <input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses with side shields <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator: type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Closed-toe shoes only
<b>Engineering and Ventilation Controls</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical fume hood <input type="checkbox"/> Glove box <input type="checkbox"/> Canopy or snorkel hood <input type="checkbox"/> Other ventilation
<b>Transport/Storage Requirements</b> Chemical container labeling strategy: containers must be labeled with chemical name and hazard warnings	Chemical is transported from one location to another: <input type="checkbox"/> Using secondary container <input type="checkbox"/> Traveling least trafficked areas Chemical Segregation guidelines: <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid storing near: _____ Other handling precautions: _____
<b>Exposures/Accidental Contact</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Flush eyes for 15 min. in emergency eyewash <input type="checkbox"/> Utilize drench shower for exposures to body <input type="checkbox"/> Change gloves once contact is noted
<b>Method for Handling a Small Spill</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutralize and dilute the spill <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilate the area <input type="checkbox"/> Use absorbent material for clean-up <input type="checkbox"/> Containerize and dispose of properly
<b>Method for Handling a Large Spill</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Remove all persons from the area <input type="checkbox"/> Close doors to affected area <input type="checkbox"/> Call 22222 or EH&S (962-3057) <input type="checkbox"/> Other comments: _____
<b>Waste Disposal</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Material must be disposed of as hazardous waste through EH&S <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<b>Designated Area</b> List area(s) of the lab where this chemical is used and how the area is demarcated	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical fume hood <input type="checkbox"/> Lab bench top <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive work area <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____
<b>Special Requirements</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> More than one person must be present

Safety Data Sheets are accessible to all students and employees with UNCW sign in to:

⇒ mySeaport    ⇒ Administrative Services    ⇒ Additional Services    ⇒ MSDS Online

## Suggested Spill Kit Contents

- 5-gallon plastic bucket with lid
- Nitrile gloves, 4 pairs (or other appropriate glove material)
- Goggles, 2 pairs
- Lab coats or Tyvek suits, 2
- Inert absorbent, e.g., clay cat litter, vermiculite, sand, Oil-Dri
  - 4 1-gallon bags (or enough to absorb the volume of the largest container of liquid in the lab),
  - A good universal absorbent - 1:1:1 clay litter, sodium bicarbonate, sand, or
  - Commercially available pads or pillows
- Specialty absorbent where larger volumes of acids or bases are kept. Check compatibility with unique materials, such as hydrofluoric acid.
  - Acid Gator to absorb, but not neutralize, acids
  - Neutracit
  - Base Eater
  - Pads, pillows, booms
- Mercury spill kit, if elemental mercury present, including thermometers
- Tape
- Tongs or long forceps
- Small broom and dustpan
- Paper towels
- Plastic trash can liners, 1.6 mil or thicker, 24" X 32" – 4
- Resealable plastic bags, 4 1-gallon

### Examples of Commercially Available Products

#### Universal sorbent products

- 3-M High Capacity Chemical Sorbent Pads, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #26577
- Spilfyter Sorbent Pillows, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #153808
- Chemsorb universal sorbents, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #123159

#### For solvent adsorption and vapor suppression

- [J.T. Baker Solusorb](#), e.g., Lab Safety Supply #4420
- Spill-X-S, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #11679

#### Acid and base neutralizer kits and products

- Spilfyter Neutralizer, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #66877
- Acid Encapsulation Neutralizer Sorbents, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #144468

#### For mercury clean-up

- Hg Absorb sponges and powder, e.g., Lab Safety Supply #20760, 26395

#### Supplies and Commercially Prepared Kits Available From:

[www.fishersci.com](http://www.fishersci.com)

[www.vwrsp.com](http://www.vwrsp.com)

[www.spill911.com](http://www.spill911.com)

[www.newpig.com](http://www.newpig.com)

[www.grainger.com](http://www.grainger.com)

[www.gatorinternational.com](http://www.gatorinternational.com)

## SUGGESTED REFERENCES

American Chemical Society, Safety in Academic Chemistry Laboratories, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, 2003.  
[http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/SACL\\_faculty.pdf](http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/SACL_faculty.pdf)  
[http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/SACL\\_Students.pdf](http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/SACL_Students.pdf)

American Chemical Society, Guide for Chemical Spill Response Planning in Laboratories, Washington, DC, 1995  
[http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/spill\\_guide\\_online.htm](http://membership.acs.org/C/CCS/pubs/spill_guide_online.htm)

Hall, Stephen K, Chemical Safety in the Laboratory, Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, 1994.










National Research Council, Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 2011.  
[http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=12654](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12654)

“Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories.” Title 29 *Code of Federal Regulations*, Pt. 1910.1450  
<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi>

# Hazard Communication Standard Pictograms

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

## HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carcinogen</li> <li>▪ Mutagenicity</li> <li>▪ Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>▪ Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flammables</li> <li>▪ Pyrophorics</li> <li>▪ Self-Heating</li> <li>▪ Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>▪ Self-Reactives</li> <li>▪ Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>▪ Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>▪ Acute Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Narcotic Effects</li> <li>▪ Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>▪ Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skin Corrosion/Burns</li> <li>▪ Eye Damage</li> <li>▪ Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explosives</li> <li>▪ Self-Reactives</li> <li>▪ Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> (Non-Mandatory)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>