

Hazardous Waste Management Guide

Touro University California

The university community plays a vital role in the management of hazardous wastes on our campus. Proper waste management is dependent upon your day-to-day handling of these wastes in your lab or worksite. Please read the Guide carefully.

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Campus Emergency/Fire/Police (from a campus phone)	9-911
Vallejo Fire Department (non-emergency)	707-638-4526
Vallejo Police Department (non-emergency)	707-638-4321
Ambulance	707-552-1193
Campus Security (from a campus phone)	8-5804
Campus Facilities (from a campus phone)	8-5800
Campus Facilities (pager- after business hour)	707-551-6034
Biosafety Officer (from a campus phone)	8-5239

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INTRODUCTION

Excellence in education, health care and research is of primary importance at Touro University. In support of the university mission, this manual has been designed to assist the students, staff and faculty of Touro University in the safe and economical management of hazardous waste.

The University Office of Biological Safety and Chemical Hygiene coordinates all facets of hazardous waste management in accordance with state and federal regulations, including the identification of hazardous wastes, hazardous waste storage and disposal, and hazardous waste minimization. The enclosed procedures are necessary to comply with rules from the regulatory agencies governing hazardous materials. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Environmental Protection Agency (CA/EPA) regulate disposal of chemical wastes in a cradle-to-grave fashion. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the disposal of radioactive material. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) governs transportation, labeling and packaging of hazardous substances while the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) serves to ensure the safety and health of employees who handle such materials. The Medical Waste Management Act (MWMA) ([California Health and Safety Code, Sections 117600 – 118360](#)) governs medical waste as part of biohazardous waste.

Our goal is to provide for the disposal of hazardous wastes in a safe, efficient, and ecologically sound manner. We need your cooperation to meet this goal. Please abide by the guidelines set forth in this document and comply with the applicable regulatory requirements for the waste that you generate. Call the TUCA Biosafety Officer (638-5239) for questions about chemical and biohazardous waste and pathological waste disposal.

Finally, if you handle any potentially hazardous materials, know the hazards and how to protect yourself from them. Regulatory requirements, risks, handling precautions and other safety related information can be found in the Touro University Chemical Hygiene and Biosafety Manual.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous materials are substances that have hazardous characteristics such as: flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, radioactive, poisonous, carcinogenic, or infectious. In a general sense, wastes that contain these materials are considered hazardous because they present a potential risk to humans and/or the environment. Hazardous waste management plan generally separate waste into three broad groups: radioactive, chemical, and biohazardous.

Radioactive waste is classified as either low-level or high-level waste. Low-level waste is typical of that found at medical and research institutions while high-level waste is typical of that generated at nuclear reactors. At Touro University, a radioactive waste is any waste with detectable radioactivity that is generated from procedures involving licensed radioactive

material.

Chemical waste includes a wide range of material such as discarded commercial chemical products, process wastes, and wastewater. Some chemicals and chemical mixtures are hazardous wastes because they are specifically listed by the EPA. A chemical waste that is not listed by the EPA is still a hazardous waste if it has one or more of EPA's four hazardous characteristics: *ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity*.

Biohazardous waste is a term used to describe different types of waste that might include infectious agents. Currently, the following waste categories are considered to be biohazardous waste.

Medical waste means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment (e.g., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, as well as all categories defined by the California Medical Waste Regulatory Act (MWRA). Regulated waste as defined by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal/OSHA) on Bloodborne Infectious Diseases.

Laboratory waste and regulated waste as defined in the "Guidelines For Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules" (NIH) and the CDC/NIH "Guidelines on Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories." Pathological Waste (e.g., animal carcasses).

Finally, workers who generate hazardous waste(s) of any kind must be aware that there may be mixed hazards in their waste; that is, a combination of any of the three types of hazardous waste. For example, animal carcasses containing radioactive material, a hazardous chemical, and perhaps an infectious agent would need to be managed according to the considerations and requirements of all three types of hazards defined above.

If you will be generating mixed waste, contact the appropriate safety officer to determine the proper way to handle and manage this material before the waste is generated.

REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE DISPOSAL

Two sets of waste classification standards are used in California: Federal and State.

Federal The Federal statutory responsibilities passed by Congress and implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) are outlined in the Statute: [Chapter 42, United States Code](#) (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or RCRA).

The regulations adopted by US EPA from the authority given in the Statute are found in [Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations](#) (40 CFR).

State Similarly, California requirements and statutory responsibilities are outlined in the Statute implemented by California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC): [California Health and Safety Code \(HSC\), Division 20](#), Chapter 6.5, Hazardous Waste Control Law.

Regulations adopted from the Statute are found in the [California Code of Regulations](#), Division 4.5, Title 22 CCR.

Unlike the Federal statutes, California's statutes have specific requirements normally found in [regulations](#), while all the federal specific requirements are found in 40 CFR. To locate all the requirements for hazardous waste management in California, you must consult with both the HSC and Title 22 CCR, whereas, to determine the federal requirements, you only need to consult 40 CFR.

California is authorized to administer a state hazardous waste program instead of the Federal program

The DTSC and U.S. EPA have a common mission to protect human health and the environment, which they carry out by enforcing strict management standards for hazardous wastes, and gathering information about the generation, transportation and final disposition of hazardous waste in the state.

The Federal and State hazardous waste regulations require certain RCRA hazardous waste generators, as well as, facilities that treat, store or dispose of RCRA hazardous waste, to report their hazardous waste activities biennially on odd-numbered calendar years. The information collected will:

- Provide the U.S. EPA and California with a view of current hazardous waste generation and waste management in the United States,
- Show trends and changes in waste management and quantity when compared to past years' reports, and
- Be summarized and provided to the public, primarily through publication of the National Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report.

Laboratories and other TUCA units that generate hazardous waste are required to comply with the generator requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, CFR Title 40) and California Code of Regulations (Division 4.5, Title 22 CCR). Every generator site (laboratory) is subject to inspection by the EPA. The changes necessary for compliance are summarized below.

Manifesting

Waste must be manifested when it is transported from campus to the central waste storage facility. To do this, generators complete a Waste Pickup Request form (see Appendix A, B) and send it to the Biosafety Officer (BSO). The BSO prepares a manifest to pickup the waste on campus, and then the waste is tracked to the waste facility with another manifest required by EPA.

Labeling

Each container of hazardous waste must be labeled with the words “Hazardous Waste,” and have a completed waste tag attached. An exception to this rule is individual small bottles of discarded commercial chemical product; however, if the discarded commercial product is not in the original container, it must also have a waste tag.

Accumulation Time

Chemical wastes shall not be accumulated for longer than 90 days. Each container shall be labeled with a collection start date and chemical constituents when waste is first added to the container.

Collection & Storage

Collect and store compatible wastes (see Appendix C) in strong, tight containers in a secured area that is protected from the weather, such that none can escape by gravity into the environment. Keep lids tightly secured when not in use.

Emergency Response Personnel

Attach to the outer door of each laboratory the name and phone number of a person(s) to contact in case of an emergency.

Waste Minimization

Institute methods to recycle wastes and to reduce waste volume and toxicity. Substitute nonhazardous or less toxic materials whenever possible. Purchase only the amount of chemical that is needed. Excess chemicals often become waste and any purchase savings are outweighed by disposal costs.

Training

Personnel who handle hazardous waste or prepare it for shipping shall receive training on proper handling procedures and emergency response procedures. This includes Right-to-Know training, review of this document, and completion of the Chemical Hygiene & Laboratory Safety and Hazardous Waste training courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHEMICAL WASTE

A chemical waste is considered to be a hazardous waste if it is specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste or if it meets any of the four hazardous characteristics below*. If a chemical waste is not on the EPA list of hazardous wastes, and does not meet any of the hazardous waste characteristics, it is a nonhazardous waste†.

Hazardous Waste Characteristics

1. Ignitable Waste

- A liquid that has a flash point of less than 140° F.
- A solid that is capable of causing fire through friction or absorption of moisture, or can undergo spontaneous chemical change that can result in vigorous and persistent burning.

- A substance that is an ignitable compressed gas or oxidizer.
2. Corrosive Waste
 - An aqueous solution which has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 is a corrosive waste.
 3. Reactive Waste
 - A material that is normally unstable or undergoes violent chemical change without detonating.
 - A material that can react violently with water to form potentially explosive mixtures or can generate dangerous or possibly lethal gases (cyanide or sulfide bearing).
 - A material capable of detonation or explosive reaction.
 4. Toxic Waste
 - A waste that contains one of the constituents in concentrations equal to or greater than the values shown in (Appendix E or Appendix F) is a toxic waste.

A chemical waste can also be classified as either a process waste or a discarded commercial chemical product (DCCP). This distinction is important when manifesting and labeling. A process waste is any waste that, by virtue of some use, process or procedure, no longer meets the manufacturer's original product specifications. Examples of process wastes are chromatography effluents, diluted chemicals, reaction mixtures, contaminated paper, etc.

A discarded commercial chemical product is the original (virgin) material, in the original container. Examples of DCCP are small bottles of unused or outdated chemicals from laboratories, dark rooms, or service areas.

* Most of the chemicals in the Hazardous Materials Table are EPA listed wastes or common laboratory wastes with a hazardous characteristic.

† Although a chemical waste may be nonhazardous by EPA's definition, there are additional requirements for disposal at the state and local level that are beyond the scope of this manual. If you have questions about the release of a chemical waste to the environment or the sanitary sewer, contact the BSO for clarification. Release of diminimis (minimal) quantities of hazardous materials from laboratory operations, such as rinsing and washing glassware is allowed.

GENERAL LABELING & PACKAGING

Collect small volumes of process waste in your own containers. Collect larger volumes in 5-gallon cans. Collect solid waste (e.g., contaminated gloves, glassware, paper) in cardboard boxes lined with two plastic bags. Keep liquid and solid wastes separate. For solutions, list the solute and solvent concentrations (include the amount of water present). Be as accurate as possible in your description of wastes.

Date and label each container with the words “Hazardous Waste.” Small bottles of discarded chemical commercial products do not need to be labeled with the words “Hazardous Waste.” Separate wastes into the different waste categories. That is, collect acids in a separate container from solvents etc.

Do NOT mix incompatible materials in the same container.

Do NOT put corrosive or reactive chemicals in metal cans.

For liquids, fill containers to about 90% of container volume. Do NOT fill containers to the top. Leave at least 2 inches of space in 5-gallon liquid waste containers to allow for liquid expansion and pumping. Make sure the caps on all cans and bottles have gaskets and are tightly secured before the pickup.

SPECIFIC LABELING AND PACKAGING

Formalin and Formaldehyde Solutions

Diluted formaldehyde solutions should be stored before the pickup for disposal.

Formaldehyde is a suspected carcinogen with a low permissible exposure limit (PEL) and poor warning properties.

Ethidium Bromide Solutions

Collect ethidium bromide solutions for disposal. Ethidium bromide is mutagenic at higher concentrations. Very dilute solutions of ethidium bromide may be discarded by flushing down a sanitary sewer. The maximum concentration for doing so is a working solution of 5 ppm or less. Do not intentionally dilute any solution to avoid proper disposal methods.

Ethidium Bromide Gels

Ethidium bromide gels should be collected in double wrapped plastic bags. Excess buffer should be removed before wrapping or absorbed into paper towel. The gels can then be pickup for disposal.

Ignitable Liquids and Organic Solvents

Keep halogenated wastes separate from nonhalogenated solvent wastes if possible. Separate organic solvents from aqueous solutions whenever possible. Keep acidified solvents separate from other solvent and acid wastes.

Acids, Bases, and Aqueous Solutions

Do NOT mix strong inorganic acids or oxidizers with organic compounds. Keep acids, bases or aqueous solutions containing heavy metals (Appendix E) separate from other wastes. Avoid mixing concentrated acids and bases together in the same container.

Mercury Solutions

Keep wastes containing mercury salts separate from all other wastes.

Corrosive Materials

The following corrosive liquids shall not be mixed with any other hazardous waste under any circumstances. These liquids must be packaged in their own separate shipping container.

- Nitric acid exceeding 40 percent concentration
- Perchloric acid
- Hydrogen peroxide exceeding 52 percent strength by weight
- Nitrihydrochloric or Nitrohydrochloric acid diluted

Perchloric Acid and Perchlorates

Keep perchloric acid and perchlorate wastes separate from other wastes and in exclusive use containers.

Toxic Wastes

Separate toxic wastes (process wastes with constituents listed in Appendix E) from other hazardous wastes whenever possible. For example, do not mix aqueous waste containing heavy metals with wastes that do not. This is especially true for wastes containing mercury.

Severe Toxicity Wastes

Keep severe toxicity wastes separate from other wastes whenever possible (Appendix F).

Sharps

Collect all needles in a sharps container. Do NOT put needles in cardboard boxes with other solid debris. See sharps in the biohazardous waste section of this manual.

Paint and Paint Thinner

Separate solid paint sludge from paint thinners by pouring off thinners into a separate waste container. Do NOT put brushes, rollers, paper or other debris in paint wastes. Keep water and water-base paint wastes separate from oil-base paint wastes. Rinsate from water-base paint cleanup is nonhazardous and can be disposed of down the sanitary sewer. Label wastes as paint thinners, paint stripper waste or paint sludge.

Chromatographic Adsorbent (Silica Gel)

Collect spent silica gel in a box lined with two plastic bags or a polyethylene container. Do NOT mix adsorbent with liquid wastes. Do NOT mix paper, plastic, gloves or glassware with silica. If the adsorbent does not contain any of the constituents in concentrations greater than those listed in Appendix E (heavy metals, organics and pesticides) or severely toxic compounds (Appendix F), dispose of it in the dumpster. If it contains any of these compounds, indicate the concentration of contaminants on the waste tag and collect it for disposal as a hazardous waste.

Broken Mercury Thermometers

Collect elemental mercury and glass from broken thermometers in an impermeable, sealed

container. A wide mouth polyethylene or glass jar with a screw top cap works well. Label the container as "broken thermometer and elemental mercury.

Chemotherapy Waste

Collect contaminated gloves, paper, glass, etc. in bags and place inside a fiber barrel. Collect infusion sets and discarded drugs, and place inside a separate fiber barrel fitted with a polyethylene liner. Label the fiber drum with a Materials Pick-up Tag. Collect unused or partially used chemotherapy agents listed in Appendix G separately from other chemotherapy wastes. Those areas that generate smaller volumes may collect chemotherapy waste in a box lined with two plastic bags.

Photodeveloper and Photofixer

Photodeveloper is a hazardous waste if it contains constituents in concentrations greater than those listed in Appendix E, if it is corrosive (pH < 2 or > 12.5) or if it is ignitable. Most spent photodeveloper is nonhazardous and can be poured into the sanitary sewer. Used photofixer contains silver, a heavy metal, and therefore is hazardous. It may also be corrosive. Collect fixer in polyethylene containers for disposal

Oils, Lubricating Fluids and Cooling Fluids

This category of material is collected for recycling and includes: motor oil, transmission fluid, lubricating oil, cutting oil, hydraulic oil, and mineral oil. Collect waste oils in 1-gallon, 5-gallon or 55-gallon containers depending on the volume of material generated. This waste stream is nonhazardous if it is recycled and therefore exempt from the 90 day storage limit. Do NOT mix flammable solvents, halogenated solvents (degreasers), water or antifreeze with waste oils.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Waste

PCB wastes require special handling. Do NOT mix PCB waste with other waste whenever possible. Collect PCB liquids in a metal or polyethylene container. Collect PCB contaminated debris, rags etc. in a 4-6 mil plastic bag or in a box lined with a 4-6 mil plastic bag if sharp objects are present that may puncture the bag. Always indicate the level of PCB on waste tags and pick-up request forms.

Batteries

Batteries should be segregated into categories when storing and when a request for a pick-up is made. (Battery type is usually indicated on battery labels.) To prevent a buildup of heat or sparks, batteries larger than 9-volt should be stored such that the terminals are not touching. Batteries may be collected in any container with which they are compatible, but must be sent for disposal within one year of start of collection. Label the container with the words "used batteries" or "spent batteries for recycling." Alkaline batteries may be discarded in the general refuse. They are not harmful to the environment and the cost of actual recycling far outweighs the benefit.

Animal Waste Contaminated with Hazardous Chemicals

PCB, dioxin and aflatoxin contaminated animal carcasses and bedding require special

handling. See pathological waste disposal procedures.

Gas Cylinders

Promptly return discarded gas cylinders to the vendor to regain your deposit on the cylinder and minimize rental charges. Complete a Materials Return Authorization form and contact General Stores for this service. Those that cannot be returned to the manufacturer will be picked up for disposal.

Explosive Materials

Potentially explosive materials, such as dry picric acid or peroxide contaminated solvents will be picked up separately from other wastes. Contact the BSO as soon as possible if you discover any potentially explosive materials. See Explosives Materials List (Appendix H).

Agricultural Chemicals (Pesticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, etc.)

Return unused agricultural chemicals to the manufacturer for disposal. Many companies will accept them. Alternatively, retain the material and use it as it was intended. If the manufacturer will not accept the material or you cannot use it as intended, prepare a packing list of all agricultural chemicals designated for disposal. Include on the list the common name, the chemical name, the container size and the number of containers for each chemical. Experimental agricultural chemicals must be identified with a chemical name. Additionally, list the manufacturer's contact person and phone number or any paperwork verifying their nonacceptance of the material for return. Your list will be mailed to our disposal vendor for approval. You will then be contacted to arrange for a pick-up.

Asbestos

Asbestos, including asbestos which is immersed or fixed in a natural or artificial binder (i.e., cement, plastic, asphalt, resins or mineral ore), shall be packaged wet in a minimum of two, 6-mil nonrigid plastic bags or other rigid containers that are dust and sift-proof. Sharp or blunt edges likely to cause puncture or tears in the shipping container shall be adequately protected to prevent container failure. For large volumes of asbestos, contact the Physical Plant.

Contaminated Debris from Laboratories

This includes gloves, paper, plastic, and other inert debris contaminated with hazardous chemicals. Whether this material is a hazardous waste depends on how it is generated, the contaminants and the concentration of contaminants. If the debris contains any of the constituents in concentrations greater than those listed in Appendix E (heavy metals, organics and pesticides) or Appendix F (severely toxic compounds) it is a hazardous waste. If it comes from the cleanup of a hazardous material spill it is a hazardous waste. If it is neither of these, it is a nonhazardous waste and may be disposed of in the dumpster.

In some cases it is not prudent to dispose of nonhazardous waste into the dumpster. For example, ethidium bromide (mutagen) or phenol (poison) contaminated solid debris is best disposed of by incineration. In general, any waste contaminated with trace levels of a poison or carcinogen should be collected for incineration.

Non-contaminated Debris from Laboratories

Work practices must be followed by all University laboratory staff in disposing and separating nonhazardous waste from hazardous waste. *The laboratory is responsible for separating hazardous and nonhazardous waste and preventing accidental exposure of custodians to hazardous materials.* Do NOT place hazardous waste, sharps or broken glass into the normal paper waste receptacles.

Empty Bottles in Hallway:

1. Deface the chemical label on ALL empty chemical containers placed in the hallway for custodial pickup by crossing out the chemical name on the container label.
2. Solvent Bottles: For those bottles placed in the hallway for custodial pickup, rinse and/or air-dry in a chemical fume hood until they are free of liquid and odor. All rinsate should be disposed of as a hazardous waste.
3. Corrosive Bottles: All corrosive liquid bottles should be triple rinsed with water and free of hazards and odor. Collect rinsate as hazardous waste.
4. Rinsed and/or clean all bottles formerly containing hazardous powders or solid chemicals. Collect rinsate as hazardous waste.

Broken Glass Containers

1. Wear cut resistant gloves when handling the broken glass container.
2. Label all broken glass containers "Nonhazardous Waste" "Broken Glass Only".
3. Do NOT place hazardous waste, medical waste (sharps) or hazardous chemicals into the broken glass container. Contaminated glass that is hazardous must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Do NOT place miscellaneous paper/plastic trash into the broken glass container.

Housekeeping

1. Clean up all powders on the floor as well as chemical spills. Custodial staff is not responsible for cleaning up unknown powders or chemical spills on the floor.
2. A "Trouble Tag" will be used by custodial staff when conditions prevent them from picking up trash, broken glass, empty bottles or performing routine cleaning.

Fluorescent Tubes/Incandescent Bulbs

If you have commercially available fluorescent tubes or other lighting wastes, they should be surrendered to the custodial staff in your building. If the lighting waste are highly pressurized or broken, then a pickup request should be submitted to the BSO.

Laboratory Equipment

In general, equipment must be free of all associated chemical, radiological, or biological hazards. Uncontaminated laboratory equipment may be sent to the TUCA Facility Department.

In all cases, it is the responsibility of the Principal Investigator or his/her representative to decontaminate the equipment and remove hazard-warning labels from the equipment PRIOR

to pickup by Facility Department. Equipment bearing mercury will not be accepted by Facility Department. Glassware and other small items with visible or obvious chemical residues will not be accepted.

NOTE: Improperly packaged, unlabeled or overfilled containers will not be picked up!

N.O.S. (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)

Some chemical waste offered for disposal may have to be identified under one of the N.O.S.(not otherwise specified) shipping names indexed in the Hazardous Materials Table (Appendix D). This is due to practical considerations which prohibit listing all dangerous materials by name, and the fact that new chemical products are introduced annually, allowing only periodic updating of the chemical indexes. If the hazard class of the waste is known and that waste is not listed by name in the Hazardous Materials Table, then an N.O.S. shipping name must be assigned. If a proper shipping name is listed on the manifest by an N.O.S. entry (i.e., Flammable Liquid N.O.S.), the entry does not provide sufficient information about the material to ensure that appropriate action be taken in the event of an accident. For this reason, it is necessary that these N.O.S. descriptions be supplemented with the technical name of the material(s).

Chemical Compatibility

Accidental mixing of one hazardous waste with another may result in a vigorous and dangerous chemical reaction. Generation of toxic gases, heat, possible overflow or rupturing of receptacles, fire, and even explosions are possible consequences of such reactions. The Chemical Compatibility Table (Appendix C) shows chemical combinations believed to be dangerously reactive in the case of accidental mixing. The chart provides a broad grouping of chemicals with an extensive variety of possible binary combinations.

Generally speaking, an “X” on the chart indicates where one group can be considered dangerously reactive with another group. However, there may be some combination between the groups that would not be dangerously reactive; therefore, the chart should not be used as an infallible guide.

The following procedure explains how the chart should be used in determining compatible information.

1. Determine the reactivity group of a particular waste.
2. Enter the chart with the reactivity group that forms an unsafe combination with the chemical in question.

For example, crotonaldehyde is an aldehyde in group 19. The chart shows that chemicals in this group should be segregated from sulfuric acid and nitric acids, caustics, ammonia and all types of amines (aliphatic, alkanol, and aromatic). According to note A, crotonaldehyde is

also incompatible with nonoxidizing mineral acids.

DISPOSAL OF UNKNOWNNS

Chemical wastes with no identification (unknowns) present a particularly dangerous threat, due to their unknown composition and characteristics. Unknown waste should not be transported, treated, or disposed of until chemical analysis has been completed to determine hazardous properties. Under no circumstances should an unknown waste be placed in a shipping container with properly labeled and manifested wastes.

Unknowns may be classified by obtaining the following information and adding it to the pick-up request forms.

- Solids
- Water Solubility
- Reactivity with water
- pH in water
- Flammability (will it burn)

- Liquids
 - pH of solution
 - Reactivity, miscibility, relative density in water
 - Flammability (will it burn)

All tests performed should be conducted in a functioning fume hood. Use as small a sample as reasonably possible while performing tests. Add a small amount of sample to water rather than adding water to the sample. When performing flame tests with solids, use a small spatula to minimize potential reactions. For liquids, use cotton tipped applicators to dip into the liquid before igniting.

Other information may be obtained by querying colleagues or neighboring lab personnel who may have knowledge of the types of chemicals which were used in that area.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

(Handling radioactive materials and waste is not authorized at TUCA at the present)

BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE

At Touro University the term biohazardous waste is used to describe different types of waste that might include infectious agents. Generally speaking, infectious agents are classified in four risk groups with risk group 1 being of no or very low risk and risk group 4 being of high risk to the individual and the community. With the exception of risk group 4, all others are

used at TUCA (predominantly risk group 1 and 2 agents).

To provide for a safe work environment, all infectious agents need to be handled at a certain containment or biosafety level depending on: virulence, pathogenicity, stability, route of spread, communicability, operation(s), quantity, and availability of vaccines or treatment. The applicable biosafety level not only defines the general handling procedures, but also the treatment of biohazardous waste. Under normal circumstances, a risk group 2 agent requires biosafety level 2 containment and biohazardous waste procedures. Nevertheless, if a risk group 2 agent is grown in mass quantities, biosafety level 3 containment is necessary. Please refer to the most recent editions of the CDC/NIH Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA, or the Biosafety training for a comprehensive discussion on this matter.

Currently, the following waste categories are considered to be biohazardous waste.

- Medical waste, which means any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment (e.g., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals, as well as all categories defined by the Medical Waste Regulatory Act (MWRA).
- Regulated waste as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) on Bloodborne Infectious Diseases.
- Laboratory waste and regulated waste as defined in the “Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules” (NIH) and the CDC/NIH “Guidelines on Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.”

According to the MWRA, Medical Waste includes:

- a) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including laboratory waste, biological production wastes, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, culture dishes, and related devices;
- b) Liquid human and animal waste, including blood, blood products, and body fluids, but not including urine or materials stained with blood or body fluids;
- c) Pathological waste, which means human organs, tissues, body parts other than teeth, products of conception, and fluids removed by trauma or during surgery or autopsy or other medical procedure, and not fixed in formaldehyde;
- d) Sharps, which means needles, syringes, scalpels, and intravenous tubing with needles attached, independent of whether they are contaminated or not;
- e) Contaminated wastes from animals that have been exposed to agents infectious to humans, these being primarily research animals.

In addition, the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard regulates the following waste: liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps which

includes any contaminated object that can penetrate; pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

The CDC/NIH Biosafety Guidelines cover contaminated waste that is potentially infectious or hazardous for humans and animals. The same is true for the NIH Guidelines on recombinant DNA which also includes contaminated waste potentially infectious or hazardous for plants.

General Labeling, Packaging and Disposal Procedures

Currently, biohazardous waste is to be decontaminated before leaving TUCA. Most of the waste can be autoclaved prior to disposal. The responsibility for decontamination and proper disposal of biohazardous waste lies with the producing facility (e.g., laboratory). The BSO and ULAR assists only in the disposal of sharps and pathological waste including animal carcasses. All biohazardous waste needs to be packaged, contained and located in a way that protects and prevents the waste from release at any time at the producing facility prior to ultimate disposal. If storage is necessary, putrefaction and the release of infectious agents in the air must be prevented. No biohazardous waste can be stored for more than 90 days.

If not stated otherwise (see below), most biohazardous waste will be disposed of in biohazard bags. Currently, TUCA requires the use of orange biohazard bags that include the biohazard symbol and a heat indicator (e.g., a tape with the word “AUTOCLAVED”). All waste disposed of in these bags is to be autoclaved until the waste is decontaminated. The built-in heat indicator will turn dark.

After successful autoclaving (decontamination), all biohazard bags need to be placed in opaque (black) plastic non-biohazard bags that are leak-proof. These opaque bags can be picked up by custodial services. Biohazardous waste that is decontaminated is no longer considered hazardous and the biohazard symbol needs to be removed or the waste labeled as decontaminated (e.g., “AUTOCLAVED” Heat Indicator).

Waste Procedures for biosafety level 1 and 2

Cultures, Stocks and Related Materials

Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals (as previously defined), shall be placed in biohazard bags and decontaminated by autoclaving. Double or triple bagging may be required to avoid rupture or puncture of the bags.

Bulk Liquid Waste, Blood and Blood Products

All liquid biohazardous waste from humans or animals such as blood, blood products, and certain body fluids can be disposed of directly by flushing down a sanitary sewer. All other liquid biohazardous waste needs to be autoclaved prior to disposal.

Sharps

Sharps must be placed in a rigid, puncture resistant, closable, and leak-proof container that is

labeled with the word “Sharps” and the biohazard symbol. Food containers (e.g., empty coffee cans) are not permissible as sharps containers. Sharps must be handled with extreme caution. The clipping, breaking and recapping of needles is highly discouraged and dangerous. Sharps containers should not be filled more than 2/3 full. Filled sharps containers must be closed securely (use the attached lid). Do not store used and closed sharps containers for more than 90 days. Never place any type of sharps in the local. Contact the BSO for sharps pick-up.

Contaminated Solid Waste

Contaminated solid waste includes cloth, plastic and paper items that have been exposed to agents that are infectious or hazardous to humans, animals, or plants. These contaminated items shall be placed in biohazard bags and decontaminated by autoclaving. Double or triple bagging may be required to avoid rupture or puncture of the bags. Contaminated Pasteur pipettes are considered sharps and need to be disposed of in a sharps container.

Waste Procedures for Biosafety Level 3

Biohazardous waste including risk group 2 and 3 agents that are handled at Biosafety Level 3 is to be autoclaved at the point of origin (laboratory or facility). Transportation of un-autoclaved waste outside of the building is not permitted.

Pathological Waste

The University Laboratory Animal Resources (ULAR) office provides removal, transportation and disposal services for University units that generate pathological waste. According to the MWRA, pathological waste consists of human organs, tissues, body parts other than teeth, products of conception, and fluids removed by trauma or during surgery or autopsy or other medical procedure, and not fixed in formaldehyde. At TUCA, animal carcasses are also considered pathological waste. Although not all pathological waste is infectious, it is prudent to handle such waste as if it were because of the possibility of unknown infection in the source.

Human pathological waste is also covered by “Universal Precautions” according to the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard. Typically, carcasses or tissues are collected in plastic bags, labeled, stored in area freezers, cold rooms or refrigerators and removed for incineration.

A. Non-Infectious Material

- **Rodents and Small Amounts of Waste**
Use opaque bags or wrap items in a paper towel if using clear plastic bags. 2 mil plastic bags or sealable kitchen bags are acceptable for small numbers of animals. Use an opaque 4-mil bag for large numbers.
- **Rabbits and Larger Animals**
Use 4 mil black plastic bags. If over 50 lbs - double bag. For ease of handling, do not

load the bags with more than 30 lbs, if multiple animals are involved.

B. Infectious Material (Biohazardous Agents)

For infectious animal waste, place in a sealed, leak-proof container and then put biohazard labeling on it. Do not use a biohazard bag as a primary container, as it might not be strong enough.

C. General Instructions

All containers must be sealed. Leaky or improperly labeled containers will not be picked up.

HUMAN ANATOMICAL SPECIMENS

Return used human specimens or tissues obtained from other tissue banks or sources to the supplier for disposition.

Appendix A: Hazardous Waste Pickup Request Form

Hazardous Waste Pickup Request Form	
Use this form to request a pickup of hazardous waste. Mail or email this form to the BSO (athena.lin@tu.edu).	
Date of Request:	
Project Leader:	School/Department:
Pickup Location	Contact Person:
Building:	Contact Telephone Number:
Room:	
Number of Containers:	Biohazard? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Autoclaved? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Waste Description:	Comments or special handling instructions:

Waste Disposal Instructions

- Do not put solid waste into liquid waste containers
- Do not mix incompatible chemicals in the same container
- Do not put corrosive chemicals into metal cans
- Do not dispose of animal carcasses in the dumpster (use Pathological Waste Pickup Request Form)
- Autoclave infectious waste and place autoclaved biohazard waste bags in an opaque bag prior to disposal (by custodian as regular trash)

Appendix B: Pathological Waste Pickup Request Form

Pathological Waste Pickup Request Form	
Use this form to request a pickup of pathological waste (e.g., experimental animal carcasses, etc). Mail or email this form to the BSO (athena.lin@tu.edu).	
Date of Request:	
Project Leader:	School/Department:
Pickup Location	Contact Person:
Building:	Contact Telephone Number:
Room:	
Number of Containers:	Biohazard? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Chemically Contaminated? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Waste Description	Comments or Special Instructions:

Pathological Waste Disposal Instructions

- Store animal carcasses in an appropriate freezer, walk-in cold room or refrigerator.
- Do not dispose of animal carcasses in the dumpster.

Appendix C. Compatibility Table

CARGO GROUPS	REACTIVE GROUPS																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
NON-OXIDIZING MINERAL ACIDS	1	X																					1
SULFURIC ACID	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2
NITRIC ACID	3	X	X																				3
ORGANIC ACIDS	4	X																					4
CAUSTICS	5	X	X	X	X																		5
AMMONIA	6	X	X	X	X																		6
ALIPHATIC AMINES	7	X	X	X	X																		7
ALKANOLAMINES	8	X	X	X	X																		8
AROMATIC AMINES	9	X	X	X	X																		9
AMIDES	10	X	X	X	X																		10
ORGANIC ANHYDRIDES	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														11
ISOCYANATES	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													12
VINYL ACETATE	13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														13
ACRYLATES	14	X	X																				14
SUBSTITUTED ALLYLS	15	X	X																				15
ALKENE OXIDES	16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														16
EPICHLORHYDRIN	17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														17
KETONES	18	X	X																				18
ALDEHYDES	19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														19
ALCOHOLS, GLYCOLS	20	E	X	X	F	X	X																20
PHENOLS, CRESOLS	21	X	X																				21
CAPROLACTAM SOLUTION	22	X																					22
OLEFINS	30	X	X																				30
PARAFFINS	31																						31
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	32			X																			32
MISC. HYDROCARBON	33			X																			33
ESTERS	34	X	X																				34
VINYL HALIDES	35			X																			35
HALOGENATES	36	G			H		I																36
NITRILES	37	X																					37
CARBON DISULFIDE	38						X	X															38
SULFOLANE	39																						39
GLYCOL ETHERS	40	X																					40
ETHERS	41	X	X																				41
NITROCOMPOUNDS	42					X	X	X	X														42
MISC. WATER SOLUTIONS	43	X																					43

Reactivity Differences (Deviations) Within Chemical Groups

- Formaldehyde (19), Acrolein (19), Crotonaldehyde (19), and 2-Ethyl-3-Propyl Acrolein (19) are not compatible with group 1, Nonoxidizing Mineral Acids.
- Isophorone (18) and Mesityl Oxide (18) are not compatible with group 8, Alkanolamines.
- Acrylic Acid (4) is not compatible with group 9, Aromatic amines.
- Allyl Alcohol (15) is not compatible with group 12, Isocyanates.
- Furfuryl Alcohol (20) is not compatible with group 1, Nonoxidizing Mineral Acids.
- Furfuryl Alcohol (20) is not compatible with group 4, Organic Acids.
- Dichloroethyl Ether (36) is not compatible with group 2, Sulfuric Acid.
- Trichloroethylene (36) is not compatible with group 5, Caustics.
- Ethylenediamine (7) is not compatible with Ethylene Di-chloride (36).

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

This Table is a compilation of lists of hazardous materials from the following sources:

1. Environmental Protection Agency, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Hazardous Waste Regulations
2. Department of Transportation, Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Transportation of Hazardous Materials
3. California Medical Waste Management Act
4. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances
5. Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)/Title III, Extremely Hazardous Substances
6. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Identification and classification of carcinogens. (1986)

Key to Hazard Codes

C	
CL	Corrosive
E	Combustible Liquid
FG	Explosive
FL	Flammable Gas
FS	Flammable Liquid
I	Flammable Solid
NFG	Irritating Material
OA	Nonflammable Gas
OB	Otherwise Regulated Material Class A
OC	Otherwise Regulated Material Class B
OD	Otherwise Regulated Material Class C
OE	Otherwise Regulated Material Class D
OG	Otherwise Regulated Material Class E
OX	Organic Peroxide
P	Oxidizer
R	Poison
*	Reactive
	Nonhazardous Waste

Note: Materials without a hazard code have not been classified and may be hazardous.

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

N.O.S. Descriptions

Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (FL)
 Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (CL)
 Hazardous Waste Liquid, n.o.s. (OE)
 Acid liquid, n.o.s. (C)
 Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (FL, C)
 Hazardous Waste Solid, n.o.s. (OE)
 Formaldehyde solution (P, OA)
 Corrosive solids, n.o.s. (C)
 Flammable liquid, poisonous, n.o.s. (FL, P)
 Bases, liquid, n.o.s. (C)
 Flammable solid, n.o.s. (FS)
 Organic peroxide, liquid or solution, n.o.s. (OG)
 Organic peroxide, solid, n.o.s. (OG)
 Oxidizing substances, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (OX)
 Oxidizer, corrosive, solid, n.o.s. (OX)
 Oxidizer, n.o.s. (OX)
 Oxidizer, poisonous liquid, n.o.s. (P, OX)
 Oxidizer, poisonous solid, n.o.s. (P, OX)
 Poisonous liquid, n.o.s. (P)
 Poisonous solid, corrosive, n.o.s. (P)
 Poisonous solid, n.o.s. (P)
 Pyrophoric liquid, n.o.s. (FL, R)
 Water reactive solid, n.o.s. (FS)
 Drugs, n.o.s. (C, P)

Common Process Wastes

Chromic Acid Solution (C)
 Nitric Acid Solution (C)
 Photofixer (P)
 Xylene for Reclamation (FL)
 Oil, n.o.s., Petroleum oil (CL)
 Chemotherapy Waste Solid (*)
 Sharps Container (P)
 Resin solution (FL)
 NoChromix Cleaning Solution (C)
 Contaminated Solid Debris (*)

Radioactive Waste

Radioactive, Liquids
 Radioactive, Solids (Inc. Animals and Tissue)
 Radioactive, Scintillation Vials (FL)
 Radioactive, Other (Liquids)(eg: old stocks)
 Radioactive, Other (Solids)(eg: sealed source)

Commercial Chemical Products

A2213 (P)
 Abamectin
 Acephate
 Acetaldehyde (FL, P)
 Acetaldehyde Ammonia (OA)
 Acetaldehyde Cyanohydrin (P)
 Acetamide (*, P)
 Acetanilid
 Acetic Acid (C)
 Acetic Anhydride (C)
 Acetoacetic Acid Ethyl Ester
 Acetone (FL, P)
 Acetone Cyanohydrin (P)
 Acetone Thiosemicarbazide
 Acetonitrile (FL, P)
 Acetophenone (P)

Acetorphine
 Acetoxytriphenylstannane
 Acetyl Bromide (C)
 Acetyl Chloride (FL, P)
 Acetyl Iodide (C)
 Acetylacetone (FL)
 2-Acetylaminofluorene (P)
 Acetylbromazine
 Acetyldihydrocodeine
 Acetylene (FG)
 Acetylene Tetrabromide (P, OA)
 Acetylmethadol
 Acetylphenylglycine
 Acetylsalicylic Acid
 Acetylthiocholine Iodide (P)
 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea (P)
 Acifluorfen
 Acridine (P)
 Acridine Orange
 Acrolein (FL, P)
 Acrylamide (P)
 Acrylic Acid (C, P)
 Acrylic Anhydride (C)
 Acrylonitrile (FL, P)
 Acryloyl Chloride (P)
 Acti-dione
 Actinomycin D (P)
 Adhesives (FL)
 Adipic Acid (OE)
 Adiponitrile (P)
 Adrenaline Chloride (I)
 Adriamycin (P)
 Aerosols (FL)
 Aflatoxin (P)
 Alachlor
 Alanine Methylester Hydrochloride
 Alanine Thiohydantoin
 Alcohol (FL)
 Aldicarb (P)
 Aldicarb Sulfone (P)
 Aldoxycarb (P)
 Aldrin (P)
 Alfentanil
 Alginate
 Alginic Acid
 Alizarin Red (P)
 Allantoin (*)
 Allo Threonine
 Allyl Acetate
 Allyl Alcohol (FL, P)
 Allylamine (FL, P)
 Allyl Bromide (FL)
 Allyl Carbonate
 Allyl Chloride (FL, P)
 Allyl Chlorocarbonate (FL)
 Allyl Chloroformate
 Allyl Cyanide
 Allylcyclopentylbarbituric Acid
 Allyl Glycidyl Ether (AGE) (P)
 Allyl Isothiocyanate
 Allylprodine
 Allyl Propyl Disulfide (P)
 Allyl Trichlorosilane (C)
 Alphacetylmethadol
 Alphameprodine
 Alpha-methylfentanyl
 Alphaprodine Hydrochloride

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Alphenal	Aminonaphthol Hydrochloride
Alprazolam	Aminonaphtholsulfonic Acid (C)
Alumina (*)	Aminonicotinamide
Aluminum Acetate	2-Amino-5-(5-nitro-furyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (P)
Aluminum Ammonium Sulfate (*)	4-Amino-2-nitrophenol (P)
Aluminum Bromide, Anhydrous (C)	Amino-2-propanone Semicarbazone Hydroch
Aluminum Chloride (C)	p-Aminophenyl Mercuric Acetate (P)
Aluminum Citrate	4-Aminopropiophenone
Aluminum Fluoride	Aminopropylmethanolamine (C)
Aluminum Hydride (FS)	Aminopropylmorpholine (C)
Aluminum Hydroxide (C)	Aminopterin (P)
Aluminum Hydroxide Hydrate	2-Aminopyridine (P)
Aluminum Isopropoxide	4-Aminopyridine (P)
Aluminum Isopropylate	p-Aminosalicylic Acid
Aluminum Nitrate (P, OX)	4-Amino-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine
Aluminum Oxide (*)	N-(Aminothioxomethyl)acetamide (P)
Aluminum Phosphate (C)	3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole (P)
Aluminum Phosphide (FS, R, P)	Amiton
Aluminum Powder (FS)	Amitraz
Aluminum Potassium Sulfate (*)	Amiton Oxalate
Aluminum Silicate	Amitrole (P)
Aluminum Sodium Sulfate	Amizine
Aluminum Subacetate	Ammonia (NFG)
Aluminum Sulfate (*)	Ammonium Hydrogen Sulfate (OB)
Aluminum Tungstate	Ammonium Acetate (P)
Amaranth	Ammonium Arsenate (P)
Amberlite (*)	Ammonium Benzoate (OE)
Amberol Resin	Ammonium Bicarbonate (*)
Amidol	Ammonium Bichromate (OX)
4-Aminoacetanilide	Ammonium Bifluoride (C)
Aminoacetic Acid	Ammonium Bisulfate (OB)
p-Aminoacetophenone	Ammonium Borate
2-Aminoanthracene	Ammonium Bromide
2-Aminoanthraquinone (P)	Ammonium Carbamate (OA)
4-Aminoantipyrine	Ammonium Carbonate (OA)
Aminoazobenzene (P)	Ammonium Chloride (*)
o-Aminoazotoluene (P)	Ammonium (VI) Chromate (P, OE)
p-Aminobenzaldehyde	Ammonium Chromium Fluoride
p-Aminobenzene	Ammonium Citrate (*)
Fenfluramine Hydrochloride	Ammonium Cyanide
p-Aminobenzoic Acid	Ammonium Dichromate (OX)
Aminobenzotrifluoride	Ammonium Fluoride (OB)
4-Aminobenzoyl Hydrazide	Ammonium Fluoborate (OB)
4-Aminobiphenyl (P)	Ammonium Formate
Aminobutane	Ammonium Hexachloropalladate
(4-Aminobutyl)diethoxymethylsilane	Ammonium Hydrogen Fluoride, Solution (C)
Aminobutyric Acid (I)	Ammonium Hydrosulfide Solution (OA)
Aminobutyrolactone Hydrobromide	Ammonium Hydroxide (C, P)
Aminocaproic Acid (I)	Ammonium Iodate (OX)
Aminodimethylaniline	Ammonium Lactate
Aminodimethylaniline Oxalate	Ammonium meta-vanadate (P)
Amino Dimethyl Butyronitrile	Ammonium Molybdate (P)
Aminoethanol	Ammonium Nitrate (OX)
3-Amino-9-ethyl Carbazole (P)	Ammonium Oxalate (OA)
3-Amino-9-ethyl carbazole hydrochloride (P)	Ammonium Pentaborate
Aminoethylpiperazine (C)	Ammonium Perchlorate (OX)
2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol (P)	Ammonium Permanganate (OX)
Aminoisobutyric Acid	Ammonium Peroxydisulfate (R, OX)
Aminomethane	Ammonium Persulfate (R, OX)
1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone (P)	Ammonium Phosphate (*)
2-Amino-1-methylbenzene (P)	Ammonium Picrate (FS, P)
4-Amino-1-methylbenzene (P)	Ammonium Polysulfide (OA)
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol (P)	Ammonium Silicofluoride (OB)
Aminomethylpropanediol	Ammonium Sulfamate (OE)
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (I)	Ammonium Sulfate (*)
Aminonaphtholdisulfonic Acid	Ammonium Sulfide (FL)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Ammonium Sulfite (OE)
Ammonium Tartrate (I)
Ammonium Thiocyanate (OE)
Ammonium Thiosulfate (OE)
Ammonium Vanadate (P)
Amobarbital
Amphetamine
L-Amphetamine Free Base
D-Amphetamine Sulfate
Anileridine
DL-Amphetamine Sulfate
D-Amphetamine-d3 Sulfate
Ampicillin (*)
Amyl Acetate (FL)
Amyl Alcohol (CL)
n-Amylamine (FL)
Amyl Carbonate
Amyl Chloride (FL)
Amylene (FL)
Amyl Ether
Amyl Formate (FL)
Amyl Mercaptan (FL)
Amyl Nitrate (FL)
Amyl Trichloride (C)
Amyl Trichlorosilane (C)
Ancymidol
5a-Androstan-17 β -ol-3-one
Anhydrite
Anhydron (Magnesium Perchlorate) (OX)
Anilazine (P)
Aniline (P)
Aniline Hydrochloride (P)
Aniline Sulfate
o-Anisidine (P)
o-Anisidine Hydrochloride (P)
Anthracene (P)
Anthraquinone
Anthrone (P)
Antifreeze (*)
Antimonous Chloride (C)
Antimonous Trichloride (C)
Antimony (P)
Antimony Chloride
Antimony Fluoride (C)
Antimony Lactate (OA)
Antimony, Other Compounds
Antimony (III) Oxide
Antimony Pentachloride (C)
Antimony Pentafluoride (R, C)
Antimony Pentoxide (OX)
Antimony Potassium Tartrate (P, OA)
Antimony Sulfide
Antimony Tribromide (C)
Antimony Trichloride (C)
Antimony Trifluoride (C)
Antimony Trioxide (P, OE)
Antimycin A (P)
Aprobarbital
Aquacide 1-A (P)
Arabinogalactan
Arahitol (*)
Aramite
Argon (NFG)
Aroclor (OE)
Arsenic Acid (P)
Arsenic Bromide (P)
Arsenic Chloride (P)
Arsenic Disulfide (P)
Arsenic Iodide (P)
Arsenic, Other Compounds (P)
Arsenic (III) Oxide (P)
Arsenic (V) Oxide (P)
Arsenic Pentoxide (P)
Arsenic Sulfide (P)
Arsenic Trichloride (P)
Arsenic Trioxide (P)
Arsenic Trisulfide (P)
Arsenious Acid (P)
Arsenous Oxide
Arsenous Trichloride (P)
Arsine (P)
Asana
Asbestos (P, OE)
Ascarite (C)
Ascorbic Acid (*)
Asparagine Thiohydantoin
Aspartic Acid (*)
Asphalt (C, OC)
Atrazine
Atrinal
Atropine (P)
Atropine Sulfate (I)
Auramine (P)
Aureomycin Hydrochloride
Aurin Tricarboxylic Acid
Avermectin
Azaguanine
4-Azaleucine
Azaserine (P)
Azathioprine (P)
Azinphos-ethyl (P)
Azinphos-methyl (P)
Aziridine (FL, P)
Azobenzene (P)
Azocarmine B
Azocasein
Azodicarbonamide
Balsam
Barak
Barban
Barbital
Barbital Sodium
Barbituric Acid (I)
Barium (FS)
Barium Acetate (P)
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride (P)
Barium Chlorate (OX)
Barium Cyanide (P)
Barium Diphenylamine Sulfonate
Barium Hydroxide (C)
Barium Molybdate
Barium Naphthenate
Barium Nitrate (OX)
Barium Oxide (P)
Barium Perchlorate (OX)
Barium Permanganate (OX)
Barium Peroxide (OX)
Barium Sulfate (P)
Barium Sulfide
Basal Oil
Batteries - Alkaline (OE)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Batteries - Lead/Acid (C)	Benzyl Bromide (C)
Batteries - Lithium (FS, R)	Benzyl Chloride (C, P)
Batteries - Mercury (OB)	Benzyl Chlorocarbonate (C)
Batteries - Nickel/Cadmium (OE)	Benzyl Chloroformate (C)
Batteries - Silver Oxide (OE)	Benzyl Cyanide (P)
Bendiocarb	Benzyl dimethylamine (FL)
Bendiocarb Phenol (P)	Benzylethanolamine
Benomyl (P)	Benzylmorphine
Bensulide	Benzyl Violet 4B (P)
Bentazon (*)	Benzyl Viologen
Bentonite (clay)	Beryllium Carbonate
3,4-Benzacridine (P)	Beryllium Chloride (P)
Benz[c]acridine (P)	Beryllium Dust or Metal (P)
Benzal Chloride (C, P)	Beryllium Fluoride (P)
Benzaldehyde (CL, C)	Beryllium Nitrate (OX)
Benzaldehyde Phenylhydrazone	Beryllium, Other Compounds (P)
Benzalkonium Chloride	Beryllium Oxide
4,4-Benzamine	Beryllium Sulfate
Benzanilide	Beryllium Trichloride
1,2-Benzanthracene (P)	Betacetylmethadol
Benz[a]anthracene (P)	Betadine
Benz[c]anthracene (P)	Betaine
Benzenamine (P)	Betameprodine
Benzene (FL, P)	Betamethadol
Benzenoacetic Acid (C, P)	Betaprodine
Benzenearsonic acid	Beziramide
Benzenedicarboxylic Acid (C)	Bicine
Benzenedicarboxylic Acid Anhydride	Biethyl-ethanolamine
Benzenediol	Bi-Flourides (C)
1,3-Benzenediol (P, OE)	Binapacryl
Benzenephosphorus Dichloride (C)	Biotin (*)
Benzenephosphorus Oxydichloride (C)	2,2'-Bioxirane (FL, P)
Benzenephosphorus Thiodichloride (C)	Biphenol
Benzenesulfonamide	Biphenyl (I)
Benzenesulfonic Acid (P)	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine (P)
Benzenesulfonic Acid Chloride (P)	2,2-Bipyridine
Benzenesulfonyl Chloride (C, P)	Bipyridyl
Benzenethiol (P)	Bipyridyl Hydrochloride
Benzethidine	Bis(aminopropyl)piperazine (C)
Benzidine (P)	Bisbenzimidazole (I)
Benzidine Dihydrochloride (P)	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (P)
Benzidine Hydrochloride (P)	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (FL, P)
Benzimidazole	N,N-bis(2-Chloroethyl)-2-Naphthylamine
Benzo[b]fluoranthene (P)	Bischloroethyl Nitrosourea (P)
Benzo[j,k]fluorene (P)	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (FL, P)
Benzoic Acid (I)	3,3-Bis(chloromethyl) Oxetane
Benzoic acid	Bis(chloromethyl) ether (FL, P)
Benzoic acid-oxime	Bis(chloromethyl) ketone
Benzol (FL)	Bis(diethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-zinc (P)
Benzonitrile (CL)	Bis(1,1-dimethylbutyl)oxalate
Benzophenone	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) sulfide (P)
Benzopinacol	Bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-copper (P)
3,4-Benzopyrene (P)	Bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S)-mang (P)
Benzo[a]pyrene (P)	Bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S,S')-zinc (P)
p-Benzoquinone (P)	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (FL, P)
Benzotriazole	Bismarck Brown R
Benzotrithiodide (C, P)	Bis(o-methoxyphenyl)carbonate
Benzoyllecgonine Hydrate	Bis(1-methylcyclohexyl)oxalate
Benzoyllecgonine-d3	Bis(pentamethylene)thiuram tetrasulfide (P)
Benzoyl Chloride (C)	p-bis[2-(Phenylloxazoyl)]-Benzene
Benzoyl Peroxide (OG)	Bismuth Carbonate
1,2-Benzphenanthrene (P)	Bismuth Dust or Metal
Benzphetamine Hydrochloride	Bismuth Nitrate (OX)
Benzyl Acetate	Bismuth, Other Compounds
Benzylamine (C)	Bismuth Salicylate
Benzyl Benzoate	Bismuth Subnitrate (OX)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Bismuth Sulfite	2,4-Butanesultone (P)
Bismuth Telluride	Butanoic Acid (C)
Bismuth Trioxide (*)	2-Butanone (FL, P)
Bisphenol A (P)	2-Butanone Peroxide (OG, P)
Bisphenol B	2-Butenal (FL, P)
Bis(tri-n-butyl tin) oxide (P)	Butethal
Bitoscanate	Butoxamine
Bleach (C)	2-Butoxyethanol (CL)
Blenoxane	n-Butyl Acetate (FL)
Boric Acid (I)	sec-Butyl Acetate (FL)
Boron (FS)	tert-Butyl Acetate (FL)
Boron Fluoride Ethyl Ether (FL)	Butyl Acrylate
Boron Nitride	n-Butyl Alcohol (FL, P)
Boron Oxide	sec-Butyl Alcohol (FL)
Boron Tribromide (C)	tert-Butyl Alcohol (FL)
Boron Trichloride (C)	n-Butylamine (FL)
Boron Trifluoride (P)	sec-Butylamine (FL)
Boron Trifluoride Etherate (FL)	Butylaminoethanol
Boron Trifluoride Methanol Solution (FL)	Butylaniline
Boron Trifluoride Monoethylamine (C)	Butylate (P)
Bromacil (*)	Butylated Hydroxytoluene
Bromadiolone	Butyl benzyl phthalate (P)
Broazepam	Butyl Borate (FL)
Bromcresol Green Indicator	Butyl Bromide (FL)
Bromine (C)	Butyl Carbitol
Bromine Cyanide (P)	Butyl Catechol
Bromine Pentafluoride	Butyl Cellosolve (FL)
Bromine Trifluoride	Butyl Chloride (FL)
Bromoacetic Acid (C)	tert-Butyl Chromate
Bromoacetone (P)	Butyl-p-cresol
Bromoacetyl bromide (C)	Butyl Ether (FL)
p-Bromoaniline	Butylethylcarbamothioic acid, S-propyl ester (P)
Bromobenzene (FL, C)	Butyl Formate (FL)
Bromochloromethane (OA)	n-Butyl Glycidyl Ether (CL)
Bromocresol Green (P)	Butyl Isocyanate (FL)
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine	n-Butyl Lactate (CL)
Bromoethane (FL)	Butyl Lithium In Ether Solution (FS, P)
Bromoform (FL, P)	Butyl Mercaptan
Bromomethane (FL, P)	Butyl Methacrylate (FL)
Bromonaphthalene	Butylphenoxyisopropyl Chloroethyl Sulfite (P)
Bromophenylhydrazine Hydrochloride (P)	Butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite (P)
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether (P)	o-sec-Butyl-Phenol
1-Bromo-2-propanone (P, PA)	n-Butyl Phthalate (P)
2-Bromopropionic Acid (C)	Butyl Sebacate (FL)
n-Bromosuccinimide	Butyl Sulfide (I)
Bromothymol	4-tert-Butyltoluene
Bromothymol Blue (P)	Butyl Trichlorosilane (C)
Bromotoluene (C)	Butyraldehyde (FL)
Bromotrichloromethane (FL)	Butyric Acid (C)
Bromoxynil (P)	beta-Butyrolactone (P)
Bromphenol Blue (P)	Cab-o-sil (*)
Brono	Cacodylic Acid (P)
Brucine (P)	Cadmium Acetate (P)
Brucine Sulfate	Cadmium Arsenate (P)
Bufotenine Monooxalate	Cadmium Arsenite (P)
Bufotenine	Cadmium Bisulfite (C)
Butabarbital	Cadmium Bromide (OE)
1,3-Butadiene (P)	Cadmium Carbide (FS)
1,3-Butadiene Diepoxide	Cadmium Chlorate (OX)
Butalbital	Cadmium Chloride (P)
Butane	Cadmium Chlorite (OX)
Butanedioic Acid	Cadmium Chromate (OE)
1, 3-Butanediol (FL)	Cadmium Dust or Metal (P)
2,3-Butanedione Monoxime	Cadmium Fluoride (P)
Butane Dioxime	Cadmium Iodide (P)
1,4-Butanesultone (P)	Cadmium Nitrate (OX)

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Cadmium Oxide (P)	Carbo-Sorb
Cadmium, Other Compounds (P)	Carbobenzoxy Chloride (C)
Cadmium Sulfate (P)	Carbofuran (P)
Cadmium Sulfide	Carbofuran phenol (P)
Cadmium Oxide	Carbol Fushin
Cadmium Stearate	Carbolic Acid (P)
Caffeine (P)	Carbon (FS)
Calcein	Carbon Bisulfide (FL, P)
Calcium Acetate (I)	Carbon Black (*, P)
Calcium Arsenate (P)	Carbon Dioxide (NFG)
Calcium Bisulfite (C)	Carbon Disulfide (FL, P)
Calcium Bromide	Carbon Monoxide
Calcium Butyrate	Carbon Tetrabromide
Calcium Carbide (FS, R)	Carbon Tetrachloride (P, OA)
Calcium Carbonate (*)	Carbonyl Cyanide (P, PA)
Calcium Chloride (P)	Carbonyl Fluoride
Calcium Chromate (P)	Carbophenothion (P)
Calcium Citrate (*)	Carbosulfan
Calcium Cyanamide (OC)	Carbosulfon (P)
Calcium Cyanide (P)	Carboxymethyl cellulose ether
Calcium Dichromate (OX)	Carboxymethyl cellulose (*)
Calcium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate (OE)	Carbyne (P)
Calcium Fluoride (*)	Carzol (P)
Calcium Fluorite	Casein Hydrolysate (*)
Calcium Gluconate	Castor Oil
Calcium Hydride (FS)	Catechol (*)
Calcium Hydrogen Sulfite (C)	Cellosolve (CL)
Calcium Hydroxide (C)	Cellosolve Acetate (CL)
Calcium Hypochlorite (OX)	Cellulose (*)
Calcium Lactate (*)	Cellulose Acetate
Calcium Metal (FS)	Ceric Ammonium Nitrate (OX)
Calcium Molybdate	Ceric Ammonium Sulfate
Calcium Nitrate (OX)	Ceric Sulfate
Calcium Oxalate	Cerium Metal (FS)
Calcium Oxide (C, OB)	Cerium Nitrate (OX)
Calcium Permanganate (OX)	Cerium Oxide
Calcium Peroxide (OX)	Cerium Trifluoride
Calcium Phosphate (*)	Cerous Chloride (I)
Calcium Phosphide (FS)	Cesium Carbonate
Calcium Silicide (FS)	Cesium Chloride (P)
Calcium Succinate	Cesium Hydroxide
Calcium Sulfate (*)	Cesium Metal (FS)
Camazepam	Cesium Nitrate (OX)
Campechlor	Cetyl Acetate
Camphene (OA)	Charcoal (FS)
Camphor (FS, C)	Chloradazon
Camphor Oil (CL)	Chloral (P)
Camphoric Acid	Chloral Betaine
Canavanine	Chloral Hydrate
Cannibidiol	alpha-Chloralose
Cannibinol	Chlorambucil (P)
Cantharidin	Chloramine-B (P)
Caproic Acid (C)	Chloramine-T (P)
Caprolactam	Chloramines (P)
Capronitrile (FL)	Chloramphenicol (*, P)
Caprylic Acid (C)	Chloranil
Captafol (P)	Chlordane (FL, C, P)
Captan (P, OE)	Chlordauric Acid
Carbachol Chloride	Chlordecone (P)
Carbam (P)	Chlordiazepoxide Hydrochloride
Carbamic acid	Chlordiazepoxide-d5
Carbamimidoseleonic Acid (P)	Chlorfenuinphos (P)
Carbaryl (P, OA)	Chlorhexadol
Carbazole	Chlorhexidine
Carbendazim (P)	Chloric Acid (OX)
Carbathoxymethylmercaptapurine	Chlorinated Camphene

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Chlorinated dibenzofurans not listed (P)	Chlorphentermine
Chlorinated dioxins not listed elsewhere (P)	4-Chloro-m-phenylenediamine (P)
Chlorinated Diphenyl Oxide	4-Chloro-o-Phenylenediamine (P)
Chlorinated diphenyls (P)	Chlorophenyl Hydrazone
Chlorine Gas (P)	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea (P)
Chlorine Cyanide (P)	(2-Chlorophenyl)-thiourea (P)
Chlorine Dioxide Hydrate, Frozen (OX)	Chlorophenyltrichlorosilane (C)
Chlorine Trifluoride (P)	Chloropicrin, Liquid (P)
Chloronaphazine (P)	Chloroplatinic Acid, Solid (OB)
Chloroacetaldehyde (P)	Chloroprene, Inhibited (FL, P)
Chloroacetaldehyde Diethyl Acetal (FL)	1-Chloropropene (FL, P)
Chloroacetamide	3-Chloropropionitrile (FL, P)
Chloroacetanilide	3-Chloropropyl Octyl Sulfoxide
Chloroacetic Acid, Liquid or Solution (C)	Chlorostyrene
Monochloroacetic Acid (C)	Chlorosulfonic Acid (C)
Chloroacetic Acid, Solid (C)	Chlorothalonil
alpha-Chloroacetophenone (I)	Chlorotoluene
Chloroacetyl Chloride (C)	4-Chloro-o-toluidine (P)
2-Chloroallyl-diethylthiocarbamate (P)	5-Chloro-o-toluidine (P)
p-Chloroaniline (P)	4-Chloro-o-toluidine Hydrochloride (P)
Chlorobenzene (FL, P)	2-Chlorotriethylamine Hydrochloride
Chlorobenzonitrile	Chlorotrimethylsilane
o-Chlorobenzylidene Malononitrile	Chloroxuron
Chlorobromomethane	Chlorpyrifos-Phosphorothioate
1-Chlorobutane	Chlorpyrifos (P, OA)
Chlorobutanol (FL)	Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride
Chlorobutyric Acid (C)	Chlorthiophos
4-Chloro-m-cresol (P)	Cholestane
p-Chloro-m-cresol (P)	Cholesteryl Oleate
Chlorodifluoromethane (R-22) (NFG, P)	Cholic Acid
Chlorodinitrobenzene (P)	Choline Chloride (P)
1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane (FL, P)	Cholesterolin
2-Chloroethanesulfonyl Chloride (P)	Chondroitin Sulfate
Chloroethanol	Choramben
2-Chloroethanol (FL, P)	Chorionic Gonadotrophin
Chloroethene (FL, P)	Chromacyl Pink
Chloroethyl Acrylate (FL)	Chromates, Alkaline Salts (P)
Chloroethyl Chloroformate	Chromerge (C)
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-Cyclohexyl-1-Nitrosourea (P)	Chromic Acetate
Chloroethyl Methacrylate (FL)	Chromic Acid, Solid (OX)
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (FL, P)	Chromic Anhydride (OX)
Chloroform (P)	Chromic Chloride
N-Chloroformyl Morpholine (P)	Chromic Fluoride, Solid (C)
Chlorogenic Acid	Chromic Sulfate
p-Chloromercuribenzoic Acid (P)	Chromium Acetate (OE)
Chloromercuriphenyl Sulfonic Acid	Chromium Carbide (FS)
Chloromethane (FL, P)	Chromium Carbonyl (P)
Chloromethoxymethane (FL, P)	Chromium Chloride
Chloromethyl Ether (P)	Chromium Compounds (P)
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether (FL, P)	Chromium Nitrate (OX)
1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-Benzene	Chromates, Other Salts
3-(Chloromethyl) Pyridine Hydrochloride (P)	Chromium (III) Oxide (P)
(Chloromethyl)benzene (C, P)	Chromium Oxychloride (C)
2-Chloronaphthalene (P)	Chromium Potassium Sulfate
beta-Chloronaphthalene (P)	Chromium Sulfate (*)
4-Chloro-1-Naphthol (P)	Chromium Trioxide (P, OX)
1-Chloro-1-Nitropropane	Chromous Chloride (OE)
Chloropentafluoroethane (R-115) (NFG)	Chromyl Chloride (C, P)
Chlorophacinone	Chrysene (P)
2-Chlorophenol (P)	Cinnabar (P)
3-Chlorophenol (P)	Cisplatin (P)
4-Chlorophenol (P)	Citraconic Anhydride
o-Chlorophenol (P)	Citric Acid (*)
p-Chlorophenol (P)	Citrulline
Chlorophenoxy Acetic Acid	Citrus Red No. 2 (P)
1-chloro-4-phenoxybenzene (P)	Clobazam

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Cloethocarb	Crotonyl Chloride (P)
Clofentazine	Crotoxyphos (P)
Clonidine (P)	Crufomate
Clonazepam	Cryolite
Clonitazine	Crypenorphine
Clonitralid (P)	Cryzalin
Clopidol	Cumene (FL, P)
Cloprostenol Sodium	Cumene Hydroperoxide (OG)
Chlorazepate Dipotassium	m-Cumenyl methyl carbamate (P)
Clornaphazine (P)	Cupferron (P)
Clortermine	Cupric Acetate (OE)
Clotiazepam	Cupric Ammonium Chloride
Cloxaolam	Cupric Carbonate (P)
Coal Tar Pitch (P)	Cupric Chloride (P)
Cobalt (P)	Cupric Cyanide (P)
Cobalt Acetate (I)	Cupric Fluoride
Cobalt Carbonyl	Cupric Hydroxide
Cobalt Chloride (*)	Cupric Nitrate (OX)
Cobalt Chloride Nitrate Trioxide (OX)	Cupric Oxalate (OE)
Cobalt Hydrocarbonyl	Cupric Oxide
Cobalt Naphthenate	Cupric Selenate (P)
Cobalt Nitrate (OX)	Cupric Sulfate (P)
Cobalt Oxide (*)	Cupric Sulfide
Cobalt Sulfate (*)	Cupric Tartarate (OE)
Cobalt Thiocyanate	Cuprous Chloride (OE)
Cobaltous Bromide (OE)	Curcumin
Cobaltous Formate (OE)	Cyanamide
Cobaltous Nitrate (OX)	Cyanide Salts, Soluble, Not Listed Elsewhere (P)
Cobaltous Sulfamate (OE)	Cyanoacrylic Adhesive (FL)
Cocaine Free Base	4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl butane
Cocaine Hydrochloride	Cyanogen Gas (P)
Cocaine-d3	Cyanogen Bromide (P)
Codeine	Cyanogen Chloride (P)
Codeine Methylbromide	Cyanogen Iodide
Codeine-N-Oxide	4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
Colchicine (P)	Cyanophos
Collodion (FL)	Cyanopyridine
Columbium Oxide	Cyanuric Acid
Compressed Air	Cyanuric Fluoride (P)
Concanavaline A	Cycasin (P)
Coomassie Brilliant Blue (P)	Cycloate (P)
Copper Arsenite (P)	Cyclodextrin
Copper Chloride (OB)	1,4-Cyclohexadienedione (P)
Copper Chromate	Cyclohexane (FL, P)
Copper Cyanide (P)	Cyclohexane Carbonyl Chloride
Copper Dimethyldithiocarbamate (P)	Cyclohexanol (FL)
Copper Hydroxide (C)	Cyclohexanone (FL, P)
Copper Napthenate	Cyclohexene (FL)
Copper Nitrate (OX)	Cycloheximide (P)
Copper Oxide	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol (P)
Copper Sulfate (*)	Cyclohexylamine (FL)
Corallin	Cyclohexylamine Hydrochloride
Cottonseed Oil	Cyclohexylamino Ethanesulfonic Acid
Coumaphos (P)	Cyclohexylamino Propane
Coumarin (P)	Cyclohexylenedinitrotetraacetic Acid
Coumatetralyl	Cyclohexylenetetraacetic Acid
Crag™ Herbicide	Cyclohexylethylcarbamoithioic acid, S-ethyl ester
Creatine (I)	Cyclonite
p-Cresidine (P)	Cyclopentadiene (FL)
Creosote (P)	Cyclopentane (FL)
Cresol (C, P)	Cyclophosphamide (P)
Cresyl Carbonate	Cycocel
Cresylic Acid (P)	Cyfluthrin 863
Crimidine	Cyhexatin
Crotonaldehyde (FL, P)	Cymene (FL)
Crotonic Acid (C)	Cypermethrin

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Cyromazine	Dibenz(a,h)Acridine (P)
Cysteine (*)	Dibenz(a,j)Acridine (P)
Dacarbazine (P)	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene (P)
Damar Gum	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (P)
Daminozide	1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene (P)
Dantrolene	Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene (P)
Daunomycin (P)	7H-Dibenzo(c,g)Carbazole (P)
Dazomet (P)	Dibenzo(a,e)Pyrene (P)
2,4-D, Salts & Esters (P, OA)	Dibenzo(a,h)Pyrene (P)
2,4-DB	Dibenzo(a,i)Pyrene (P)
DDD (P)	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene (P)
DDE (P)	Dibenz[a,i]pyrene (P)
DDT (P, OA)	Dibenzylamine (FL)
DDVP	Diborane (P)
DEAE Cellulose	Dibrome
Decaborane (FS)	Dibromoacetic Acid
Decahydro-Naphthalene (CL, C)	Dibromoacetophenone
Decane (FL)	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (P)
n-Decane (CL)	Dibromodichloromethane (FL)
Decanoic Acid	Dibromodifluoromethane (OA)
Dehydroacetic Acid	1, 2-Dibromoethane (P)
Dejenkolic Acid	Dibromoethylene
Delorazepam	5,7-Dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline
Demerol	Dibromomethane (FL, P)
Demeton (P)	Dibutylamine (FL)
Demeton-S-Methyl	2-N-Dibutylaminoethanol
Deoxycholic Acid (*)	Dibutylammonium Oleate
Desmethyldiazepam	Dibutylcarbomodithioic acid, sodium salt (P)
Desmethyldiazepam-d5	2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-Cresol
Desomorphine	N,N'-Dibutylhexamethylenediamine
Deuterium (FG)	2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-4-Methylphenol
Deuterium Oxide (*)	Di-t-butyl-4-methylphenyl-di-n-butylborate
Developer (CL)	Dibutylxalate
Dexamethasone (*)	Di-t-butyl Oxalate
Dextrine	Dibutyl Phosphate
Dextromoramide	Dibutyl Phthalate (P)
Dextropropoxyphene Hydrochloride	Di-n-butyl Phthalate (P)
Diacetone Acrylamide	Dicamba (OE)
Diacetone Alcohol (FL, C)	Dichlobenil (OE)
Diacetyl (FL)	Dichlone (P, OE)
N,N'-Diacetylbenzidine (P)	Dichloroacetic Acid (C)
Dialifor	Dichloroacetic Anhydride (C)
Diallate (P)	Dichloroacetyl Chloride (C)
N,N-Diallyltartardiamide	Dichloracetylene (P)
5,5-Diallylbarbituric Acid	S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate(P)
Diamine (FL, C, P)	2,5-Dichloroaniline
2,4-Diaminoanisole (P)	o-Dichlorobenzene (P, OA)
2,4-Diaminoanisole Sulfate (P)	m-Dichlorobenzene (P, OA)
Diaminobenzidine	p-Dichlorobenzene (P, OA)
3,3'-Diaminobenzidine (P)	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (P)
3,5-Diaminobenzoic Acid (P)	2,2-dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol (P)
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl Ether (P)	Dichlorobutane
2,3-Diaminonaphthalene	cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (FL, P)
2,4-Diaminophenol Dihydrochloride (P)	trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (FL, P)
Diaminotoluene (P, OA)	3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-Diamino Diphenyl Ether (P)
2,4-Diaminotoluene (P, OA)	Dichlorodifluoroethylene (OA)
Diampromide	Dichlorodifluoromethane (NFG, P)
Dianisidine	1, 3-Dichloro-5,5-Dimethyl Hydantoin
o-Dianisidine (P)	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (P)
Dianisidine Dihydrochloride (P)	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) (P, OA)
Diatomite (*)	1,1-Dichloroethane (FL, P)
Diazald (I)	1,2-Dichloroethane (FL, P)
Diazepam	1,2-trans-Dichloroethene (P)
Diazepam-d5	1,2-Dichloroethyl Acetate
Diazinon (P)	1,2-Dichloroethylene (P)
Diazomethane (P)	1,2-Dichloroethylene (P)

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1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene (P)	Diethyl Ether (FL)
Dichloroethyl Ether (FL, P)	Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (P)
Dichlorofluorescein (P)	Di-2-(ethylhexyl) Phosphoric Acid (C)
Dichlorofluoromethane (FL, P)	1,2-Diethylhydrazine (FL, P)
Dichlorohexyl Carbodiimide	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine (FL, P)
Dichloroindophenol	Diethyl Ketone (FL)
Dichloroisopropyl Ether (FL)	Diethyl 4-Nitrophenylphosphate
Dichloromethane (FL, P)	O,O-diethyl S-methylthiophosphate (P)
(Dichloromethyl) benzene (C, P)	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl Phosphate (P)
Dichloromethylphenylsilane	Diethyl Oxalate (P)
Dichloro-4-Nitroaniline	Diethylphosphite
1,1-Dichloro-1-Nitroethane	Diethyl Phthalate (FL, P)
Dichloropentane (FL)	O,O-diethyl O-pyazinyl phosphorothioate (P)
Dichlorophen	Diethyl Phthalate (FL)
Dichlorophenol	Diethyl Propionamide
2,4-Dichlorophenol (P)	Diethylpropion Hydrochloride
2,6-Dichlorophenol (P)	Diethyl Pyrocarbonate (P)
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) (P, OA)	Diethylstilbestrol (P)
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Salts & Esters(P)	Diethyl Sulfate (P)
Dichlorophenyl-2,4-p-Nitrophenyl Ether (P)	Diethylthiambutene
Dichlorophenylarsine (P)	Diethyl Thiourea (P)
2,5-Dichlorophenylhydrazine (P)	Diethyltryptamine
Dichlorophenyltrichlorosilane (C)	Difluoroacetic Acid
1,2-Dichloropropane (P)	Difluorodibromomethane
Dichloropropane	1,1-Difluoroethylene (P)
1,3-Dichloropropene (P)	Difluorophosphoric Acid (C)
Dichloropropene (FL)	Digitonin (P)
2, 2-Dichloropropionic Acid (C)	Digitoxin
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	Diglycidyl Ether (P)
4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-Benzimidazole	Digoxin (P)
Dichlorvos (P)	Dihydrazine Sulfate (P)
Dichobencil	Dihydrocodeine
Dichrotophos (P)	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranol (P)
Dicofol	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl methyl
Dicrotophos	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-methylcarbamate(P)
Dicumyl Peroxide (OG)	Dihydromorphone
Dicyclohexylamine (FL)	Dihydropyran (FL)
Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide	Dihydrosafrole (P)
N,N-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide	Diiodofluorescein
Dicyclopentadiene	Diiodotyrosine
Dicyclopentadienyl Iron	Diisobutylene (FL)
Di-n-decylphthalate (FL)	Diisobutyl Ketone (CL, C)
Didymium Nitrate (OX)	Diisopropylamine (FL)
Dieldrin (P, OA)	Diisopropyl Ether (FL)
Diemochlor	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (P)
Diepoxybutane (P)	Diisopropyl Thiourea
1,2,3,4-Diepoxybutane (FL, P)	Diltiazem Hydrochloride
Diethanolamine	Dimedone
Diethylamine (FL)	Dimefox
Diethylaminoethanol	2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol (FL)
Diethylaminoethyl-Cellulose (*)	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthaiene (P)
Diethylarsine (P)	2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine
Diethylcarbamazine Citrate	Dimethoate (P)
Diethylcarbamodithioic acid, sodium salt (P)	Dimethoxybenzaldehyde
Diethylcarbamoyl Chloride (P)	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (P)
Diethyl Cellosolve (FL)	Dimethoxyethylphthalate
Diethyl Chlorophosphate	Dimethoxypropane (FL)
Diethyldichlorosilane (FL)	2,3-Dimethoxystrychnidin-10-one (P)
Diethyldithiocarbamic acid 2-chlorallyl-ester (P)	Dimethoxy Stychnine (P)
Diethyldithiocarbamic Acid, Sodium Salt (P)	N,N-Dimethyl Acetamide
Diethylene Glycol Dibenzene Sulfonate	Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine (FS)
Diethylene Triamine	Dimethylamine (FG, P)
Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate (P)	Dimethylamine Hydrochloride
Diethyleneglycolmonoethyl Ether	Dimethylamino Benzaldehyde (I)
Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic Acid (C)	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (P)
N,N-Diethylethanamine (P)	p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde

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Dimethylaminobenzylidene Rhodanine	2,4-Dinitrophenol Hydrochloride
Dimethylaminoethanol (FL)	1,2-Dinitrophenol (P)
3-Dimethylaminopropionitrile (P)	2,4-Dinitrophenol (FS, P)
Dimethylaminopropylamine (FL)	Dinitro Phenyl Crotonate
Dimethylaniline	2,4-Dinitrophenyl Hydrazine (FS, P)
Dimethylarsinic Acid (P)	Dinitroresorcinol
7,12-Dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene (P)	Dinitrotoluene (P)
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene (P)	2,4-Dinitrotoluene (FS, P)
Dimethylbenzene (P)	2,6-Dinitrotoluene (FS, P)
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (P)	Dinocap (P)
Dimethylbenzimidazole	Dinonyl Phthlate (FL)
2,2-dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol, m carbamate	Dinoseb (P)
alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (P)	Dinoterb
Dimethylbutane	Di-n-octylphthalate (FL, P)
tris(Dimethylcarbamodithioato -S,S-iron (P)	Di-sec-octylphthalate
Dimethyl Carbamodithioic Acid, potass salt (P)	Diocetyl Sebacetate (FL)
Dimethyl Carbamodithioic Acid, sodium salt (P)	1,4-Dioxane (FL, P)
Dimethylcarbonyl chloride (C, P)	Dioxaphetyl butyrate
Dimethyl Carbonate (FL)	Dioxathion (P)
3,5-Dimethylchlorophenol	Dioxolane (FL)
Dimethyl Chlorothiophosphate (C)	Dipentene Glycol
Dimethyl Cyanamide	Diphacinone
Dimethylcyclohexane	Diphenolcarbazone
Dimethyl-1,3-Cyclohexanedione (I)	Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride
Dimethyldichlorosilane (FL)	Diphenylamine (P)
Dimethyldithiocarbamate, manganese salt (P)	Diphenylaminechloroarsine (I)
Dimethylformamide (FL)	1,5-Diphenylcarbohydrazide
Dimethylfuran	Diphenyl Chlorophosphate (C)
Dimethylglyoxime (I)	Diphenyl Dichlorosilane (C)
Dimethyl Hexadiene	Diphenyl Disulfide
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (P)	Diphenylethylene Diamine
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine (P)	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (P)
Dimethylimidazol	Diphenylmercury
Dimethyl Malonate	Diphenylnitrosamine (P)
N,N-Dimethyl-N-[2-methyl-4-methanimidamide	2,5-Diphenyloxazole (P)
Dimethyl 4-(methylthio)phenyl phosphate	Diphenyl Oxide
Dimethylnaphthylamine	Diphenyl Quaidine
N,N-Dimethyl-a-Naphthylamine	Diphenyl Sulfoxide
O,O-dimethyl-O-p-nitrophenylphosphorothioate	Diphenyltetramethyldisilazane
Dimethylnitrosamine (P)	Diphenylthiocarbazon
alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine (P)	Dipipanone
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine sulfate	Diprenorphine
2,4-Dimethylphenol (P)	Dipropylamine (FL, P)
Dimethylphenylenediamine Hydrochloride	Dipropylcarbamothioic acid, S-ethyl ester (P)
Dimethylphenylenediamine Sulfate	Dipropylcarbamothioic acid (P)
Dimethyl Phosphorochlorodithioate	Dipropylcarbamothioic acid, S-propyl ester (P)
Dimethylphthalate (P)	Dipropylene Glycol (FL)
Dimethylpolysiloxane (P)	Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether
Dimethyl POPOP (P)	Di-n-propylnitrosamine (P)
Dimethylsulfamoylchloride (P)	Dipropyl Ketone
Dimethyl Sulfate (C, P)	Dipropylthiocarbamate
Dimethyl Sulfide	a,a-Dipyridyl (P)
Dimethyl Sulfone	Diquat (OE)
Dimethylsulfoxide (P)	Direct Black #38 (P)
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine	Direct Blue #6 (P)
Dimetilan (P)	Direct Brown #95 (P)
Dinitolmide	Disodium Phenyl Phosphate
Dinitrobenzene (P)	Disodium Phosphate (*)
3,5-Dinitrobenzoyl Chloride (P)	Disulfiram (P)
Dinitrochlorobenzene (P)	Disulfoton (P)
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol (P)	Dithane
4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol (P)	Dithiazanine Iodide
2,4-Dinitrofluorobenzene	2,4-Dithiobiuret (P)
2,4-Dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)phenol (P)	Dithiooxamide
Dinitronaphthalene (P)	Dithiopyridine Ether
Dinitrophenol (FS)	Dithiothreitol (I)

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Dithizone	Ethinylloestradiol
Diuron (OE)	Ethion (P)
Divinylbenzene (FL)	Ethionine (P)
Divinyl Ether (FL)	Ethofumesate
Dobutamine	Ethoprop
Docosane	Ethoprophos
n-Dodecane (CL)	2-Ethoxyethanol (FL, P)
Dodecanol (P)	2-Ethoxyethyl Acetate
Dodecylamine	Ethyl Acetate (FL, P)
Dodecyl Trichlorosilane (C)	Ethyl Acrylate (FL, P)
Dodine	Ethyl Alcohol (FL)
Dowex (*)	Ethyl Aldehyde (FL)
Dowfume Mc33	Ethylamine (FL)
Dowpon	Monoethylamine (FL)
Doxapram Hydrochloride	Ethylamino Benzoate (P)
Drierite (Calcium Sulfate) (*)	2-(Ethylamino)-2-(2-thienyl)-cyclohexanone
Dronabinol	N-Ethylamphetamine
Drotebanol	Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Dycarb (P)	Ethyl Benzene (FL)
Ecgonine Hydrochloride	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine
Ecgonine-d3 Hydrochloride	Ethyl Borate (FL)
Ecgonine Methyl Ester Hydrochloride	Ethyl Bromide (FL)
Ecgonine Methyl Ester-d3 Hydrochloride	Ethyl Butyl Acetate (CL)
Econo-Fluor (FL)	Ethyl Butyl Ether (FL)
EDTA (OE)	Ethyl Butyl Ketone (CL)
Emetine Dihydrochloride	Ethyl Butyraldehyde (FL)
Endosulfan (P)	Ethyl Butyrate (FL)
Endothall (P)	Ethyl Carbamate (P)
Endothion	Ethyl Carbanilate
Endrin (P)	Ethylcellulose
Eosin (P)	Ethyl Chloride (FL)
Eosin Yellow (P)	Ethyl Chloroacetate (FL)
Epichlorohydrin (FL, P)	Ethyl Chlorocarbonate (FL)
Epinephrine (P)	Ethyl Chloroformate (FL)
EPN (P)	Ethyl Chlorothioformate (FL)
Epon Resin (FS)	Ethyl Crotonate (FL)
1,2-Epoxybutane (FL, P)	Ethyl Cyanide (FL, P)
Epoxy Resin (FL)	S-Ethyl cyclohexyl (ethyl)thiocarbamate (P)
2,3-Epoxy-1-propanal (P)	Ethyl diazoacetate
EPTC (P)	Ethyl-4,4'-dichlorobenzilate (FL, P)
Ergocalciferol	Ethyl Dichlorosilane (FL)
Ergotamine Tartrate	S-Ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate (P)
Eriochrome Black	1-Ethyl-3-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)Carbodiimide
Erlochome Black T Solution	S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (P)
Erythritol	Ethylene (FG)
Erythromycin	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic Acid) (C, P)
Estazolam	Ethylene Carbonate
beta-Estradiol (P)	Ethylene Chlorohydrin (P)
Estrogens (P)	Ethylenediamine (C)
Ethalfuralin	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid (EDTA) (I)
Ethanal (FL, P)	Ethylene Dibromide (P)
Ethane (FG)	Ethylene Dichloride (FL, P)
Ethanedithioamide (P)	Ethylenedinitrotetraacetic Acid (EDTA) (P)
Ethanenitrile (FL, P)	Ethylene Fluorohydrin
Ethanesulfonic Acid (C)	Ethylene Glycol (P)
Ethanethiol	Ethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether (FL)
Ethanol (FL)	Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Ethanolamine (FL, C)	Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether (CL, P)
Monoethanolamine (FL)	Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (CL, C)
Ethanoyl Chloride (P)	Ethylene Oxide (FL, P)
Ethchlorvynol	Ethylene Thiourea (P)
Ethephon	Ethylenimine (FL, P)
Ether (FL, P)	Ethyl Ether (FL, P)
Ethidium Bromide (P)	Ethyl Formate (FL)
Ethidium Chloride	Ethyl Fumarate
Ethinamate	Ethylhexaldehyde (FL)

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Ethylidene Dichloride (FL, P)	Ferric Sulfate (*)
Ethylidene Norbornene	Ferrous Ammonium Sulfate (*)
Ethyl Lactate (CL)	Ferrous Arsenate (P)
Ethyl loflazepate	Ferrous Chloride (C)
Ethylmaleimide (C, I)	Ferrous Sulfate (*)
Ethyl Mercaptan (FL)	Ferrous Sulfide
Ethyl Methacrylate (FL, P)	Ficin
Ethyl Methane Sulfonate (P)	Fitomyl (P)
Ethyl Methyl Ether (FL)	Fluazifop-Butyl
Ethyl Methyl Ketone (FL)	Flubenzimine
Ethylmethylthiambutene	Fluchloralin (P)
Ethylmorphine	Flucythrinate
n-Ethylmorpholine (FL)	Fludiazepam
O-Ethyl-O-methylphosphonothioate	Fluenetil
Ethyl Nitrate (FL)	Flunitrazepam
Ethyl Nitrite (FL)	Flupyrazapon
Ethyl-m-nitrocinnamate	Fluoboric Acid (C)
Ethyl Oxalate (FL)	Fluomine (P)
1-Ethyl Piperidine	Fluoranthene (P)
2-Ethyl Piperidine	Fluorescamine
N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	Fluorescein (P)
Ethyl Phenol	Fluorine (P)
Ethyl Phenyl Dichlorosilane (C)	2-Fluoroacetamide (P)
Ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate	Fluoroacetic Acid (C)
Ethyl Phosphorodichloridate (C)	Monofluoroacetic Acid (P)
Ethyl Propionate (FL)	Fluoroacetic Acid, Sodium Salt (P)
Ethylpyrophosphate (C, P)	Fluoroacetyl Chloride (P)
Ethyl Silicate (CL)	Monofluorophosphoric Acid, Anhydrous (C)
Ethylthiocyanate	Fluoropyruvic Acid
Ethylthiotrifluoroacetate	Fluorospar (*)
Ethyl Trichlorosilane (FL)	Fluorotrichloromethane
Ethyl ziram (P)	Fluorouracil (P)
Etonitazene	Flurazepam Dihydrochloride
Etorphine	Fluvalinate
Etorphine Hydrochloride	Folpet
Etoxidine	Fonofos (P)
Famphur (P)	Formamide (P)
Far-go (P)	Formaldehyde (CL, P)
Fast Garnet GBS Salt	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin (P)
Fehlings A Solution (Copper Sulfate) (C)	Formalin (OA)
Fehlings B Solution (Alkaline Tartarate) (C)	Formamide (P)
Fenamiphos	Formetanate Hydrochloride (P)
Fenethyline	Formic Acid (C, P)
Fenitrothion	Formothion
Fenproporex	Formparanate (P)
Fensulfothion (P)	Formvar Powder (P)
Fentanyl	2-Formylhydrazino-4-5-nitro-2-furyl-Thiazole (P)
Fentanyl Citrate	Fosthietan
Fentanyl-d5 Citrate	Freon 113 (NFG)
Fenthion (P)	Freon 12
Fenvalerate	Fuberidazole
Ferbam (P)	Fuchsin (P)
Ferric Acetate (P)	Fuel Oil (Diesel Fuel) (CL, C)
Ferric Ammonium Citrate (P)	Fulminic acid (P)
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate (OE)	Fumaric Acid (*)
Ferric Ammonium Sulfate (*)	Fumaryl Chloride (C)
Ferric Arsenate (P)	Fungizone Amphoterin B
Ferric Arsenite (P)	Furacin
Ferric Chloride (C)	Furan (FL, P)
Ferric Citrate (I)	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (FL, P)
Ferric Dextran (P)	Furandimethanol
Ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate (P)	2,5-Furandione (C, P)
Ferric Fluoride (C)	Furethidine
Ferric Nitrate (OX)	Furfural (CL, C, P)
Ferric Oxide (*)	Furfural Acetone (FL)
Ferric Perchlorate (OX)	Furfural Acetophenone (FL)

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Furfuran (FL, P)	Haloxazepam
Furfuryl Alcohol (FL)	Helium (NFG)
Furosemide (P)	Hematite (P)
Gadolinium	2-Hematoxilin (P)
Gadolinium Oxide	Hemin (*)
Galena (OE)	Heparin (I)
Galenite (OE)	HEPES (*)
Gallic Acid	Heptachlor (P, OE)
Gallium (OB)	Heptachlor Epoxide
Gallium Trichloride	Heptafluorobutyric Acid (C)
Gallotanic Acid	Heptane (FL)
Garlon 4	Heptanoic Acid (C)
Gasoline (FL)	Heptanol
Geneticin (*)	Heptanone
Gentamycin (*)	Heroin
Germanium Tetrahydride	Hexachlorobenzene (P)
Ghatti Gum (*)	Hexachlorobutadiene (C, P)
Gibberellic Acid	Hexachlorobutane (FL)
Giemsa's Stain (I)	Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer) (P)
Glacial Acetic Acid (C)	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (C, P)
Gluconic Acid	1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Glucosamine	1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Glucose Oxidase (*)	1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Glucuronolactone	Hexachloroethane (P, OA)
Glutamic Acid (*)	Hexachloronaphthalene
Glutamine (*)	Hexachloropentadiene (C)
Glutaraldehyde (P)	Hexachlorophene (P)
Glutathione (*)	Hexachloropropene (P)
Gluteraldehyde (P)	Hexadecyltrichlorosilane (C)
DL-Glutethimide	Hexadecyltrimethyl Ammonium Bromide (P)
Glyceraldehyde	Hexadiene (FL)
Glyceric Acid	Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate (P)
Glycerin (*)	Hexafluoroacetone (P)
Glycerol (*)	Hexafluorophosphoric Acid (C)
Glycerol Monooleate	Hexaldehyde (FL)
Glycerol Monostearate	Hexamethyldisilazane (FL)
Glycerophosphoric Acid (I)	Hexamethylenediamine (C)
Glycidylaldehyde (FL, P)	Hexamethylene Diamine Carbamate
Glycidol (CL)	Hexamethyleneimine (FL)
Glycil Glycine (*)	Hexamethylenetetramine (FS)
Glycine (*)	Hexamethylphosphoramide (P)
Glycolaldehyde	Hexamethyltetraoxocyclononane (OG)
Glycolic Acid	Hexane (FL)
Glycopeptide (ACTA) Planin	1,6-Hexanediamine (C)
Glycyl Glycine (*)	1,2-Hexanediol
Glyoxal (FL, I)	Hexanoic Acid (C)
Glyoxylic Acid (C)	n-Hexanol (CL)
Glyphosate	2-Hexanone (FL)
Gold Chloride	Hexazinone
Graphite (FS)	Hexene (FL)
Grease	Hexobarbital
Guaiacol	Hexyl Acetate (FL)
Guanidine (P)	Hexyl Alcohol
Guanidine Hydrochloride (P)	Hexylene Glycol (FL)
Guanidine Nitrate (OX)	Hexyl Sulfide
Guanidinium Hydrochloride	n-Hexyl Toluene Sulfonate
Guanidinium Thiocyanate (P)	Hexyltrichlorosilane (C)
Gum Acacia (*)	Histamine Dihydrochloride (I)
Gum Arabic (*)	Histidine (*)
Gum Damar	Histo-prep
Gum Ghatti (*)	Homidum Bromide
Guthion (P)	Homocysteine
Hafnium (FS)	Hordenine Sulfate
Hafnium Oxide	Humic Acid
Halazepam	Hyamine (P)
Halothane (FL)	Hydracrylic Acid (C)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Hydrazine (FL, P)	2-Imidazolidinethione (P)
Hydrazinecarbothioamide (P)	Imidazole (C)
Hydrazine Dihydrochloride (C)	Iminobispropylamine (FL)
Hydrazine Hydrate (C)	Immersion Oil (CL)
Hydrazine Monohydrochloride (C)	Indene
Hydrazine Sulfate (P)	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (P)
Hydrazobenzene (P)	Indium, Other Compounds
Hydrindantin (I)	Indium Chloride (P)
Hydriodic Acid (C)	Indole Acetic Acid (*)
Hydrobromic Acid (C)	Indole Butyric Acid
Hydrochloric Acid (C)	Indole-3-propionic Acid
Hydrocinnaminaldehyde	Indomethacin
Hydrocodone	Ink (FL)
Hydrocodone Bitartrate	Iodic Acid
Hydrocyanic Acid (P, PA)	Iodine (C, P)
Hydrofluoric Acid (C, P)	Iodine Monochloride (C)
Hydrofluoroboric Acid (C)	Iodine Pentafluoride (OX)
Hydrofluorosilicic Acid (C)	Iodine Pentoxide (OX)
Hydrogen (FG)	Iodoacetamide
Hydrogen Bromide	Iodoacetic Acid
Hydrogen Chloride Gas (PA)	Iodobenzene (FL)
Hydrogen Cyanide (P, PA)	Iodoform
Hydrogen Fluoride (C, P)	Iodomethane (P)
Hydrogen Peroxide (< 8%) (OX)	Iodonitrotetrazolium Violet (P)
Hydrogen Peroxide (8 To 52%) (OX)	3-Iodo-2-propynyl-n-butylcarbamate (P)
Hydrogen Selenide (P)	Iosan
Hydrogen Sulfide (P)	Iron (*)
Hydrolic Fluid	Iron Boride (FS)
Hydromorphanol	Iron Chloride (C)
Hydromorphone Hydrochloride	Iron Dextran Complex (P)
Hydroquinone (P)	Iron Oxide (*)
Hydroquinone Dibenzyl Ether	Iron Pentacarbonyl
Hydroquinone Diethyl Ether	Isatin (*)
Hydroquinone Monobenzyl Ether	Iso-butylaldehyde (FL)
Hydrosilicofluoric Acid (C)	Isoamyl Acetate
Hydroxyacetic Acid	Isoamyl Alcohol (FL)
Hydroxybenzaldehyde (I)	Isoamyl Bromide (FL)
Hydroxybenzenearsonic Acid	Isobenzan (P)
Hydroxybutyric Acid	Isobutyl Acetate (FL)
Hydroxydimethylarsine Oxide (P)	Isobutyl Alcohol (FL, P)
Hydroxydiphenyl (I)	Isobutylamine (FL)
N-(2-Hydroxyethyl) Ethyleneimine (P)	Isobutyl Isobutyrate (FL)
Hydroxyethylmorpholine	Isobutyric Acid (C)
1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperidine	Isobutyric Anhydride (C)
Hydroxyethyltrimethylammonium Bicarbonate	Isobutyronitrile
Hydroxylamine (C)	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester
Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride (C, *)	Isodrin (P)
Hydroxylphenylpyruvic Acid	Isofenphos (P)
Hydroxymercuribenzoate (P)	Isofluorphate (P)
Hydroxymethyl-methylcarbamodithioic acid(P)	Isoflurane
Hydroxymethyl-2-pentanone (FL)	Isolan (P)
3-Hydroxymethyl-1-methyl piperidine	Isoleucine (*)
3-Hydroxy-N-methyl piperidine	Isomethadone
Hydroxynaphthoic Acid	Isonicotinamide
2-Hydroxy-5-Nitro-Benzyl Bromide	Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazine (P)
Hydroxypethidine	Isooctane (FL)
Hydroxyphenol	Isooctene (FL)
Hydroxyphenylacetophenone	Isooctyl Alcohol
4-Hydroxyproline (*)	Isopentane (FL)
alpha-Hydroxypropionitrile (P)	Isopentanoic Acid (C)
2-Hydroxypropyl Acrylate (I)	Isophorone
Hydroxyquinoline (P)	Isophorone Diisocyanate
8-Hydroxyquinoline Sulfate	Isoprene (FL)
Hypochlorite Solution (C, P)	Isopropanol Alkyl Polyoxyethylene
Hypoxanthine	Isopropanolamine (FL)
Ibogaine Hydrochloride	Isopropoxyethanol (CL)

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Isopropyl Acetate (FL)	Lead Fluoborate (OB)
Isopropyl Alcohol (FL)	Lead Fluoride (OB)
Isopropylamine (FL)	Lead Hydroxide
n-Isopropylaniline	Lead Iodide (OE)
Isopropyl Chloroformate (P)	Lead Monoxide
Isopropyl Ether (FL)	Lead Naphthenate
Isopropyl Formate	Lead Nitrate (OX)
Isopropyl Glycidyl Ether	Lead Nitrite (OX)
Isopropyl Mercaptan (FL)	Lead Oxide,Red (P)
3-Isopropyl-5-methyl phenyl methylcarbamate(P)	Lead Oxide, Yellow (P)
Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl Dimethylcarbamate(P)	Lead Peroxide (OX)
Isopropyl Nitrate (FL)	Lead Phosphate (P)
Isopropyl Percarbonate (OG)	Lead Sterate (OE)
Isopropyl Peroxydicarbonate (OG)	Lead Subacetate (P)
3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate (P)	Lead Sulfate (OE)
Isoproterenol (P)	Lead Sulfide
Isosafrole (P)	Lead Telluride
Isovaleric Acid (C)	Lead Thiocyanate (OE)
Kanamycin	Leptophos (P)
Kanamycin Sulfate	Leucinamide Hydrochloride
Kanechlor C (P)	Leucine (*)
Kaolin (FL)	Levomoramide
Karl Fischers Reagent (FL)	Levomethorphan
Kel-Catalyst	Levorphanol
Kelthane (OE)	Levorphanol Tartrate
Kepone (P, OE)	Levophenacilmorphan
Kerb 5-W (P)	Levulinic Acid (C)
Kerosene (CL, FL, C)	Lewisite (P)
Ketamine (P)	Lidocaine (I)
Ketazolam	Ligroin
Ketene	Lime (Calcium Oxide) (C)
Ketobemidone	Lime-Away
Kinetin	Lindane (P, OA)
Kjeldahl Catalyst (OX)	Linuron (*)
Kodak Rapid Fixer, Parts A & B	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) (FG)
Lacquer (FL)	Lithium (FS, P)
Lactic Acid (C)	Lithium Acetate (P)
Lactonitrile (P)	Lithium Aluminum Hydride (FS, P)
Lannate (P)	Lithium Amide (FS, P)
Lanolin	Lithium Borofluorate (P)
Lanthanum Carbonate	Lithium Borohydride (FS, P)
Lanthanum Nitrate (OX)	Lithium Bromide (P)
Lanthanum Oxide (I)	Lithium Carbonate (P)
Lanthanum Trioxide	Lithium Chloride (P)
Lanthionine	Lithium Chromate (P, OE)
Laquer Thinner (FL)	Lithium Dodecyl Sulfate (P)
Larvin (P)	Lithium Ferrosilicon (FS, P)
Lasiocarpine (P)	Lithium Fluoride (P)
Lasix	Lithium Hydride (FS, R, P)
Lauric Acid	Lithium Hydroxide (C, P)
Lauroyl Peroxide (OG)	Lithium Hypochlorite (P, OX)
Lauryl Chloride	Lithium Nitrate (P, OX)
n-Lauroyl-Sarcosine (P)	Lithium Perchlorate (P)
Lauryl Trimethylammonium Chloride	Lithium Peroxide (P, OX)
Lead (P)	Lithium Silicon (FS, P)
Lead Acetate (P, OE)	Lithium Sulfate (P)
Lead acid batteries (C)	Loprazolam
Lead Arsenate (P)	(+/-)-Lorazepam
Lead Arsenite (P)	Lormetazepam
Lead Borate (P)	Lu Dox
Lead Carbonate (P)	Luminal
Lead Chloride (OB)	Lutidine (FL)
Lead Chromate (P)	Lye (Sodium Hydroxide) (C)
Lead Citrate	Lyphogel
Lead Cyanide (P)	D-Lysergic Acid
Lead Dioxide (OX)	Lysergic acid amide

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Lysergic acid diethylamide	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole
Lysine (*)	Mercaptoethane Sulfonic Acid (C)
Lysine Thiohydantoin	2-Mercaptoethanol (FL)
Magnesium Aluminum Phosphide (FS)	Mercaptophenol (P)
Magnesium Aluminum Powder (FS)	Mercaptopropionic Acid (C)
Magnesium Arsenate (P)	Mercaptosuccinic Acid
Magnesium Blue	Mercuric Acetate (P)
Magnesium Carbonate (*)	Mercuric Ammonium Chloride (P)
Magnesium Chloride (*)	Mercuric Benzoate (P)
Magnesium Citrate (*)	Mercuric Bromide (P)
Magnesium Dust or Metal (FS, R)	Mercuric Chloride (P)
Magnesium Fluoride (P)	Mercuric Cyanide (P)
Magnesium Fluosilicate	Mercuric Iodide (P)
Magnesium Lactate (*)	Mercuric Nitrate (P)
Magnesium Nitrate (OX)	Mercuric Oleate (P)
Magnesium Oxide (*)	Mercuric Oxide (P)
Magnesium Perchlorate (OX)	Mercuric Oxycyanide (P)
Magnesium Peroxide (OX)	Mercuric Perchlorate (OX)
Magnesium Phosphate (*)	Mercuric Potassium Cyanide (P)
Magnesium Phthalocyanine	Mercuric Potassium Iodide (P)
Magnesium Silicofluoride	Mercuric Salicylate (P)
Magnesium Stearate	Mercuric Sub sulfate (P)
Magnesium Sulfate (*)	Mercuric Sulfate (P)
Magnesium Trisilicate	Mercuric Sulfide (P)
Magnesium Zirconate	Mercuric Sulfocyanate (P)
Malachite Green (P)	Mercuric Thiocyanate (P)
Malathion (P)	Mercurochrome
Maleic Acid (OA)	Mercurous Acetate (P)
Maleic Anhydride (C, P)	Mercurous Bromide (P)
Maleic Hydrazide (P)	Mercurous Chloride
Malic Acid (I)	Mercurous Gluconate (P)
Malonaldehyde	Mercurous Iodide (P)
Malonic Acid (C)	Mercurous Nitrate (P)
Malononitrile (P)	Mercurous Oxide (P)
Mandelamine	Mercurous Sulfate (P)
Manganese	Mercury (C)
Manganese Chloride (*)	Mercury-Aryl & Inorganic Compounds (P)
Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate (P)	Mercury-Organo(alkyl) Compounds (P)
Manganese Dioxide (OX)	Merphalan (P)
Manganese Naphthenate	Merthiolate (P)
Manganese Nitrate (OX)	Mescaline Hemisulfate
Manganese (IV) Oxide (OX)	Mescaline Hydrochloride
Manganese Sulfate (*)	Mescaline Sulfate
Manganese Sulfate Monohydrate (I)	Mesityl Oxide (FL)
Manganese Sulfide (*)	Mestranol (P)
Manganese Tetroxide	Mesurool (P)
Manganous Chloride (*)	Metalaxyl
Mannite (*)	Metam sodium (P)
Marijuana	Metazocine
Mayers Reagent	Metam-Sodium
MDI	Methacrolein (FL)
Mebutamate	Methacrolein Diacetate
Mecloqualone	Methacrylic Acid
Mechlorethamine	Methacrylic Anhydride
Medazepam	Methacrylonitrile (FL, P)
MEK (FL, P)	Methacryloyl Chloride
Melamine	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate
Melphalan (P)	Methadone Hydrochloride
Menadione (P)	Methadone-d3 Hydrochloride
Menthol	Methamidophos (P)
Meperidine Hydrochloride	DL-Methamphetamine Hydrochloride
Mephobarbital	(+) Methamphetamine Hydrochloride
Meprobamate	(-) Methamphetamine Hydrochloride
Mephosfolan (P)	DL-Methamphetamine-d5 Hydrochloride
Mercaptoacetic Acid (OA)	Methane (FG)
Mercaptoacetic Acid, Sodium Salt	Methanesulfonic Acid

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Methanesulfonic Acid, Ethyl Ester (C, P)	Methyl Chloroform (FL, P)
Methanesulfonyl Fluoride (P)	Methyl Chloroformate (FL, P)
Methanethiol (P)	Methyl Chloromethyl Ether (FL, P)
Methanoic Acid (C, P)	3-Methylcholanthrene (P)
Methanol (FL, P)	Methyl Cyanide (FL)
Methapyrilene (P)	Methyl-2-Cyanoacrylate
Methaqualone Free Base	Methylcyclohexane (FL)
Methaqualone-d4	Methylcyclohexanol
Methenamine	Methylcyclohexanone
Methidathion (P)	Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl
Methiocarb (P)	Methylcyclopentane (FL)
Methionine (*)	Methyl Cyclopentanol
Methionine-dl-Sulfoximine	Methyldesorphine
Methohexital	Methyl Demeton (P)
Methomyl (P)	Methyl Dichloroacetate (C)
Methoxsalen (P)	Methyl Dichlorosilane (FL)
4-Methoxyamphetamine	Methyldihydromorphine
2-(Methoxy carbonylamino)-benzimidazole (P)	4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine
Methoxychlor (P, OE)	Methyl Disulfide (FL)
2-Methoxyethanol	Methylenebisacrylamide (P)
Methoxyethyl Acetate	N,N'-Methylene-bis-Acrylamide (P)
Methoxyethyl Ether	4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-Chloroaniline) (P)
Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate	Methylene Bis(4-Cyclohexylisocyanate)
Methoxyflurane (FL)	4,4'-Methylenebis (N,N-dimethylaniline) (P)
5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine	4,4'-Methylene-bis-(N,N-Dimethyl)-Benzenamine
4-Methoxyphenol	4,4'-Methylene-bis(2-Methylaniline) (P)
Methoxypropanol (FL)	Methylene Bisphenyl Isocyanate
Methoxystyrene (FL)	2,2-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)
Methyl Acetate (FL)	Methylene Blue (P)
Methyl Acetone (FL)	Methylene Bromide (FL, P)
Methyl Acetylene	Methylene Chloride (FL, P)
Methyl Acetylene-Propadiene	4,4'-Methylene Dianiline (P)
Methyl Acrylate (FL)	3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine Hydrochloride
Methylacrylonitrile (FL, P)	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine HCL
Methylacryloyl Chloride (FL)	2-(1-Methylethoxy)-phenol methyl carbamate (P)
Methylal (FL)	Methyl Ethyl Ether (FL)
Methyl Alcohol (FL, P)	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (FL, P)
Methylamine (FL)	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide (OG, P)
p-Methylaminophenol Sulfate (P)	3-(1-Methylethyl)-phenol, methyl carbamate (P)
Methyl Aminopropane Sulfonic Acid (C)	1-Methyl ethylphenyl carbamate (P)
Methylamyl Acetate (FL)	3-Methylfentanyl
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone (CL)	Methyl Formate (FL)
Methylaniline (FL)	Methylglycine
N-Methyl Aniline (CL)	Methyl Hydrazine (FL, P)
2-Methylaziridine (P)	Monomethyl Hydrazine (FL, P)
Methylazoxymethanol (P)	3-Methylindole
Methylazoxymethanol sulfate (P)	Methyl Iodide (FL, P)
1-Methylaziridine	Methyl Isoamyl Ketone
Methyl Benzoate (I)	Methylisobutylcarbinol (CL)
Methyl Bromide (P)	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (FL, P)
1-Methylbutadiene (FL, P)	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Peroxide (OG)
Methyl Butene (FL)	Methyl Isocyanate (FL, P)
Methyl n-Butyl Ketone	Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone (FL)
Methyl Butyrate (FL)	Methyl Isopropyl Ketone
2-Methyl Butyric Acid	Methyl Isothiocyanate (FL)
Methyl Caprylate (FL)	Methyl Lactate
Methylcarbamic acid, 3-methylphenyl ester (P)	Methylactic Acid
Methylcarbamic acid, monosodium salt (P)	2-Methylacetonitrile (P)
Methylcarbamic acid, monopotassium salt (P)	Methyl Lithium (in Ether) (FL, P)
Methyl Carbonate (FL)	Methyl Mercaptan (P, PA)
Methyl Cellosolve (FL, C)	Methylmercuric Acetate
Methyl Cellosolve Acetate (FL, C)	Methylmercuric Dicyanamide
Methylcellulose (*)	Methyl Mercuric Hydroxide (P)
Methyl Chloride (FG, P)	4-Methylpiperidine
Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate	Methyl Methacrylate (FL, P)
Methyl Chlorocarbonate (FL, P)	Methyl Methanesulfonate (P)

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Methyl Morpholine	Molybdc Anhydride (P)
1-Methylnaphthalene (P)	Monensin
2-Methylnaphthalene	Monocrotaline (P)
2-Methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone	Monocrotophos (P)
2-Methyl-1-Nitroanthraquinone (P)	Monoplex
N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (FS, P)	Mops (P)
Methyl-n-nitroso-p-toluene sulfonamide	Morin
Methylpentadiene (FL)	Morpheridine
Methyl Orange (P)	Morphine Methylbromide
Methyl Parathion (P)	Morphine Methylsulfonate
Methyl Pentane (FL)	Morphine Sulfate
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (P)	Morphine-d3 Hydrochloride
1-Methylpiperidine	Morphine-3-beta-D-glucuronide
2-Methylpiperidine	Morphine-6-beta-D-glucuronide
3-Methylpiperidine	Morpholine (FL)
N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate	Moth Balls (Naphthalene) (OA)
Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	Motor Grease
Methyl Phenkapton	Motor Oil (CL)
1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid	MTMC (P)
1-Methyl-4-Phenyl-4-Propionoxypiperidine	MTT Tetrazolium
Methyl Phenyl Pyrazolinone	Muriatic Acid (C)
2-Methylphenyl Thiourea	Murexide
Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride (C, P)	Muscimol
2-Methyl-1-propanol (FL, P)	Mustard Gas (P)
2-Methyl-2-propenenitrile (FL, P)	Myrophine
Methyl Propionate (FL)	Nacconal NRSF
Methyl Propyl Ketone (FL)	Nadic Methyl Anhydride
Methyl Red (P)	Nafenopin (P)
5-Methylresorcinol	Naled (P, OE)
Methyl Salicylate (*)	Nalorphine Hydrochloride
Methyl Silicate (*)	Naphtha (CL, FL, C)
alpha-Methyl Styrene	Naphthalene (FS, P)
Methyl Succinic Acid Anhydride	Naphthalene Acetic Acid (P)
Methyl Sulfate (C)	1,3-Naphthalenediol
Methyl Sulfide (FL)	2,7-Naphthalenediol
Methyl Sulfone	Naphthalenedisulfonic Acid (C)
Methyl Sulfoxide (FL)	1,4-Naphthalenedione (P)
Methyl Thiocyanate (FL)	1-Naphthalenol methylcarbamate (P)
Methylthiouracil (P)	1-Naphthalenythiourea (P)
Methyltrichlorosilane (FL)	Naphthenic Acid (OE)
Methyl Vinyl Ketone (FL)	1-Naphthol (P)
2-Methyl-5-vinylpyridine (FL, P)	2-Naphthol (P)
Methyl Viologen	Naphthol Blue Black
Methyl Zimate	1,2-Naphthoquinone-4-sulfonic Acid
Methyprylon	Naphthyl Acetate
Metolachlor	1-Naphthylamine (P)
Metolcarb (P)	alpha-Naphthylamine (P)
Metopon	2-Naphthylamine (P)
Metribuzin	beta-Naphthylamine (P)
Metronidazole (P)	Naphthylamine Hydrochloride
Mevinphos (P)	1,5-Naphthylenediamine (P)
Mexacarbate (P)	N-1-Naphthylethylenediamine Di-HCL (P)
Michler's ketone (P)	Naphthyl Isothiocyanate
Mictomycin C (P)	1,4-Naphthoquinone (P)
Midazolam	1-Naphthyl methyl carbamate (P)
Mikroklene DF (C)	alpha-Naphthylthiourea (P)
Mineral Oil (CL)	Naptalam
Mineral Spirits (CL)	Narasin
Mipafox (OA)	Nembutal
Miral (P)	Neodymium Oxide
Mirex (P)	Neohexane (FL)
Mitomycin C (P)	Neomycin Sulfate (*)
Molinate (P)	Neon (NFG)
Molybdenum Pentachloride (OB)	Nepheline
Molybdenum Trioxide	Nessler's Solution
Molybdc Acid (I)	Niacinamide

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Nickel Acetate	Nitrogen Trifluoride (NFG)
Nickel Ammonium Sulfate (OE)	Nitroglycerin (P)
Nickel Carbonyl (FL, P)	Nitromethane (FL)
Nickel Chloride (P, OE)	1-Nitronaphthalene (P)
Nickel Chromium Fluoride	2-Nitronaphthalene (P)
Nickel Cyanide (P)	p-Nitrophenetole
Nickel Dibutyldithiocarbonate	Nitrophenol (P, OE)
Nickel Dust or Metal (FS, P)	4-Nitrophenol (P, OE)
Nickel Fluoride	p-Nitrophenol (P, OE)
Nickel Hydroxide (C)	2-Nitro-p-Phenylenediamine (P)
Nickel Nitrate (P, OE)	p-Nitrophenyl-b-d-glucoside
Nickel Oxide	p-Nitrophenyl-b-d-maltoside
Nickel Phthalocyanide (P)	p-Nitrophenyl-b-d-xylopyranoside
Nickel Subsulfide (P)	Nitrophenylhydrazine (P)
Nickel Sulfate (P, OE)	4-Nitrophenyl-O-phenyl methylphosphonothioat
Nickel Sulfide (P)	Nitrophthalic Acid
Nickel Tetracarbonyl (FL, P)	Nitrophthalic Anhydride
Niclosamide	1-Nitropropane (FL)
Nicocodeine	2-Nitropropane (FL, P)
Nicomorphine	Nitropyrenes (mono, di, tri, tetra isomers) (P)
Nicotinamide	4-Nitropyridine-1-oxide
Nicotine (P)	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine (P)
Nicotine Hydrochloride (P)	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (P)
Nicotine Salicylate (P)	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine (P)
Nicotine Sulfate (P)	N-Nitrosodiethylamine (P)
Nicotine Tartarate (P)	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (P)
Nicotinic Acid (P)	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (P)
Nigrosin	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea (P)
Nimetazepam	Nitrosoguanidine (FS, P)
Ninhydrin (I)	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (P)
Niobium Diselinite	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (P)
Niobium Oxide	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane (P)
Niridazole (P)	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine (P)
Nithiazide (P)	N-Nitrosomorpholine (P)
Nitrapyrin	N-Nitrososarcosine (P)
Nitrazepam	Nitrosyl Chloride (R, C, P)
Nitric Acid (C)	Nitrotoluene (FL)
Nitric Ether (FL)	5-Nitro-o-toluidine (P)
Nitric Oxide (P)	Nitrous Ether (FL)
Nitrioltriacetic Acid (P)	Nitrous Oxide (NFG)
2,2,2'-Nitrioltriethanol (P)	Nonane (FL)
5-Nitroacenaphthene (P)	Nonanol
Nitroacetophenone	Nonenyl Succinic Anhydride (I)
p-Nitroaniline (P)	Nonyltrichlorosilane (C)
Nitro-o-anisidine (P)	Noracymethadol
5-Nitro-o-Anisidine (P)	Noradrenaline
Nitrobenzamide	Norbormide (P)
Nitrobenzene (FL, P)	Norcodeine Hydrochloride
Nitrobenzoic Acid (I)	II-Nor-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic Acid
Nitrobenzyl Pyridine	Nordihydroguaiacetic Acid
4-Nitrobiphenyl (P)	Nordiazepam
Nitro Blue Tetrazolium (P)	Norethisterone
Nitrocellulose (FL, FS)	Norlevorphanol
o-Nitrochlorobenzene (P)	Normethadone
Nitrochlorobenzene, meta or para (P)	Noroxymorphone
Nitrocyclohexane (P)	Norpipanone
Nitroethane (FL)	Norvaline (*)
Nitrofen (P)	Novobiocin
Nitrofuran	Octachlorocamphene (P, OA)
N-(4-(5-Nitro-2-Furanyl)-2)-Thiazolyl Acetamide	Octachloronaphthalene
Nitrofurazone	Octachlorostyrene (P)
1-[(Nitrofurfurylidene)amino]-2-imidazolidinone	Octadecylamine
Nitrogen (NFG)	
Nitrogen Dioxide (P)	
Nitrogen Mustard (P)	
Nitrogen Mustard N-Oxide (P)	

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Octadecyltrichlorosilane (C)	Parathion (P)
Octamethyldiphosphoramidate (P)	Parathion-Methyl
Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate (P)	Paris Green
Octane (FL)	Parlodion (FS)
1-Octanol (CL)	Pebulate (P)
Octyl Alcohol (FL)	Pemoline
Octyltrichlorosilane (C)	Penicillin And Salts (*)
Oestradiol-17B	Pentaborane (FL, P)
Oil (petroleum base) (CL, FL, C)	Pentachlorobenzene (P)
Oil Orange SS (P)	1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
Oil Red O	Pentachloroethane (P)
Oleic Acid (I)	Pentachloronaphthalene
Olein	Pentachloronitrobenzene (P)
Opium Powder	Pentachlorophenol (P, OE)
Orcein	Pentadecylamine
Orcinol Monohydrate (I)	1,3-Pentadiene (FL, P)
Organorhodium Complex	Pentaerythritol (*)
Ornithine Hydrochloride (*)	Pentane (FL)
Orthene	Pentanedione (FL)
Ortho X-77 Spreader	Pentanoic Acid (C)
Osmium Oxide (P, OX)	1-Pentanol (FL)
Osmium Tetroxide (P)	3-Pentanol (FL)
Ouabain (P)	2-Pentanone (FL)
Oxalacetic Acid	Pentazocine Free Base
Oxalic Acid (C)	Pentazocine Hydrochloride
Oxamic Acid	Pentobarbital
Oxamyl (P)	Pentobarbital Sodium
Oxazepam	Pentylamine (FL)
Oxazolam	Pepsin (*)
Oxidase	Peracetic Acid (OG, P)
Oxirane (P)	Perchloric acid (C)
Oxophenyl Arsine (P)	Perchlorobenzene
2,2-Oxybis-ethanol, dicarbamate (P)	Perchloroethylene (FL, OA)
Oxyfluorfen (*)	Perchloromethyl Mercaptan (P)
Oxycodone Hydrochloride	Perchloryl Fluoride
Oxydemeton-Methyl (P)	Perfix
4,4'-Oxydianiline (P)	Perfluoroheptane
2,2-Oxydiethanol (FL)	Perfluorohexane
10,10'-Oxydi-Phenoxarsine	Perfluorooctane
Oxydisulfoton (P)	Periodic Acid (OX)
Oxygen (NFG)	Perlite
Oxygen Difluoride (P)	Perma-Fluor
Oxymetholone (P)	Permanganate Solution (OX)
Oxymorphone	Permethrin (P)
Oxyquinoline	Permount (P)
Oxytocin	Permutit
Ozone (NFG)	Peroxyacetic Acid (OG, P)
Pactamycin	Petrichloral
Paint (FL)	Petroleum Distillates (FL, C)
Palladium Sulfate (*)	Petroleum Ether (FL)
Palmitoyl Chloride	Petroleum Naphtha (FL)
Pancreatin	Peyote
Panfuran S (P)	Phenacetin (P)
Pantethine	Phenadoxone
Papain (*)	Phenampromide
Papanicolaou Stain	Phenanthrenequinone (I)
p-Aminobenzoic Acid	Phenanthroline
Paraffin Oil (FL)	1,10-Phenanthroline (*)
Paraffin Wax (*)	1,10-Phenanthroline Hydrochloride
Paraformaldehyde (FS)	Phenazine Methosulfate (P)
Parahexyl-7374	Phenazocine
Paraldehyde (FL, P)	Phenazopyridine (P)
Paramethane Hydroperoxide (OG)	Phenazopyridine Hydrochloride (P)
Paraoxon (P)	Phencyclidine Hydrochloride
Paraquat (P)	Phencyclidine-d5 Hydrochloride
Paraquat Methylsulfate	Phendimetrazine

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Phendimetrazine Bitartrate	Pholcodine
Phenesterin (P)	Phorate (P)
Phenethylamine (FL)	Phorbol Myristal Acetate (P)
1-(2-Phenethyl)-4-Phenyl-4-Acetoxypiperidine	Phosazetim (P)
p-Phenetidine	Phosfolan (P)
Phenmedipham & Desmediphan (1:1)	Phosgene (P)
Phenmetrazine	Phosmet (P)
Phenobarbitol (P)	Phosphamidon (P)
Phenol (P)	Phosphine (P)
Phenol Red (P)	Phosphomolybdic Acid (C)
3-(1-Methylethyl)-Phenol Methylcarbamate	Phosphonotrithioate
Phenolphthalein (I)	Phosphoric Acid (C)
Phenolphthalein Disulfate (P)	Phosphoric Anhydride (C)
Phenomorphan	Phosphoric Oxide (C)
p-Phenolsulfonic Acid (C)	Phosphorus Pentoxide (C)
Phenoeridine	Phosphorus Bromide (C)
Phenosafuranine	Phosphorus Chloride (C)
Phenothiazine	Phosphorus Heptasulfide (FS)
Phenoxyacetic acid herbicides (P)	Phosphorus Oxybromide (C)
Phenoxybenzamine (P)	Phosphorus Oxychloride (R, C)
2-Phenoxyethanol	Phosphorus Pentachloride (R, C)
Phentermine Hydrochloride	Phosphorus Pentasulfide (FS, R, P)
Phenylacetaldehyde (FL)	Phosphorus, Red (FS, P)
Phenylacetone	Phosphorus Sesquisulfide (FS)
3-Phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione	Phosphorus Sulfide (FS, P)
Phenylalanine (*)	Phosphorus Tribromide (C)
Phenylarsine Oxide (P)	Phosphorus Trichloride (R, C)
Phenylarsonic Acid	Phosphorus Trisulfide (FS)
Phenylbutazone (P)	Phosphorus, Yellow (FS, P)
Phenylcarbamic acid, 1-methylethyl ester (P)	Phosphoryl Chloride (C)
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	Phosphotungstic Acid (C)
(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine	Phospray
1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine	Phosvel (P)
Phenyl Dichloroarsine (P)	Photo Resist
Phenylenediamine (P)	Phthalaldehyde (P)
Phenylenediamine Dihydrochloride (OA)	Phthalic Acid (*)
Phenylephrine	Phthalic Anhydride (P)
Phenyl Ether	Phthalicdicarboxaldehyde
Phenyl Ether-Biphenyl Mixture	m-Phthalodinitrile
Phenylethylamine (FL)	Phthalonitrile
Phenyl Glycidyl Ether (P)	Physostigmine (P)
Phenylglycine	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1) (P)
Phenylglyoxal Monohydrate	Phytic Acid (P)
Phenylhydrazine (P)	Picloram
Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride (P)	2-Picoline (P)
Phenyl Isothiocyanate (P)	Picric Acid (FS)
Phenyl Lactic Acid	Picrolonic Acid
Phenyl Mercaptan (P)	Picrotoxin (P)
Phenylmercuric Acetate (P)	Pigments (P)
PhenylmethylsulfonylFluoride (P)	Piminodine
N-Phenyl-beta-Naphthylamine (P)	Pinazepam
Phenyl Mustard Oil (FL)	Pindone
Phenylphenol (I)	Pine Oil (CL)
Phenylphosphine	Pinene
Phenylpropyl Aldehyde (P)	Piperazine (C)
Phenylpyrazolidone	Piperazine Dihydrochloride
Phenylpyruvic Acid	Piperidine (FL)
Phenyl Salicylate (I)	cis-2,3-Piperidinedicarboxylic Acid
Phenylsilatrane (P)	cis-2,4-Piperidinedicarboxylic Acid
Phenylthiourea (P)	cis-2,5-Piperidinedicarboxylic Acid
Phenyltrichlorosilane (C)	cis-2,6-Piperidinedicarboxylic Acid
Phenylurea (P)	Piperidine-4-sulfonic Acid
Phenylvaleric Acid	1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile
Phenytol (P)	Piperonyl Butoxide
Phenytol Sodium (P)	Piperonyl Sulfoxide (P)
Phloroglucinol (P)	Piprotal

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Pirimicarb (P)	Potassium Metal (FS, R)
Pirimifos-Ethyl	Potassium Nitrate (OX)
Piritamide	Potassium Nitrite (OX)
Platinum (FS)	Potassium Oxalate
Platinum Chloride	Potassium Perchlorate (OX)
Plictran Miticide (P)	Potassium Periodate (OX)
Poly-Kleen	Potassium Permanganate (OX)
Polyacrylic Acid	Potassium Peroxide (OX)
Polybrene	Potassium Persulfate (OX)
Polybrominated Biphenyls (P, OE)	Potassium Phosphate (*)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (P, OE)	Potassium Propionate
Polyclar AT Powder	Potassium Pyrophosphate
Polyglycol (Polyethylene Glycol Ester) (*)	Potassium Pyrosulfate (C)
Polyoxyethylene Cetyl Ether (I)	Potassium Pyrosulfite (C)
Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Mono-oleate	Potassium Silicofluoride
Polypropylene Glycol Ester	Potassium Silver Cyanide (P)
Polysulfide Elastomer (P)	Potassium Sodium Tartrate (I)
Polytetrafluoroethylene	Potassium Sorbate
Polyvinyl Alcohol	Potassium Sulfate (*)
Polyvinyl Sulfate	Potassium Sulfide (FS)
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (P)	Potassium Sulfite
Ponceau MX (P)	Potassium Tartarate
Ponceau 3R (P)	Potassium Tellurite
Potash (*)	Potassium Tetraborate (*)
Potassium Acetate (*)	Potassium Thiocyanate
Potassium Alum	Potassium Xanthogenate
Potassium Arsenate (P)	PPO (P)
Potassium Arsenite (P)	Prazepam
Potassium Biborate	Prazosin (P)
Potassium Bicarbonate (*)	Primingphosmethyl
Potassium Bichromate (P)	Procaine (I)
Potassium Bifluoride (C)	Procaine Hydrochloride
Potassium Biphthalate	Procarbazine (P)
Potassium Bisulfate (C)	Procarbazine Hydrachloride (P)
Potassium Bisulfite	Proheptazine
Potassium Bitartrate	Progesterone (P)
Potassium Borate	Proline (*)
Potassium Borohydride (FS)	Promazine Hydrochloride
Potassium Bromate (OX)	Promecarb (P)
Potassium Bromide (I)	Pronamide (P)
Potassium Carbonate (*)	Propane (FG)
Potassium Chlorate (OX)	1,3-Propane Sultone (P)
Potassium Chloride (*)	Propanedinitrile (FL)
Potassium Chromate (OE)	Propanenitrile (FL, P)
Potassium Citrate (*)	Propanoic Acid
Potassium Cyanate	1-Propanol (FL)
Potassium Cyanide (P)	2-Propanol (FL)
Potassium Dichromate (P)	2-Propanone (FL, P)
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate (P)	Propargite (OE)
Potassium Ferricyanide (P)	Propargyl Alcohol (FL, P)
Potassium Ferrocyanide (P)	Propargyl Bromide (FL)
Potassium Flouride (OB)	2-Propenal (FL, P)
Potassium Fumarate	2-Propen-1-ol (FL, P)
Potassium Hydrogen Fluoride (C)	2-Propenamamide (P)
Potassium Hydrogen Phthalate (*)	Propenenitrile (FL, P)
Potassium Hydrogen Sulfate (OB)	Propenoic Acid (C, P)
Potassium Hydroxide (C)	Properidine
Potassium Hypochlorite (C, P)	Propham (P)
Potassium Iodate (OX)	Propionaldehyde (FL)
Potassium Iodide (P)	Propionic Acid (C)
Potassium Lactate (*)	Propionic Anhydride (C)
Potassium Mercuric Iodide	Propionitrile (FL, P)
Potassium Metaperiodate (OX)	Propiram
Potassium Metabisulfate (C)	Propoxur (P)
Potassium Metabisulfite (C)	beta-Propiolactone (CL, P)
Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate (P)	n-Propyl Acetate (FL)

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Propyl Alcohol (FL)	Racemoramide
S-Propyl butyl(ethyl)thiocarbamate (P)	Racemethorphan
n-Propyl Nitrate (FL)	Racemorphan
n-Propylamine (FL, P)	Regulaid
Propyl Carbonate	Reinecke Salt
Propyl Chloroformate (FL)	Rennet Powder
S-Propyl dipropylthiocarbamate (P)	Rennin
Propylene (FG)	Resazurin (I)
Propylene Dichloride (FL, P)	Reserpine (P)
Propylene Glycol (I)	Resin Solid (P)
Propylene Glycol Dinitrate	Resin Solution (FL)
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (CL)	Resist Developer
Propylene Oxide (FL, P)	Resist Microstrip
Propylenediamine (FL, P)	Resmethrin (P)
1,2-Propylenimine (FL, P)	Resorcinol (P, OE)
Propyl Formate (FL)	Rexyn 300 (C)
Propyl Gallate (*)	Rhenium Selenide
Propyl Mercaptan (FL)	Rhodamine 6G
Propylthiouracil (P)	Rhodamine B
Propyl Trichlorosilane (C)	Rhodine
Propyl Zirconate	Rhodium (FS)
2-Propyn-1-ol (FL, P)	Rhodizonic Acid (*)
Prosulfocarb (P)	Rochelle Salt
Protamine	Ronnel
Protamine Sulfate (*)	p-Rosaniline
Protargol	Rosaniline Hydrochloride
Protease (skin/tissue Solubizer)	Rose Bengal (P)
Protexx (Mounting Fluid)	Rosolic Acid
Prothoate (P)	Rotenone (P)
Pruning Sealer	Roundup Herbicide
Prussic Acid (P, PA)	Rubber Solvent (Naphtha)
Psilocybin	Rubidium (FS)
Psilocyn	Rubidium Chloride
Pulegone	Ruthenium
Puromycin Dihydrochloride (P)	Saccharin, Sodium Salt (P)
PVC Cement (FL)	Safety-Solve Counting Cocktail (FL)
Pyrazole (*)	Safranin O (P)
Pyrene	Safranine
Pyrenone	Safrole (P)
Pyrethrins (OE)	Salcomine
Pyrethrum (OE)	Salicylaldehyde
4-Pyridinamine (P)	Salicylhydroxamic Acid
Pyridine (FL, P)	Salicylic Acid (P)
Pyridine-3-sulfonic Acid (C)	Samarium Oxide
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (*)	Saponin (I)
Pyriminil (P)	Sarin (P)
Pyrogallic Acid (P)	Savey
Pyrogallol (P)	Sebacic Acid
Pyromellitic Acid	Sebaconitrile (FL)
Pyromellitic Dianhydride	Secobarbital
Pyrosulfuryl Chloride (C)	Secobarbital Sodium
Pyrotartaric Acid	Selenic Acid, Liquid (C)
Pyroxylin (FS)	Selenious Acid (C, P)
Pyrrolidine (FL)	Selenium (P)
Pyruvic Aldehyde (I)	Selenium Dioxide (P)
Pyruvonnitrile (FL)	Selenium Disulfide (P)
Quicklime (Calcium Oxide) (OB)	Selenium Hexafluoride
Quinacrine Dihydrochloride	Selenium Oxide (P)
Quinacrine Hydrochloride (P)	Selenium Oxychloride (C)
Quinaldine (I)	Selenium Sulfide (P)
Quinhydrone (P)	Selenium, tetrakis(dimethyldithiocarbamate) (P)
Quinic Acid	Selenourea (P)
Quinine Sulfate (P)	Semicarbazide (P)
Quinoline (FL)	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride (P)
Quinolinol (P)	Separan AP 30
Quinone	Sephadex (*)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

Sepharose	Sodium Diatrizoate
Serine (*)	Sodium Dibutylthiocarbamate (P)
Sesame Oil	Sodium Dichlorophenol-6-sulfonate
Sesone	Sodium Dichromate (OA)
Sethoxydim	Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate (P)
Sevin (P)	Sodium Dimethyldithiocarbamate (P)
Sigmacote	Sodium Diphosphate
Silane (FG)	Sodium Dithionite (FS)
Silica (*)	Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (*)
Silica Cristobalite	Sodium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate (OE)
Silicic Acid (*)	Sodium Ethylmercurithiosalicylate
Silicofluoric Acid (C)	Sodium Fluoride (C)
Silicon (FS)	Sodium Fluoroacetate (P)
Silicon Carbide	Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxalate
Silicon Chloride (C)	Sodium Formate (I)
Silicon Oxide (*)	Sodium Glycerophosphate (*)
Silicon Tetrachloride (C)	Sodium Glycolate
Silicon Tetrahydride (FG)	Sodium Heparin
Silicone (*)	Sodium Hexanitrocobaltate (OX)
Silver (FS)	Sodium Hydride (FS)
Silver Acetate (P)	Sodium Hydrogen Sulfate (C)
Silver Chloride (P)	Sodium Hydrogen Sulfite (C)
Silver Cyanide (P)	Sodium Hydrosulfate (OB)
Silver Iodate	Sodium Hydrosulfite (FS)
Silver Lactate	Sodium Hydroxide (C)
Silver Nitrate (OX)	Sodium Hypochlorite (C, P)
Silver (II) Oxide (P)	Sodium Hypophosphite
Silver Perchlorate (OX)	Sodium Iodate (OX)
Silver Sulfate (I)	Sodium Iodide (*)
Silvex (P)	Sodium Isopropyl Sulfonate
Simizine (*)	Sodium Lactate (*)
Soda Lime (C)	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (*)
Sodium 2,6-Dichloro-Benzenoneindophenol (I)	Sodium Metabisulfate (OB)
Sodium Acetate (*)	Sodium Metabisulfite (OB)
Sodium Aluminate (OB)	Sodium Metaborate (*)
Sodium Aluminum Hydride (FS)	Sodium Metal (FS, R)
Sodium Amide (FS, R)	Sodium Metaperiodate (OX)
Sodium Ammonium Phosphate (*)	Sodium Metaphosphate (*)
Sodium Arsenate (P)	Sodium Metasilicate (C)
Sodium Arsenite (P)	Sodium Metavanadate (P)
Sodium Ascorbate (*)	Sodium Methoxide (FS)
Sodium Azide (P)	Sodium Methylate, Dry (FS)
Sodium Barbitol	Sodium Molybdate (I)
Sodium Benzene Sulfonate	Sodium Naphtholate
Sodium Benzoate (I)	Sodium Naphthoquinone Sulfonate (I)
Sodium Bifluoride (C)	Sodium Naphthylphthalamate (P)
Sodium Bismuthate	Sodium Nicotinate
Sodium Bisulfate (C)	Sodium Nitrate (OX)
Sodium Bisulfite (C)	Sodium Nitrite (OX)
Sodium Borate (*)	Morphine-N-Oxide
Sodium Borohydride (FS)	Sodium Nitroferricyanide (P)
Sodium Bromate (OX)	Sodium Nitroprusside (P)
Sodium Bromide (I)	Sodium N-methyldithiocarbamate (P)
Sodium Cacodylate (P)	Sodium Orthovanadate
Sodium Calcium Hydrate	Sodium Oxalate
Sodium Carbonate (*)	Sodium Oxide (C)
Sodium Chlorate (OX)	Sodium p-Hydroxyazobenzene-p-sulfonate
Sodium Chloride (*)	Sodium Pentachlorophenate (OA)
Sodium Chlorite (OX)	Sodium Perborate (OX)
Sodium Chromate (OX)	Sodium Perchlorate (OX)
Sodium Citrate (*)	Sodium Periodate (OX)
Sodium Cobaltinitrate (OX)	Sodium Permanganate (OX)
Sodium Cobaltinitrite (OX)	Sodium Peroxide (OX)
Sodium Cyanide (P)	Sodium Persulfate (OX)
Sodium Cyanoborohydride (FS)	Sodium Phenolate (C)
Sodium Deoxycholate	Sodium Phosphate (*)

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Sodium Phosphate, Dibasic (*)	Sulfamethazine
Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic (*)	Sulfamic Acid
Sodium Phosphide (FS)	Sulfanilamide (I)
Sodium Pyrophosphate (*)	Sulfanilic Acid (C)
Sodium Pyrovanadate	Sulfapyridine
Sodium Salicylate (*)	Sulfathiazole (I)
Sodium Selenate	Sulfocarb (P)
Sodium Selenite (P)	Sulfosalicylic Acid (C)
Sodium Sesquicarbonate (*)	Sulfondiethylmethane
Sodium Silicate (*)	Sulfonethylmethane
Sodium Silicofluoride	Sulfonmethane
Sodium Stanate (P)	Sulfonphthal
Sodium Succinate (*)	Sulfonyldiphenol
Sodium Sulfate (*)	Sulfotep (P)
Sodium Sulfide (FS)	Sulfur (FS)
Sodium Sulfite (P)	Sulfur Dioxide
Sodium Sulfobenzoate	Sulfur Hexafluoride (NFG)
Sodium Tartarate (I)	Sulfur Monochloride (C)
Sodium Tellurite	Sulfur Pentafluoride
Sodium Tetraphenylborate	Sulfur Tetrafluoride (P)
Sodium Thiocyanate	Sulfur Trioxide (C)
Sodium Thioglycolate	Sulfuric Acid (C)
Sodium Thiosulfate (*)	Sulfurous Acid (C)
Sodium Trisulfate (*)	Sulfuryl Chloride (C)
Sodium Tungstate (P)	Sulfuryl Fluoride (NFG)
Sodium Vanadate	Sulprofos
Soilex C17	Super Take Off
Sorbic Acid (I)	Supriusulfate #2
Sorbitol (*)	Surfactants (*)
Sorbose	2,4,5-T (P, OA)
Stachydrine Hydrochloride	T2 Toxin
Stannous Chloride (C)	Tabun
Stannous Sulfate	Talc (*)
Stearic Acid (I)	Talstar
Sterigmatocystin (P)	Tannic Acid
Stibine	Tantalum (FS)
Stilbenediol	Tantalum Potassium Fluoride
Stoddard Solvent (CL)	Tartaric Acid (I)
Streptomycin	Taurine
Streptomycin Sulfate (*)	TDE (P, OA)
Streptozotocin (P)	Tellurium
Strontium Acetate	Tellurium Hexafluoride (P)
Strontium Arsenite (P)	Tellurium Oxide
Strontium Carbonate	Tempephos
Strontium Chlorate (OX)	Temazepam
Strontium Chloride (*)	TEPP (C, P)
Strontium Chromate (P, OX)	Terbacil
Strontium Hydroxide	Terbufos
Strontium Nitrate (OX)	Tergitol
Strontium Oxide	Terphenyls (P)
Strontium Peroxide (OX)	Terpin Hydrate
Strontium Phosphate	Tersan (P)
Strontium Sulfate	Testosterone (I)
Strontium Sulfide (P)	Tetrabromo m-Cresolsulfonphthalein
Strychnidin-10-one And Salts (P)	Tetrabromoethane (OA)
Strychnine (P)	Tetrabutylammonium Hydroxide (C)
Strychnine Sulfate (P)	Tetrabutyl Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide (P)
Styrene (FL, P)	Tetrabutylthiuram disulfide (P)
Styrene Oxide	Tetracaine Hydrochloride
Subtilisins	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene (P)
Succinic Acid (I)	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran
Succinic Anhydride (I)	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (P)
Succinylcholine Chloride	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-Difluoroethane
Sufentanil	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-Difluoroethane
Sulfadiazine (P)	2,4,4',5-Tetrachloro Diphenyl Sulfone
Sulfallate (P)	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (P, OA)

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1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (P, OA)	1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethene (P, OA)	Thimerosal (P)
Tetrachloroethylene (P, OA)	Thioacetamide (P)
Tetrachloromethane (P, OA)	2-Thiobarbituric Acid (P)
Tetrachloronaphthalene	4,4'-Thiobis(6-tert-Butyl-m-Cresol)
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (P)	2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-Phenol
Tetrachlorophthalic Acid	2,2'-Thiobis(4,6-Dichloro)-Phenol
Tetrachloroquinone	Thiocarbamide (P)
Tetrachlorvinphos (P)	Thiocarbazine
Tetracycline Hydrochloride (*)	Thiocarbohydrazide
n-Tetradecane (I)	4,4'-Thiodianiline (P)
Tetraethyl Lead (P)	Thiodicarb (P)
Tetraethylammonium Bromide	Thiodiglycol
Tetraethylammonium Hydroxide (C)	Thiofanox (P)
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate (P)	Thiofuran (FL)
Tetraethylenepentamine (FL)	Thioglycerol (P)
Tetraethylorthosilicate	Thioglycolic Acid (C)
Tetraethylplumbane (P)	Thioimidodicarbonic Diamide (P)
Tetraethylpyrophosphate (P)	Thiomalic Acid
Tetraethyl Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide (P)	Thiomethanol (FG, P)
Tetraethyltin (P)	Thionazin (P)
8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	Thionin
9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	Thionyl Chloride
Tetrahydrofuran (FL, P)	Thiopental
Tetrahydronaphthalene (CL)	Thiopental Sodium
Tetraisopropyl Titanate	Thiophanate sodium (P)
Tetramethylammonium Chloride	Thiophene (FL)
Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide (C)	Thiophenol (P)
Tetramethylbenzidine	Thiophosgene (P)
3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine (P)	Thiophosphoryl Chloride (C)
Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane	Thiosemicarbazide (P)
Tetramethylenediamine (C)	Thiourea (P)
Tetramethylethylenediamine (FL)	Thiram (P, OA)
Tetramethyl Lead	Thorin
N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine (CL)	Thorium Chloride
Tetramethylmethylenediamine (FL, OA)	Thorium Dioxide (P)
2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl piperidine	Thorium Metal
Tetramethyl Succinonitrile	Thorium Nitrate
Tetramethyl Thiourea	Tiletamine and Zolazepam
Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide	Tilidine
Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (P)	Threonine (*)
Tetranitro Blue Tetrazolium	Thymol (P)
Tetranitromethane (P)	Thymolphthalein
Tetraphenyltin	Tigilic Acid
Tetrapropenylsuccinic Anhydride (CL)	Tillam (P)
1,1'-Tetrathiodicarbonothionyl)-bis(piperidine (P)	Tin Tetrachloride (C)
Tetrazolium Violet (P)	Tiron Indicator
Tetryl (E)	Tirpate (P)
Thallium (I) Acetate (P)	Titanium Diboride
Thallium (I) Carbonate (P)	Titanium Dioxide (I)
Thallium (I) Chloride (P)	Titanium Hydride (FS)
Thallium (I) Nitrate (P)	Titanium Metal (FS)
Thallium (III) Oxide (P)	Titanium Oxide (P)
Thallium (I) Selenite (P)	Titanium Potassium Oxalate
Thallium (I) Sulfate (P)	Titanium Sulfate
Thallos Acetate (P)	Titanium Tetrachloride (C)
Thallos Carbonate (P)	Titanium Trichloride (FS, C)
Thallos Chloride (P)	Titanous Chloride (FS)
Thallos Malonate (P)	Titanous Sulfate
Compressed Gases, n.o.s. (NFG)	o-Tolidine (P)
Thallos Sulfate (P)	Tolualdehyde
Thebacon	Toluene (FL, P)
Thebaine Alkaloid Powder	Toluene Diisocyanate (P)
Theobromine	Toluene-2,4-Diisocyanate (P)
Thermite (FS)	Toluene-2,6-Diisocyanate (P)
Thiamylal Sodium	Toluenediamine (P, OA)

Appendix D. Hazardous Materials Table

p-Toluenesulfonic Acid (C)	Triforine
p-Toluenesulfonyl Chloride (C)	Trigonelline (I)
o-Toluidine Hydrochloride (P)	Trihexylamine (P)
m-Toluidine	1,3,5-Trihydroxybenzene
o-Toluidine (P)	1,2,6-Trihydroxyhexane
p-Toluidine (P)	Triisobutylene Oxide
m-Tolyl methyl carbamate (P)	Triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl Chloride (P)
Toxaphene (P, OA)	Triisopropyl-naphthalene Sulfonic Acid (C)
Tragacanth Gum (*)	Trimellitic Anhydride
Treosulphan (P)	Trimeperidine
Triallate (P)	Trimethacarb
Triallyl Cyanurate	3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine
Triamiphos (P)	Trimethoxybenzoic Acid
Triaryl Phosphate Esters (P)	Trimethyl Benzene (CL)
Triazofos	Trimethylphosphate (P)
Tribromoacetic Acid	Trimethylacetyl Chloride (PA)
Tribromomethane (P)	Trimethylamine (FL)
Tributyl Phosphate (P)	2,4,5-Trimethylaniline (P)
Tributylamine (C)	2,4,6-Trimethylaniline
Tributyltin (also salts and esters) (P)	Trimethylchlorosilane (FL)
Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite (P)
Trichlorfon (P, OA)	Trimethylpentane (FL)
Trichloro(chloromethyl)silane	Trimethyl Phosphite (FL)
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane (C)	Trimethyltin Chloride (P)
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (I)	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (wet) (FS, P)
Trichloro-s-triazinetrione (OX)	2,4,6-Trinitrobenzenesulfonic Acid
Trichloroacetaldehyde (CL, P)	2,4,7-Trinitrofluorenone (P)
Trichloroacetic Acid (C)	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (wet) (E)
Trichloroacetyl Chloride (C)	Trioctylamine
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (P)	Triolein
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (P)	Triorthocresyl Phosphate
2,3,4-Trichlorobutene-1 (P)	Trioxymethylene (OA)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (P, OA)	Triphenyl Amine
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (P)	Triphenyl Phosphate
Trichloroethene (P, OA)	Triphenyl Phosphite (P)
Trichloroethylene (P, OA)	2,3,5-Triphenyl-2H-tetrazolium Chloride
Trichloroethylsilane (FL)	Triphenylarsine
Trichlorofluoromethane (P)	Triphenylchloromethane
Trichloroisocyanuric Acid (OX)	Triphenylene
Trichloromethane (P, OA)	Triphenylphosphine
Trichloromethanesulfonyl Chloride (P)	Triphenylphosphorous
Trichloromethanethiol (P)	Triphenyltin Chloride
Trichloronaphthalene	TRIS (P)
Trichloronate (P)	Tris(2,3-Dibromopropyl) Phosphate (P)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (P, OA)	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine (P)
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (P, OA)	Tris(Aziridinyl)-p-Benzoquinone (P)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (P, OA)	Tris(Hydroxymethyl)Aminoethane Acetate (P)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Amine (OE)	Tris-(1-Aziridinyl)phosphine Sulfide Thiotepa (P)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic Acid Ester(OE)	Trithion (P)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic Acid (P, OA)	Triton (I)
Trichlorophenylsilane (C)	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (CL)	Trypan Blue (P)
Trichlorosilane (FL)	Trypsin (*)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (*)	Tryptophan (*)
n-Tridecane	Turcam (P)
Triethanolamine Dodecylbenzenesulfonate (FL)	Tungsten Disulfide (*)
Triethanolamine Hydrochloride (P)	Tungsten Dust or Metal (FS)
Triethoxysilane (FL)	Tungsten Hexafluoride
Triethylamine (FL, P)	Tungsten, Other Compounds
Triethylenetetramine (C)	Tungsten Telluride
Triethyl Phosphite (CL)	Tungstic Acid
Trifluoroacetic Acid (C)	Tungstic Anhydride
Trifluoroacetic Anhydride (C)	Tunicamycin
Trifluorobromomethane (NFG)	Turpentine (FL, C)
3-(Trifluoromethyl) Benzeneamine (P)	Tween (P)
Trifluralin (P)	Tyrosine (*)

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Tyrosine	Xylenol (P)
n-Undecane	2,4-Xylidine (P)
1-Undecanol	Xylyl Bromide (I)
Uracil Mustard (P)	Xylylene Dichloride (P)
Uranium	Yohimbine
Uranium, Other Compounds	Yttrium (FS)
Uranyl Acetate	Yttrium Nitrate (OX)
Uranyl Nitrate	Yttrium Oxalate
Urea (P)	Zearalenone
Urea Nitrate (FS)	Zeolite
Urea Peroxide (OG)	Zephiran Chloride (*)
Urethan (P)	Zinc Acetate (OE)
Urethane (P)	Zinc Ammonium Chloride (OE)
Uric Acid	Zinc Ammonium Nitrate (OX)
Uridine (*)	Zinc Arsenate (P)
Valeraldehyde	Zinc Arsenite (P)
Valeric Acid (C)	Zinc Bacitracin
Valeronitrile	Zinc Beryllium Silicate (P)
Valeryl Chloride (C)	Zinc Borate (OE)
Valine (*)	Zinc Bromide (OE)
Valinomycin	Zinc Carbonate (OE)
Vanadium (FS)	Zinc Chlorate (OX)
Vanadium (V) Oxide (P)	Zinc Chloride (C)
Vanadium Chloride	Zinc Chromate
Vanadium Dichloride	Zinc Cyanide (P)
Vanadium Oxytrichloride (C)	Zinc Diethyldithiocarbamate
Vanadium Pentoxide (P)	Zinc Fluoborate
Vanadium Sulfate (P)	Zinc Fluoride (OE)
Vanadium Tetrachloride (C)	Zinc Formate (OE)
Vancomycin Hydrochloride	Zinc Hydrosulfite (OA)
Varnish	Zinc Metal (FS)
Vegadex (P)	Zinc Naphthenate
Vernolate (P)	Zinc Nitrate (OX)
Versene (I)	Zinc Oxide (I)
Vestal LPH	Zinc Permanganate (OX)
Vincristine	Zinc Peroxide (OX)
Vinyl Acetate (FL)	Zinc Phenolsulfonate (OE)
Vinyl Acetate Monomer (FL)	Zinc Phosphate
Vinyl Acetic Acid	Zinc Phosphide (P)
Vinyl Benzoate	Zinc Phthaloganine
Vinyl Bromide (FG, P)	Zinc Silicofluoride (OE)
Vinyl Chloride (FG, P)	Zinc Stearate (P)
Vinylcyclohexene (FL)	Zinc Sulfate (P)
Vinyl Cyclohexene Dioxide (P)	Zinc Sulfide (P)
Vinyl Fluoride (FG, P)	Zinc Uranyl Acetate
Vinylidene Chloride, Inhibited (FL, P)	Ziram (P)
Vinylidene Fluoride Monomer (FG, P)	Zirconium Boride
Vinyl Isobutyl Ether (FL)	Zirconium Chloride (C)
Vinyl Methyl Ether (FG)	Zirconium Dioxide
Vinylpyrrolidone	Zirconium Hydride (FS)
Vinyl Toluene (CL)	Zirconium Metal (FS)
Vinyl Trichlorosilane (FL)	Zirconium Nitrate (OX)
Vitamins (*)	Zirconium, Other Compounds
VM & P Naphtha (FL)	Zirconium Oxide
Vortex (FL)	Zirconium Oxychloride (P)
Vydate (P)	Zirconium Phosphate
Warfarin (P)	Zirconium Potassium Fluoride (OE)
Warfarin Sodium (P)	Zirconium Silicate
Wax	Zirconium Sulfate (OB)
Weedone 170	Zirconium Tetrachloride, Solid (C)
Wescodyne	Zirconium Tetrafluoride
Xanthine	Zirconyl Chloride (P)
Xylazine	
Xylene (FL, P)	
Xylene Cyanole FF (P)	
m-Xylene-a,a-diamine	

Classification of Hazardous Materials by DOT (49 CFR)

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has broad authority to regulate hazardous materials that are in transport, including the discretion to determine which materials shall be classified as "hazardous". These materials are placed in one of nine categories, based on their chemical and physical properties. Based on the classification of the material, the DOT is also responsible for determining the appropriate packaging materials for shipping or transport. Finally, also based on the material classification, strict guidelines are furnished for proper labeling/marketing of packages of hazardous materials offered for transport, and for placarding of transport vehicles.

- Class 1: Explosives
 - Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
 - Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
 - Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
 - Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
 - Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives
 - Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive explosive articles
- Class 2: Gases
 - Division 2.1 Flammable gases
 - Division 2.2 Nonflammable gases
 - Division 2.3 Poison gas
 - Division 2.4 Corrosive gases
- Class 3: Flammable liquids.
 - Division 3.1 Flashpoint below -18°C (0°F)
 - Division 3.2 Flashpoint -18°C and above, but less than 23°C (73°F)
 - Division 3.3 Flashpoint 23°C and up to 61°C (141°F)
- Class 4: Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; and materials that are dangerous when wet
 - Division 4.1 Flammable solids
 - Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
 - Division 4.3 Materials that are dangerous when wet
- Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides
 - Division 5.1 Oxidizers
 - Division 5.2 Organic peroxides
- Class 6: Poisons and etiologic materials
 - Division 6.1 Poisonous materials
 - Division 6.2 Etiologic (infectious) materials
- Class 7: Radioactive materials
 - Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation. It has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.
- Class 8: Corrosives
 - A material, liquid or solid, that causes visible destruction or irreversible alteration to human skin or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.
- Class 9: Miscellaneous
 - A material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class (such as a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste).
- ORM-D: Other regulated material
 - A material which, although otherwise subjected to regulations, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging.

The offering for transportation or transportation of the following is forbidden by DOT:

- Materials that are designated forbidden in column 3 of the [Hazmat Table](#).

- Forbidden explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.54
- Certain electrical devices likely to create spark or generate a dangerous quantity of heat.
- Packages with magnetized fields of more than 0.00525 gauss at 15 ft from any surface of the package, when offered for carriage by aircraft
- Packaging with incompatible materials, the mixing of which is likely to cause a dangerous evolution of heat, flammable or toxic gases, or vapors, or to produce corrosive materials.
- Packages containing materials likely to decompose or polymerize with the evolution of a dangerous quantity of heat or gas, unless the material is stabilized or inhibited in a manner to preclude such evolution.
- Packages that emit a flammable gas or vapor, released from a material not otherwise regulated, likely to create a flammable mixture with air in the transport vehicle.
- Packages containing materials other than Class 1 explosives that will detonate in a fire.
- Packages containing cigarette lighters or similar devices, equipped with an ignition element and containing fuel, except as approved under 49 CFR 173.308
- Organic peroxides of the “ketone peroxide” category that contain $\geq 9\%$ available oxygen including the following:
 - Acetyl acetone peroxide
 - Cyclohexanone peroxide(s)
 - Diacetone alcohol peroxide(s)
 - Methylcyclohexanone peroxide(s)
 - Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide(s)
 - Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide(s)

Examples of some forbidden materials include, **but are not limited to:**

- Acetylene (liquefied)
- Ammonium azide
- Bromosilane
- Chlorine azide
- Chlorine dioxide (not hydrate)
- Chloroprene, uninhibited
- Dinitromethane
- Ethyl perchlorate
- Fulminating gold, mercury, platinum and/or silver
- Fulminic acid
- Hydrazine azide
- Hydrazine chlorate
- Hydrocyanic acid (prussic), unstabilized
- Iodoxy compounds (dry)
- Lead picrate (dry)
- Mercurous azide
- Mercury iodide aquabasic ammonobasic (Iodide of Millon's base)
- Mercury nitride
- Methyl nitrate
- Nickel picrate

- Nitrates of diazonium compounds
- Nitroglycerin, liquid, not desensitized
- Nitrosugars (dry)
- Organic peroxide type A, liquid or solid
- Perchloric acid, with > 72% acid by mass
- Potassium carbonyl
- Silver azide (dry)
- Tetrazine (dry)

Appendix E. Toxic Wastes

<u>Material</u>	<u>Concentration (mg/l)</u>
<i>Metals</i>	
Arsenic	5.0
Barium	100.0
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium	5.0
Lead	5.0
Mercury	0.2
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5.0
<i>Pesticides</i>	
Endrin	0.02
Lindane	0.4
Methoxychlor	10.0
Toxaphene	0.5
2,4-D	10.0
2,4,5 TP Silvex	1.0
<i>Organics</i>	
Benzene	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5
Chlordane	0.03
Chlorobenzene	100.0
Chloroform	6.0
0-Cresol	200.0
m-Cresol	200.0
p-Cresol	200.0
Cresol	200.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
Heptachlor	0.008
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	0.5
Hexachloroethane	3.0
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Nitrobenzene	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	100.0
Pyridine	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
Trichloroethylene	0.5
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
Vinyl chloride	0.2

Appendix F. Severe Toxicity Wastes

<u>Material</u>	<u>Concentration (mg/l)</u>
Aflatoxin	1.0
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
1,2,3,6,7,8,-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1.0
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	1.0

Appendix G. Chemotherapy Agents Defined by EPA as Hazardous

Actinomycin D
Chlorambucil
Cyclophosphamide
Daunomycin
Melphalan
Mitomycin C
Streptozotocin
Uracil Mustard

Appendix H. Explosive Materials

Acetylides of heavy metals
Aluminum ophorite explosive
Amatol
Ammonal
Ammonium nitrate
Ammonium perchlorate
Ammonium picrate
Ammonium salt lattice
Butyl tetryl
Calcium nitrate
Copper acetylide
Cyanuric triazide
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine
Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine
Dinitroethyleneurea
Dinitroglycerine
Dinitrophenol
Dinitrophenolates
Dinitrophenyl hydrazine
Dinitroresorcinol
Dinitrotoluene
Dipicryl sulfone
Dipicrylamine
Erythritol tetranitrate
Fulminate of mercury
Fulminate of silver
Fulminating gold
Fulminating mercury
Fulminating platinum
Fulminating silver
Gelatinized nitrocellulose
Guanyl nitrosoamino guanyl tetrazene
Guanyl nitrosoamino guanylidene hydrazine
Heavy metal azides
Hexanite
Hexanitrodiphenylamine
Hexanitrostilbene
Hexogen
Hydrazinium nitrate
Hydrazoic acid
Lead azide
Lead mannite
Lead mononitroresorcinate
Lead picrate
Lead salts
Lead styphnate
Magnesium ophorite
Mannitol hexanitrate
Mercury oxalate
Mercury tartrate
Mononitrotoluene
Nitrated carbohydrate
Nitrated glucoside
Nitrated polyhydric alcohol
Nitrogen trichloride
Nitrogen tri-iodide
Nitroglycerine
Nitroglycide
Nitroglycol
Nitroguanidine
Nitroparaffins
Nitronium perchlorate
Nitrourea
Organic amine nitrates
Organic nitramines
Organic peroxides
Picramic acid
Picramide
Picratol
Picric acid
Picryl chloride
Picryl fluoride
Polynitro aliphatic compounds
Potassium nitroaminotetrazole
Silver acetylide
Silver azide
Silver styphnate
Silver tetrazene
Sodatol
Sodium amatol
Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate
Sodium nitrate/potassium nitrate mixture
Sodium picramate
Syphnic acid
Tetrazene
Tetranitrocarbazole
Tetrytol
Trimethylolethane
Trimonite
Trinitroanisole
Trinitrobenzene
Trinitrobenzoic acid
Trinitrocresol
Trinitro-meta-cresol
Trinitronaphthalene
Trinitrophenetol
Trinitrophloroglucinol
Trinitroresorcinol
Tritonal
Urea nitrate