

PRODUCT: OXYFUSE 12 (Liquefied Gas Mixture Under Pressure)

L-4799-A

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (specify type)

Self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST
	Preferred
	MECHANICAL (general)
	Acceptable
	SPECIAL
	OTHER

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Nitrile

EYE PROTECTION

Full face shield and safety glasses or coverall goggles

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling, safety shower, eyewash fountain. Rubber shoes and apron when risk of liquid spill exists

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Liquefied gas mixture under pressure. Under certain conditions may form explosive mixtures with air. (See Section VI). Do not breathe vapor. Can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Safety showers and eyewash fountains should be immediately available. Use proper and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Store and use with adequate ventilation at all times. Use only in a closed system. Close valve when not in use and when empty.

It may be feasible to convert aqueous solutions of ethylene oxide to ethylene glycol under the correct conditions of pH, temperature and pressure and dispose of glycol solution. Under certain conditions EO will evolve from water solutions. See Section VIII, Ventilation.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT. Ethylene Oxide is amenable to disposal in standard bacteriological waste treatment facilities under controlled conditions after proper acclimation of system.

Contaminated rubber gloves and rubber clothing should be allowed to air out for several days before cleaning and re-use.

MIXTURES: When two or more gases, or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

WARNING: Be sure to read and understand all labels and other instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve, bring down the system by venting to a safe place, then repair the leak.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Union Carbide Corporation. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and these opinions and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Union Carbide Corporation, it is user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.



UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
LINDE DIVISION
GENERAL OFFICES: DANBURY, CT
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

L-4799-A 83 0928 4 83 50

Printed in U.S.A.

COMPRESSED
GAS N.O.S.
UN1956

OXYFUME • 12
ETHYLENE (100%)



STERILANT - FLAMMABLE GAS
ACTIVE INGREDIENT - ETHYLENE OXIDE
32% BY WEIGHT
INERT INGREDIENT - DICHLOROFLUORO-
METHANE 68% BY WEIGHT
NET CONTENTS - 25 LBS (11.34kg)



BEFORE USING PRODUCT, READ WARNING LABEL ON SIDE OF CYLINDER
SPECIALTY GASES

ACCEPTED
JUN 13 1983
Under the provisions of the
Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
Act, as amended, this product
is registered under
FDA Reg. No. 16356-5

OXYFUME® 12

STERILANT - FUMIGANT GAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT - ETHYLENE OXIDE 12% BY WEIGHT
INERT INGREDIENT -

DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE 88% BY WEIGHT

**DANGER! NONFLAMMABLE LIQUID AND GAS
UNDER PRESSURE. HARMFUL IF INHALED.
CAUSES EYE AND SKIN BURNS. SUSPECT
CANCER HAZARD.**

ODOR: ETHER-LIKE

TLV: (Ethylene Oxide): 10 PPM (1982 ACGIH)

Do not breathe gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Store and use with adequate ventilation. No part of the cylinder may be exposed above 125°F (52°C). Close valve when not in use and when empty. Use in accord with tag attached to valve, Linde Form L-4799 (MSDS) and safe practices booklet L-3499.

FIRST AID: IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician. IN CASE OF CONTACT, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes.

LEAK: Evacuate area and keep personnel upwind. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing, and shut off leak if without risk.

FIRE: Use water spray or fog nozzle to keep cylinder cool. Move cylinder away from fire if without risk.

IN EMERGENCY: Call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.

This product contains Chlorofluorocarbon-12. Classified by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. as to fire hazard only. Oxyfume® 12 Sterilant - Fumigant. The product supplied liquefied under pressure is non-flammable at ordinary temperatures, but at higher temperatures (ignition temperature 463°C, 865°F), is capable of forming weakly combustible mixtures with air, which do not propagate flame throughout the mixture. Control No. 998P.

FOR HOSPITAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

Union Carbide Corporation—Linde Division, Danbury, CT 06817

DOT Shipping Name. Compressed Gas N.O.S. UN1956

IMO Shipping Name Liquefied Gas N.O.S. UN1956

EPA Reg No 10330-5

STB-0200 (3/83)

 LINDE SPECIALTY GASES

MADE IN USA

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL

ACCEPTED

JUN 13 1923

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Plant Quarantine Act, as amended, for use pesticides registered under
EPA Reg. No. 10350-5

AE 15j8

DO NOT DETACH THIS TAG

OXYFUME® 12

STERILANT-FUMIGANT GAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT-ETHYLENE OXIDE 12% BY WEIGHT
INERT INGREDIENT-DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE
88% BY WEIGHT

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

To be used only by persons experienced in Oxyfume® 12 gas sterilization and fumigation or by persons under direct supervision of persons who are experienced in Oxyfume® 12 gas sterilization and fumigation. Use only in accordance with directions given on this tag and the safety precautions listed on the body label. See current Union Carbide Corporation, Linde Division, Material Safety Data Sheet, Form L-4799, and safe practices booklet L-3499 for additional safety information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1 This cylinder is equipped with an eductor tube and is designed to discharge liquid.
- 2 The approximate vapor pressure exerted by this gas mixture will be 80 psig (414 kPa) at 70°F (21°C) while liquid is present. Vapor pressure will be lower if temperature is below 70°F (21°C), higher if temperature is above 70°F (21°C).
- 3 Cylinder must be in upright position when discharging. Cylinder must be secured to prevent falling over.
- 4 Discharge valve outlet is provided with a CGA 510 connection which has left hand threads. Make sure valve threads are undamaged. Do not attach ordinary pipe fittings to this valve. Use metal (except aluminum) fittings and piping or Teflon-lined tubing, capable of withstanding the pressure to be encountered. Install pressure relief device where liquid can be trapped between valves. Ethylene-propylene rubber and Teflon are suitable materials for gaskets.
- 5 Open cylinder valve by turning handwheel counterclockwise. Never use a wrench or other leverage device to open or close cylinder valve.

STERILIZATION

- Use Oxyfume® 12 only in sterilizers designed for use with 12% by weight Ethylene Oxide and 88% by weight Dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant 12).
- 2 Use Oxyfume® 12 in accordance with directions supplied by the sterilizer manufacturer.
 - 3 Sterilizer temperature and pressure influence both exposure time and Ethylene Oxide concentration. The variation of type and quantity of material to be sterilized, how packed, size of sterilizer, types of bacteria to be killed, and chamber relative humidity also affect the exposure time required for sterilization. Gas sterilizer cycle parameters should be those prescribed by the sterilizer manufacturer, if applicable. If other cycle parameters are used, the efficacy of the alternate cycle must be validated and is the responsibility of the user.
 - 4 Aerate sterilized materials before use.

FUMIGATION

- 1 Fumigation with Oxyfume® 12 should be performed in vacuum or gastight chambers designed for use with 12% by weight Ethylene Oxide and 88% by weight Dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant 12). If vacuum or gastight chambers are not used, precautions must be taken to assure the safety of all potentially exposed personnel.
- 2 If Oxyfume® 12 is not used in a fumigation chamber, provisions must be made to assure complete vaporization of the liquefied compressed gas by using an appropriately designed heat exchanger or vaporizing nozzle (Linde P/N 201-4080).
- 3 Place warning signs around areas where material is being fumigated. Ventilate adjacent areas.
- 4 Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing if personnel are required in an enclosed area during the initial gassing of that area.
- 5 Ventilate fumigated area before entering. Aerate fumigated materials before use.
- 6 Dosage:
 - A For chamber fumigation at 70°F (21°C) or higher, materials such as furs, clothing, furniture, spices and natural seasonings are typically treated with 15 pounds (6.8 Kg) by weight of Oxyfume® 12 per 1000 cubic feet (28.3 m³) of chamber space for 16 hours. Treatment may not be effective if material is densely packed.
 - B For transportation equipment such as planes, railcars, passenger cars, and buses at 70°F (21°C) or higher, 10 pounds (4.5 Kg) by weight of Oxyfume® 12 is typically used for every 1000 cubic feet (28.3 m³) of vehicle space for 5 to 6 hours.

FOOD TREATMENT 21 CFR 193.200

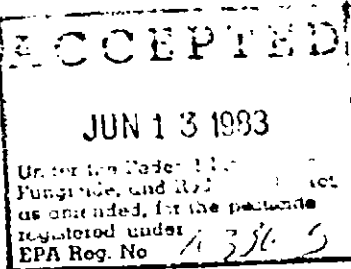
"Ethylene oxide may be safely used as a fumigant for the control of microorganisms and insect infestation in ground spices and other processed natural seasoning materials, except mixtures to which salt has been added."

"Ethylene oxide, either alone or admixed with carbon dioxide or dichlorodifluoromethane, shall be used in amounts not to exceed that required to accomplish the intended technical effects."

Union Carbide Corporation - Linde Division, Danbury, CT 06817

~~UNION CARBIDE~~ SPECIALTY GASES

6 IT-0200 (1/83)



L 4799 A

[illegible][illegible]

TRADE NAME

[illegible]

1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

ACCEPTED
JUN 13 1983
Office of the Federal Register
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticides
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 16330-5

BOILING POINT, 760 mm. Hg.	FREEZING POINT
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1)	VAPOR PRESSURE AT 20° C.
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)	SOLUBILITY IN WATER, BY WT.
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	EVAPORATION RATE Butyl Acetate = 1
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	

CASE REPORT: PLEURAL EFFUSION IN A PATIENT WITH A HISTORY OF ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE

Union Carbide Corporation requests the users of this product to study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product a user should: (1) notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and on product hazards and safety information; (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product; and (3) require such customers to notify their employees and customers for the product of the same product hazards and safety information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CRIME DIVISION

1981

L 4799 A

PRODUCT

UCON[®] 12 (Liquid) (Methyl Chloroform)

L 4799 A

IV. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

500 ppm

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE AND EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Due to the presence of Ethylene Oxide (EO) in this mixture, the full text of the Health Hazards section of the EO Material Safety Data Sheet is repeated below.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

SWALLOWING: A very small amount of liquid may be swallowed. Symptoms include throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, collapse, and death.

INHALATION: Irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat may occur. Symptoms include coughing, chest tightness, gasping, weakness, drowsiness, loss of coordination, and loss of consciousness. Delayed onset pulmonary edema may occur.

SKIN: Absorption by sustained contact with the skin may lead to delayed onset of redness, nausea, and vomiting. Contact with liquid can lead to delayed onset of erythema, edema, vesiculation, and blister formation. Usually several hours to onset.

EYES: Burns from liquid; moderate irritation from vapor.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Ethylene Oxide is mutagenic. Animals exposed to Ethylene Oxide vapor for up to 2 years have had a marked increase in the incidence of malignant tumors compared with controls. Ethylene Oxide should be regarded as a suspected carcinogen.

OTHER HEALTH HAZARDS

Allergic contact dermatitis may occur. A few cases of neuropathy, mainly peripheral, have been described from recurrent exposure to high vapor concentrations.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING: Drink a glass of water and induce vomiting. Call a physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air and administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Observe for vomiting. If breathing stops, start artificial respiration, preferably with the simultaneous administration of oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin copiously with soap and water. Contact a physician if irritation persists or blisters form.

EYES: Flush immediately with water and continue for at least 15 minutes. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

NOTE: Aerate contaminated clothing, then wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather articles such as shoes and gloves.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

1. Persons exposed to Ethylene Oxide may develop severe and intractable vomiting requiring the use of antiemetics given intravenously.
2. Prolonged or high vapor concentration exposure may result in the development of pulmonary edema after a latent phase of several hours. Also, respiratory tract injury caused by Ethylene Oxide may predispose to the development of a secondary respiratory infection. Individuals exposed to moderately high vapor concentrations of Ethylene Oxide should be retained for observation.
3. Following skin contamination, primary irritation and blister formation may be delayed in onset.

Due to the high percentage of Dichlorodifluoromethane (UCON[®] 12) in this mixture, the full text of the Health Hazards Section of the UCON[®] 12 Material Safety Data Sheet is repeated below.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE AND EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Asphyxiation, dizziness, disorientation, incoordination, nausea, vomiting, and possible cardiac arrhythmia. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably with simultaneous administration of oxygen. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician. Keep warm and at rest.

If exposed to liquid, restore tissue to normal body temperature (98.6°F) as rapidly as possible, followed by protection of the tissue from further damage and infection. Call a physician. Rapid warming of the affected part is best achieved by using water at 108°F. Other circumstances should be considered. 112°F water should be used if the frozen part be touched either before or after warming. The patient should not smoke, eat, or drink.

L-4799-A

FLASH POINT

test method)

AUTOIGNITION
TEMPERATURE

FLAMMABLE LIMITS LOWER

UPPER

IN AIR, by volume

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

08YF0216 12 p. 1997. 1. *Chlorophyll a*. 2. *Chlorophyll b*. 3. *Chlorophyll c*. 4. *Chlorophyll d*. 5. *Chlorophyll e*. 6. *Chlorophyll f*. 7. *Chlorophyll g*. 8. *Chlorophyll h*. 9. *Chlorophyll i*. 10. *Chlorophyll j*. 11. *Chlorophyll k*. 12. *Chlorophyll l*. 13. *Chlorophyll m*. 14. *Chlorophyll n*. 15. *Chlorophyll o*. 16. *Chlorophyll p*. 17. *Chlorophyll q*. 18. *Chlorophyll r*. 19. *Chlorophyll s*. 20. *Chlorophyll t*. 21. *Chlorophyll u*. 22. *Chlorophyll v*. 23. *Chlorophyll w*. 24. *Chlorophyll x*. 25. *Chlorophyll y*. 26. *Chlorophyll z*. 27. *Chlorophyll aa*. 28. *Chlorophyll ab*. 29. *Chlorophyll ac*. 30. *Chlorophyll ad*. 31. *Chlorophyll ae*. 32. *Chlorophyll af*. 33. *Chlorophyll ag*. 34. *Chlorophyll ah*. 35. *Chlorophyll ai*. 36. *Chlorophyll aj*. 37. *Chlorophyll ak*. 38. *Chlorophyll al*. 39. *Chlorophyll am*. 40. *Chlorophyll an*. 41. *Chlorophyll ao*. 42. *Chlorophyll ap*. 43. *Chlorophyll aq*. 44. *Chlorophyll ar*. 45. *Chlorophyll as*. 46. *Chlorophyll at*. 47. *Chlorophyll au*. 48. *Chlorophyll av*. 49. *Chlorophyll aw*. 50. *Chlorophyll ax*. 51. *Chlorophyll ay*. 52. *Chlorophyll az*. 53. *Chlorophyll ba*. 54. *Chlorophyll bb*. 55. *Chlorophyll bc*. 56. *Chlorophyll bd*. 57. *Chlorophyll be*. 58. *Chlorophyll bf*. 59. *Chlorophyll bg*. 60. *Chlorophyll bh*. 61. *Chlorophyll bi*. 62. *Chlorophyll bj*. 63. *Chlorophyll bk*. 64. *Chlorophyll bl*. 65. *Chlorophyll bm*. 66. *Chlorophyll bn*. 67. *Chlorophyll bo*. 68. *Chlorophyll bp*. 69. *Chlorophyll bq*. 70. *Chlorophyll br*. 71. *Chlorophyll bs*. 72. *Chlorophyll bt*. 73. *Chlorophyll bu*. 74. *Chlorophyll bv*. 75. *Chlorophyll bw*. 76. *Chlorophyll bx*. 77. *Chlorophyll by*. 78. *Chlorophyll bz*. 79. *Chlorophyll ca*. 80. *Chlorophyll cb*. 81. *Chlorophyll cc*. 82. *Chlorophyll cd*. 83. *Chlorophyll ce*. 84. *Chlorophyll cf*. 85. *Chlorophyll cg*. 86. *Chlorophyll ch*. 87. *Chlorophyll ci*. 88. *Chlorophyll cj*. 89. *Chlorophyll ck*. 90. *Chlorophyll cl*. 91. *Chlorophyll cm*. 92. *Chlorophyll cn*. 93. *Chlorophyll co*. 94. *Chlorophyll cp*. 95. *Chlorophyll cq*. 96. *Chlorophyll cr*. 97. *Chlorophyll cs*. 98. *Chlorophyll ct*. 99. *Chlorophyll cu*. 100. *Chlorophyll cv*. 101. *Chlorophyll cw*. 102. *Chlorophyll cx*. 103. *Chlorophyll cy*. 104. *Chlorophyll cz*. 105. *Chlorophyll da*. 106. *Chlorophyll db*. 107. *Chlorophyll dc*. 108. *Chlorophyll dd*. 109. *Chlorophyll de*. 110. *Chlorophyll df*. 111. *Chlorophyll dg*. 112. *Chlorophyll dh*. 113. *Chlorophyll di*. 114. *Chlorophyll dj*. 115. *Chlorophyll dk*. 116. *Chlorophyll dl*. 117. *Chlorophyll dm*. 118. *Chlorophyll dn*. 119. *Chlorophyll do*. 120. *Chlorophyll dp*. 121. *Chlorophyll dq*. 122. *Chlorophyll dr*. 123. *Chlorophyll ds*. 124. *Chlorophyll dt*. 125. *Chlorophyll du*. 126. *Chlorophyll dv*. 127. *Chlorophyll dw*. 128. *Chlorophyll dx*. 129. *Chlorophyll dy*. 130. *Chlorophyll dz*. 131. *Chlorophyll ea*. 132. *Chlorophyll eb*. 133. *Chlorophyll ec*. 134. *Chlorophyll ed*. 135. *Chlorophyll ee*. 136. *Chlorophyll ef*. 137. *Chlorophyll eg*. 138. *Chlorophyll eh*. 139. *Chlorophyll ei*. 140. *Chlorophyll ej*. 141. *Chlorophyll ek*. 142. *Chlorophyll el*. 143. *Chlorophyll em*. 144. *Chlorophyll en*. 145. *Chlorophyll eo*. 146. *Chlorophyll ep*. 147. *Chlorophyll eq*. 148. *Chlorophyll er*. 149. *Chlorophyll es*. 150. *Chlorophyll et*. 151. *Chlorophyll eu*. 152. *Chlorophyll ev*. 153. *Chlorophyll ew*. 154. *Chlorophyll ex*. 155. *Chlorophyll ey*. 156. *Chlorophyll ez*. 157. *Chlorophyll fa*. 158. *Chlorophyll fb*. 159. *Chlorophyll fc*. 160. *Chlorophyll fd*. 161. *Chlorophyll fe*. 162. *Chlorophyll ff*. 163. *Chlorophyll fg*. 164. *Chlorophyll fh*. 165. *Chlorophyll fi*. 166. *Chlorophyll fj*. 167. *Chlorophyll fk*. 168. *Chlorophyll fl*. 169. *Chlorophyll fm*. 170. *Chlorophyll fn*. 171. *Chlorophyll fo*. 172. *Chlorophyll fp*. 173. *Chlorophyll fq*. 174. *Chlorophyll fr*. 175. *Chlorophyll fs*. 176. *Chlorophyll ft*. 177. *Chlorophyll fu*. 178. *Chlorophyll fv*. 179. *Chlorophyll fw*. 180. *Chlorophyll fx*. 181. *Chlorophyll fy*. 182. *Chlorophyll fz*. 183. *Chlorophyll ga*. 184. *Chlorophyll gb*. 185. *Chlorophyll gc*. 186. *Chlorophyll gd*. 187. *Chlorophyll ge*. 188. *Chlorophyll gf*. 189. *Chlorophyll gg*. 190. *Chlorophyll gh*. 191. *Chlorophyll gi*. 192. *Chlorophyll gj*. 193. *Chlorophyll gk*. 194. *Chlorophyll gl*. 195. *Chlorophyll gm*. 196. *Chlorophyll gn*. 197. *Chlorophyll go*. 198. *Chlorophyll gp*. 199. *Chlorophyll gq*. 200. *Chlorophyll gr*. 201. *Chlorophyll gs*. 202. *Chlorophyll gt*. 203. *Chlorophyll gu*. 204. *Chlorophyll gv*. 205. *Chlorophyll gw*. 206. *Chlorophyll gx*. 207. *Chlorophyll gy*. 208. *Chlorophyll gz*. 209. *Chlorophyll ha*. 210. *Chlorophyll hb*. 211. *Chlorophyll hc*. 212. *Chlorophyll hd*. 213. *Chlorophyll he*. 214. *Chlorophyll hf*. 215. *Chlorophyll hg*. 216. *Chlorophyll hh*. 217. *Chlorophyll hi*. 218. *Chlorophyll hj*. 219. *Chlorophyll hk*. 220. *Chlorophyll hl*. 221. *Chlorophyll hm*. 222. *Chlorophyll hn*. 223. *Chlorophyll ho*. 224. *Chlorophyll hp*. 225. *Chlorophyll hq*. 226. *Chlorophyll hr*. 227. *Chlorophyll hs*. 228. *Chlorophyll ht*. 229. *Chlorophyll hu*. 230. *Chlorophyll hv*. 231. *Chlorophyll hw*. 232. *Chlorophyll hx*. 233. *Chlorophyll hy*. 234. *Chlorophyll hz*. 235. *Chlorophyll ia*. 236. *Chlorophyll ib*. 237. *Chlorophyll ic*. 238. *Chlorophyll id*. 239. *Chlorophyll ie*. 240. *Chlorophyll if*. 241. *Chlorophyll ig*. 242. *Chlorophyll ih*. 243. *Chlorophyll ii*. 244. *Chlorophyll ij*. 245. *Chlorophyll ik*. 246. *Chlorophyll il*. 247. *Chlorophyll im*. 248. *Chlorophyll in*. 249. *Chlorophyll io*. 250. *Chlorophyll ip*. 251. *Chlorophyll iq*. 252. *Chlorophyll ir*. 253. *Chlorophyll is*. 254. *Chlorophyll it*. 255. *Chlorophyll iu*. 256. *Chlorophyll iv*. 257. *Chlorophyll iw*. 258. *Chlorophyll ix*. 259. *Chlorophyll iy*. 260. *Chlorophyll iz*. 261. *Chlorophyll ja*.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES For victims who are not breathing, the initial dry cool content is a 10-second water spray from maximum distance and 10 to 15 feet continued to 10 feet apart, if necessary. Stop bag at 10 feet throat risk, while continuing cool water spray. Repeat at 10 feet for 10 seconds.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS If the flow of gas from a cylinder is restricted and by a throttling valve or regulator, the ratio of Ethylene Oxide to Dioxygen may be altered and a highly flammable and explosive Ethylene Oxide mixture may be formed. If the mixture becomes hot, it may ignite and cause a fire or explosion. Flammable vapors may spread from spill. Explosive atmospheres may be formed. Before entering a specially confined area, check atmosphere with appropriate device. No part of a container should be subjected to a temperature higher than 52°C (approximately 125°F). Containers are provided with pressure relief devices that are designed to vent the contents when the container is exposed to elevated temperatures.

STABILITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

UNSTABLE	STABLE
1	1
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97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

X

Temperatures were 430°C (approx 800°F).

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid) Alkalies and acids; natural rubber, magnesium, iron and aluminum alloys containing more than 2% magnesium

Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and trace amounts of fluorides and chlorides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
May Occur	Will not Occur	
X		of temperature, pressure, etc. If a reaction is exothermic, polymerize at low temperature, if possible, and use cooling to control temperature. If a reaction is endothermic, polymerize at high temperature, if possible, and use heating to control temperature. of pressure, if possible, and use venting to control pressure. If a reaction is exothermic, polymerize at low pressure, if possible, and use venting to control pressure. If a reaction is endothermic, polymerize at high pressure, if possible, and use heating to control pressure.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

[illegible]

Discard any product that does not have a color change. The color change is the appearance of a pink color. The color change is the appearance of a pink color.

Following the October 1997 election, the Government of Ontario announced that it would be introducing legislation to amend the *Ontario Health Insurance Act* to allow for the creation of a new health plan for the province. The new plan would be a single-payer, universal, publicly funded health insurance plan. The plan would be financed by a combination of general taxation and a new health tax. The plan would be administered by a new health authority, the Ontario Health Insurance Board (OHIB). The plan would be implemented in 2000.