

HOW TO USE TABLE 2 – WATER-REACTIVE MATERIALS THAT PRODUCE TOXIC GASES

Table 2 lists materials that produce large amounts of Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) (PIH in the US) gases when spilled in water, and identifies the TIH gases produced.

The materials are listed by order of ID number.

These Water-Reactive materials are easily identified in Table 1 as their name is immediately followed by **(when spilled in water)**.

Note 1: The TIH gases indicated in Table 2 are for information purposes only. In Table 1, the initial isolation and protective action distances have already taken into consideration the TIH gases produced.

For example: Table 2 indicates that UN1689 sodium cyanide, when spilled in water, will generate hydrogen cyanide gas (HCN). In Table 1, you must refer to the distances for sodium cyanide and not the distances for hydrogen cyanide gas.

Note 2: Some Water-Reactive materials are also TIH materials themselves (e.g., UN1746 (Bromine trifluoride), UN1836 (Thionyl chloride)). In these instances, two entries are provided in Table 1 for land-based and water-based spills. If a water-reactive material only has one entry in Table 1 for **(when spilled in water)**, and the product is **NOT** spilled in water, Tables 1 and 2 do **NOT** apply. Refer only to the appropriate orange-bordered guide.

Note 3: Materials classified as a Division 4.3 are substances that, on contact with water, are liable to become spontaneously **FLAMMABLE** or give off **FLAMMABLE** or sometimes **TOXIC** gases in dangerous quantities. For the purpose of this table, water-reactive materials are materials that generate substantial quantities of **TOXIC** gases rapidly after a spill into water; therefore, a material classified as a Division 4.3 will not always be included in Table 2.