Ketene

Formula: CH_2=CO | **CAS#:** 463-51-4 | **RTECS#:** OA7700000 | **IDLH:** 5 ppm

Conversion: 1 ppm = 1.72 mg/m^3 | **DOT:**

Synonyms/Trade Names: Carbomethene, Ethenone, Keto-ethylene

Exposure Limits:
NIOSH REL: TWA 0.5 ppm (0.9 mg/m^3)
ST 1.5 ppm (3 mg/m^3)
OSHA PEL†: TWA 0.5 ppm (0.9 mg/m^3)

Measurement Methods (see Table 1):
NIOSH S92 (II-2)

Physical Description: Colorless gas with a penetrating odor.

Chemical & Physical Properties:
MW: 42.0
BP: -69°F
Sol: Reacts
Fl.P: NA (Gas)
IP: 9.61 eV
RGasD: 1.45
VP: >1 atm
FRZ: -238°F
UEL: ?
LEL: ?
Flammable Gas

Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):
Skin: N.R.
Eyes: N.R.
Wash skin: N.R.
Remove: N.R.
Change: N.R.

Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):
NIOSH/OSHA
5 ppm: Sa*/ScbaF
§: ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba
Escape: GmFOv/ScbaE

Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Water, alcohols, ammonia
[**Note:** Readily polymerizes. Reacts with water to form acetic acid.]

Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5):
ER: Inh, Con
SY: Irrit eyes, skin, nose, throat, resp sys; pulm edema
TO: Eyes, skin, resp sys

First Aid (see Table 6):
Breath: Resp support

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Lead

Formula: Pb | **CAS#:** 7439-92-1 | **RTECS#:** OF7525000 | **IDLH:** 100 mg/m^3 (as Pb)

Conversion: | **DOT:**

Synonyms/Trade Names: Lead metal, Plumbum

Exposure Limits:
NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m^3
See Appendix C
OSHA PEL*: [1910.1025] TWA 0.050 mg/m^3
See Appendix C
[***Note:** The REL and PEL also apply to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.]

Measurement Methods (see Table 1):
NIOSH 7082, 7105, 7300, 7301, 7303, 7700, 7701, 7702, 9102, 9105
OSHA ID121, ID125G, ID206

Physical Description: A heavy, ductile, soft, gray solid.

Chemical & Physical Properties:
MW: 207.2
BP: 3164°F
Sol: Insoluble
Fl.P: NA
IP: NA
Sp.Gr: 11.34
VP: 0 mmHg (approx)
MLT: 621°F
UEL: NA
LEL: NA
Noncombustible Solid in bulk form.

Personal Protection/Sanitation (see Table 2):
Skin: Prevent skin contact
Eyes: Prevent eye contact
Wash skin: Daily
Remove: When wet or contam
Change: Daily

Respirator Recommendations (see Tables 3 and 4):
NIOSH/OSHA
0.5 mg/m^3: 100XQ/Sa
1.25 mg/m^3: Sa:Cf/PaprHie
2.5 mg/m^3: 100F/SaT:Cf/PaprTHie/ScbaF/SaF
50 mg/m^3: Sa:Pd,Pp
100 mg/m^3: SaF:Pd,Pp
§: ScbaF:Pd,Pp/SaF:Pd,Pp:AScba
Escape: 100F/ScbaE

See Appendix E (page 351)

Incompatibilities and Reactivities: Strong oxidizers, hydrogen peroxide, acids

Exposure Routes, Symptoms, Target Organs (see Table 5):
ER: Inh, Ing, Con
SY: Lass, insom; facial pallor; anor, low-wgt, malnut; constip, abdom pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; para wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irrit eyes; hypotension
TO: Eyes, GI tract, CNS, kidneys, blood, gingival tissue

First Aid (see Table 6):
Eye: Irr immed
Skin: Soap flush prompt
Breath: Resp support
Swallow: Medical attention immed

wood, and other organic matter and includes substances such as anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), phenanthrene, acridine, chrysene, pyrene, etc.

Coke Oven Emissions

The production of coke by the carbonization of bituminous coal leads to the release of chemically-complex emissions from coke ovens that include both gases and particulate matter of varying chemical composition. The emissions include coal tar pitch volatiles (e.g., particulate polycyclic organic matter [PPOM], polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [PNAs]), aromatic compounds (e.g., benzene and β-naphthylamine), trace metals (e.g., arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, and nickel), and gases (e.g., nitric oxides and sulfur dioxide).

Cotton Dust (raw)

NIOSH recommends reducing exposures to cotton dust to the lowest feasible concentration to reduce the prevalence and severity of byssinosis; the REL is <0.200 mg/m^3 (as lint free cotton dust).

As found in OSHA Table Z-1 (29 CFR 1910.1000), the PEL for cotton dust (raw) is 1 mg/m^3 for the cotton waste processing operations of waste recycling (sorting, blending, cleaning, and willowing) and garnetting. PELs for other sectors (as found in 29 CFR 1910.1043) are 0.200 mg/m^3 for yarn manufacturing and cotton washing operations, 0.500 mg/m^3 for textile mill waste house operations or for dust from "lower grade washed cotton" used during yarn manufacturing, and 0.750 mg/m^3 for textile slashing and weaving operations. The OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.1043 does not apply to cotton harvesting, ginning, or the handling and processing of woven or knitted materials and washed cotton. All PELs for cotton dust are mean concentrations of lint-free, respirable cotton dust collected by a vertical elutriator or an equivalent method and averaged over an 8-hour period.

Lead

NIOSH considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, lead oxides, and lead salts (including organic salts such as lead soaps but excluding lead arsenate). The NIOSH REL for lead (8-hour TWA) is 0.050 mg/m^3; air concentrations should be maintained so that worker blood lead remains less than 0.060 mg Pb/100 g of whole blood.

OSHA considers "Lead" to mean metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds (lead oxides and lead salts), and a class of organic compounds called soaps; all other lead compounds are excluded from this definition. The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) is 0.050 mg/m^3; other OSHA requirements can be found in 29 CFR 1910.1025. The OSHA PEL (8 hour-TWA) for lead in "non-ferrous foundries with less than 20 employees" is 0.075 mg/m^3.

Mineral Dusts

The OSHA PELS for "mineral dusts" listed below are from Table Z-3 of 29 CFR 1910.1000. The OSHA PEL (8-hour TWA) for crystalline silica (as respirable quartz) is either 250 mppcf divided by the value "%SiO_2 + 5" or 10 mg/m^3 divided by the value