



**Contingency Plan for the Transportation and Maritime Ship
Loading Of Prilled Sulfur by the Port Of Anacortes**

May 12, 2010

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INTRODUCTION

Marsulex, Inc., via its contractors, transports prilled sulfur by truck from its Mount Vernon plant to the Port of Anacortes (Port), where the Port and its marine terminal contract operators load the sulfur prills into ship holds.

The Port and Marsulex have prepared this plan to minimize the risks of spills or accidents during the transfer of sulfur prills from the Marsulex production and storage facility to vessels at Pier 2 at the Port of Anacortes, and to minimize the potential for sulfur spills to the land or water. The plan also provides contact persons and agencies to be notified in the event of an emergency.

The shipping process is divided into three stages: (1) Transfer of stored sulfur prills into highway transport trucks at the Marsulex production facility; (2) Transport of the sulfur to the Port of Anacortes by a commercial trucking company. Marsulex's trucking contractor has primary responsibility for assuring compliance during these stages of the operation; (3) Transfer of the sulfur from the delivery trucks into the holds of vessels at the Port's Pier 2 marine terminal. A contract operator for the Port of Anacortes performs this function on behalf of the Port. The Port is responsible for coordinating the response efforts associated with any spills or emergencies that may occur on Port property only.

TRUCK LOADING

The loading of sulfur prills into trucks at the Marsulex plant in Mount Vernon is accomplished by a front-end loader or through a loading hopper and adjustable chute. The adjustable chute is lowered initially and raised during the loading process to minimize the emission of air borne particles. In both methods of loading, efforts are made to minimize the spillage of sulfur onto the trucks or the ground. Traffic is kept to a minimum in the loading areas in order to minimize the potential to track out sulfur particles.

After loading, but before leaving Marsulex property, Marsulex contractors ensure each truck is thoroughly cleaned of any sulfur prills and that the trailers are tarped. Each truck goes through a truck and wheel wash facility. Marsulex contract personnel then inspect each truck and remove any remaining sulfur on the outside of each vehicle with high-pressure water or air jets. In the event of freezing weather, the wash rack may have to be shut down to avoid creating a hazardous road condition. If the wash rack is shut down, air jets will be used to remove the sulfur from the trucks, and notification will be made to the Shift Supervisor and the Environmental duty person.

Marsulex, Inc., employees and/or Marsulex contract personnel frequently inspect and clean the loading areas. Minor sulfur spillage is promptly cleaned up. In the event that any significant quantities of sulfur are spilled into the traffic path, a loader is used to clean up such spills. Any

residual sulfur that cannot be reclaimed by the loader is cleaned from the area manually or by contract personnel using Marsulex's street sweeper.

A water truck is also available on-call through the trucking contractor. The truck is equipped with conventional water spreader nozzles, which facilitate the sprinkling of traffic lanes and other surfaces in the event that such action becomes necessary.

TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

The transportation of sulfur prills from the production and storage facilities at Marsulex is handled by a trucking contractor under contract with Marsulex. The equipment operated by the trucking contractor has been proven with respect to its ability to contain finely divided solids such as sulfur prills.

The bottom dump trailers operated by the trucking contractor are individually fitted with tight fitting bottom gates and specially designed gate seals which prevent leakage of finely divided solid cargoes during highway transport. The truck trailers are fully covered to prevent sulfur prills and dust from blowing out during transport.

The trucking contractor furnishes a supervisor who is assigned to oversee all trucking operations. The supervisor is on duty whenever sulfur shipping is underway and is dedicated to the Marsulex sulfur transportation project. The supervisor frequently travels on a route from Marsulex to the ship-loading berth following the same route traveled by the trucks. As this supervisor travels the route between the sulfur loading point and the unloading destination, he/she observes the truck loading process, the highway transportation process, and the unloading process at the Port of Anacortes. The supervisor is responsible for assuring that all phases of the trucking process are carried out in a manner that ensures the movement does not create any detrimental impact to the environment and that compliance with all applicable rules, regulations, and ordinances is maintained.

The supervisor is responsible for observing conditions throughout the transportation process. The supervisor notifies truck drivers, plant personnel, public officers, emergency response units, and other concerned agencies and individuals of hazards that may occur along the route, problems at either end of the route, or emergency situations that may occur involving the sulfur and the transportation equipment. The supervisor has a means of direct and immediate communications with all truck drivers, Marsulex and the Port of Anacortes, such as CB radio or cellular telephone.

At the conclusion of each loading event at the plant, a Marsulex employee operates a street sweeper to clean up any spillage. Water trucks are also available to wet down any spills that may have occurred during transport to abate any dust potential and ameliorate any hazard. In the event of a sizable sulfur spill along the route, a truck and skiploader will be rushed to the site to recover the spilled sulfur and to remove it from the site of the accident. The street sweeper may also be used to clean up any residual sulfur.

The trucking contractor has skilled mechanics available to respond to any mechanical equipment problems that might occur. Marsulex maintains 24-hour-per-day telephone answering service to assure that standby equipment and operators can be summoned on an emergency response basis irrespective of the time of day or night.

Marsulex is directly responsible for coordinating the response effort for any emergencies or spills that occur on the truck route, and for making associated notifications as specified under the Emergency Response Notifications section of this document.

SHIP LOADING

A Port of Anacortes stevedoring contractor is responsible for receiving the prilled sulfur from the highway transport trucks and transferring it into the holds of maritime vessels at the Port of Anacortes. To accomplish this task, the stevedore has provided a covered belt conveyor at Pier 2. The conveyor is equipped with a receiving hopper at the lower end of the belt. Each truck drives up a slight incline and advances until the materials are over the receiving hopper. The contents of the bottom dump truck are released into the hopper and onto the moving belt, which conveys the sulfur prills into the ship's hold. Subsequently, the second trailer in the set is positioned and dumped, and the vehicle leaves as the next truck approaches the ramp.

The stevedoring company handles the loading operation for the Port of Anacortes and the Port is ultimately responsible for minimizing sulfur spillage and for cleaning any areas in which spillage occurs. All practical methods to reduce spillage and potential hazards in the area as a result of sulfur loading are used. This includes using a regenerative vacuum sweeper, water spray, and water wash down techniques.

The stevedoring company provides employees at the dock who are responsible for sweeping up any spillage and shoveling it back into the ship loading system. Any spillage that occurs due to improper truck dumping or belt loader malfunctions is cleaned up expeditiously to assure that the dock is continuously maintained in a clean condition.

A skiploader is also available at the dock for use in recovering any large sulfur spills which may occur as a result of either conveyor belt malfunctions or truck spills in the berth area. In the event of any spill large enough to require the use of a skiploader for material retrieval, manual sweeping and shoveling is also used to recover any residual sulfur prills and particles. After completion of each ship loading operation, the stevedoring company cleans the dock area.

The Port is directly responsible for coordinating the response effort for any emergencies or spills which occur on Port property, and for making associated notifications as specified under the Emergency Response Notifications section of this document. Marsulex, Inc., and its contractors are available to assist upon request.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION

One purpose of this plan is to specify the agencies and/or individuals that should be contacted if an accident or malfunction results in an emergency situation. There is the potential for motor vehicle accidents to occur during transportation of the material from the Marsulex plant to the Port of Anacortes. In addition, spills can happen either in conjunction with a vehicle accident or due to human error or mechanical failure. A personal injury could occur due to an accident either on the roadways or at the loading or unloading facilities.

Because the route between the Marsulex production and storage facility, and Pier 2 are within the jurisdiction of the City of Anacortes Fire Department and the Skagit County Fire District No. 13, these departments have jurisdiction for all fire emergencies. Law enforcement response is provided by the Washington State Patrol on all state highways and freeways; however, the State Patrol also assists in summoning appropriate law enforcement, fire safety, and medical assistance to any emergency site within Washington. The Anacortes City Police Department has primary law enforcement jurisdiction on public roads that are not state highways or freeways; and the Port of Anacortes has responsibility on Port property.

Emergency medical response is summoned by calling a centralized paramedic dispatch center that serves the Anacortes area (911). Port contractors will handle cleanup of spills at the Port. Marsulex, Inc., and its trucking contractor will handle the cleanup of spills on the trucking route.

The following is an outline of the agencies and/or individuals to be contacted and the telephone numbers to be used in the event of emergencies. After these initial contacts are made, Marsulex should be notified of all incidents.

POLICE – LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the event of a motor vehicle accident, the first contacts should be to one or both of the following:

Washington State Patrol (State Highways & Freeways)	911
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Anacortes City Police Department (Local Streets and Vicinity)	911
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FIRE PROTECTION

The fire department should be promptly notified whenever fires or the likely potential for fires exist, including after any vehicle accidents involving sulfur trucks.

Anacortes City Fire Department 911

Skagit County Fire District No. 13 911

MEDICAL AID

Paramedics should be promptly notified whenever an accident has occurred involving injuries.

Paramedics 911

EMERGENCY COORDINATION AND FOLLOW-UP

In the event of any accident, fire, personal injury, sulfur spill or other emergency that occurs on the truck route, notify Marsulex for response coordination, investigation, and problem rectification. During any time of the day or night, call:

Marsulex, Inc., Pat Murphy (360) 424-5915

Describe the situation and ask to speak to the Shift Supervisor(s).

In the event of an accident, fire, personal injury, sulfur spill or other emergency that occurs at the Port of Anacortes, notify the Port for response coordination, investigation, and problem rectification.

Call in the order listed:

Port of Anacortes Director of Operations & Facilities (360) 299-1829 (Office)
John Hachey (360)-661-1672 (Cell)

Port of Anacortes Maintenance Manager (360) 299-1826 (Office)
Jason Chandler (360)-661-6191 (Cell)

Marsulex or the Port will then make the following notifications. These notifications shall be made as soon as possible after Marsulex or the Port is aware of an incident. Call in the order listed below:

Spill to Land, Air or Water

State Department of Emergency Management	(800) 258-5990
Skagit County Dept. of Emergency Management	(360) 428-3250
Northwest Clean Air Agency (NWCAA)	(360) 428-1617 (Normal work week hours)
	(360) 428-1617 (Other times leave message)

Other Emergencies

Confirm that police, fire department, and/or medical aid personnel have been notified, as appropriate. Numbers are listed above.

GENERAL COMPLAINTS OR COMMENTS

Marsulex is interested in any public comments or concerns regarding its sulfur shipping operations. The following personnel can be contacted during normal work hours:

Pat Murphy	(360) 424-5915
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OTHER CONTACTS

LTI Trucking (trucking contractor)	(800) 327-6255
Metropolitan Stevedore Co. (marine terminal contract operator)	(360) 299-2931

ATTACHMENT A
Sulfur Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Safety Data Sheet

Prilled Sulfur

1. Product and company identification

Product name	: Prilled Sulfur
Material uses	: Manufacturing sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, fertilizer, carbon disulfide, plastics, enamels; vulcanizing rubber; synthesizing dyes; bleaching wood pulp.
Headquarters	: Marsulex Inc. 111 Gordon Baker Road Suite 300 North York, ON M2H 3R1 (416) 496-9655 www.marsulex.com
MSDS authored by	: KMK Regulatory Services inc.
<u>In case of emergency</u>	: Canada: CANUTEC +1-613-996-6666 US: CHEMTREC +1-800-424-9300
Product type	: Solid.

2. Hazards identification

Color	: Yellow.
Physical state	: Solid.
Odor	: Rotten eggs. [Strong]
Hazard statements	: FLAMMABLE SOLID. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED.
Precautions	: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing dusts. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. WARNING: Material may contain hydrogen sulfide.
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
<u>Potential acute health effects</u>	
Inhalation	: Vapors and dust are irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	: Ingestion may cause irritation.
Skin	: Slightly hazardous by the following route of exposure: of skin contact (irritant, sensitizer).
Eyes	: Slightly hazardous by the following route of exposure: of eye contact (irritant).
<u>Potential chronic health effects</u>	
Chronic effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<u>Over-exposure signs/symptoms</u>	
Inhalation	: Breathing of dust may aggravate acute or chronic asthma and chronic pulmonary disease such as emphysema and bronchitis.
Ingestion	: No specific data.
Skin	: No specific data.
Eyes	: No specific data.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	: Repeated exposure may cause chronic bronchitis.

2. Hazards identification

See toxicological information (section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

United States

Name	CAS number	%
Sulfur	7704-34-9	>99
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	<1

Canada

Name	CAS number	%
Sulfur	7704-34-9	>99
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	<1

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with running water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
- Skin contact** : Flush skin with lukewarm running water for a minimum of 5 minutes or until the chemical is removed. Start flushing while removing contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation remains.
- Inhalation** : Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY.
- Ingestion** : DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth and give ½ to 1 glass of water to dilute material. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more water. IMMEDIATELY contact local poison control centre. Vomiting may need to be induced but should be directed by a physician or a poison control center. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an emergency facility.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable solid.

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder.
LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool sulfur containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
sulfur oxides
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Avoid straight streams of water, which can scatter dust. Small fires can be extinguished with sand. Fire will rekindle until mass is cooled below 154°C (310°F).
- Special remarks on fire hazards** : Oxidizing material.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Easily ignitable, combustible solid. Dust suspended in air ignites easily and can cause an explosion. Hazardous in contact with oxidizing materials, forming explosive mixtures. Sulfur burns with a pale blue flame that may be difficult to see in daylight.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
- Small spill** : With clean shovel place material into clean, dry container and cover loosely. Move containers from spill area.
- Large spill** : Stop discharge and contain if safe to do so. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not allow material to enter water sources or sewers. Shovel solid sulfur into containers with covers (avoid dusting) for recovery or disposal. If removal is not immediate, apply a cover material, preferably inert and basic (limestone), to the spilled area until recovery procedures begin. This will reduce the possible release of sulfuric acid in the water. Collect product and contaminated soil and water for recovery or disposal. Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet).

7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire, eliminate ignition sources.
- Storage** : Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

United States

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Sulfur	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Nuisance dust.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 15 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Form: Nuisance dust.</p>
Hydrogen sulfide	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). STEL: 21 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). STEL: 15 ppm 15 minute(s). TWA: 14 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour(s).</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008). CEIL: 15 mg/m³ 10 minute(s). CEIL: 10 ppm 10 minute(s).</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 11/2006). AMP: 50 ppm 10 minute(s). CEIL: 20 ppm</p>

Canada

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			Notations
Ingredient	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	
Sulfur	US ACGIH	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[a]
	AB 6/2008	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hydrogen sulfide	US ACGIH 1/2009	10	14	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	
	AB 6/2008	10	14	-	-	-	-	15	21	-	
	BC 6/2008	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 6/2008	10	14	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	
	QC 6/2008	10	14	-	15	21	-	-	-	-	

Form: [a]Nuisance dust.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : Personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Engineering measures** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Hygiene measures** : Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.
- Respiratory** : NIOSH/MSHA approved dust mask, for dust concentrations of up to 50 mg/m³. Airpurifying half-mask or full-face piece respirator equipped with dust cartridges for concentrations up to 100 mg/m³. An air-supplied respirator if concentrations are higher or unknown.
If Hydrogen sulfide is present at a higher level than the acceptable exposure limit, please refer to the Hydrogen sulfide MSDS for appropriate information and suggested protective clothing. A gas mask with canister to protect against hydrogen sulfide; or escape-type SCBA may become necessary.
- Hands** : Use gloves appropriate for work or task being performed. Recommended: Neoprene, PVC, vinyl or rubber.
- Eyes** : Safety eyewear should be used when there is a likelihood of exposure. Recommended: Safety glasses.
- Skin** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: Lab coat or coveralls.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Solid.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 206.85°C (404.3°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 231.85°C (449.3°F)
- Flammable limits** : LOWER: 35 g/m³
UPPER: 1400 g/m³
- Color** : Yellow.
- Odor** : Rotten eggs. [Strong]
- Molecular weight** : 32.06 g/mole
- Molecular formula** : S
- Boiling/condensation point** : 444.6°C (832.3°F)
- Melting/freezing point** : 119°C (246.2°F)
- Specific gravity** : 1.8 g/cm³
- Vapor pressure** : 0.015 kPa (0.11 mm Hg)
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water. Soluble in carbon disulfide, benzene, toluene, chloroform, ether, warm aniline, carbon tetrachloride and liquid ammonia.

10. Stability and reactivity

- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Materials to avoid** : Alkalis and oxidizing agents such as chlorine and fluorine. May react explosively with ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine dioxide (bromates, chlorates, and iodates of barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium or zinc), chlorate in presence of copper), chromic anhydride, silver bromate, lead dioxide, mercuric nitrate, all inorganic perchlorates, phosphorus trioxide, sodium nitrate, and zinc.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Produces oxides of sulfur on combustion.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Hazardous polymerization** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Sulfur	LD50 Oral	Rat	>8437 mg/kg	-
Hydrogen sulfide	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	700 mg/m3	4 hours

- Chronic toxicity** : No specific data.

12. Ecological information

- Environmental effects** : Not established

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Sulfur	Acute EC50 >5000 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 <14 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
Hydrogen sulfide	Acute EC50 540 ug/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Crangonyx richmondensis lauren - 10 mm	48 hours
	Acute LC50 <2 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Perca flavescens - Yolk-sac fry	96 hours

- Products of degradation** : Products of degradation: sulfur oxides (SO₂, SO₃ etc.).







13. Disposal considerations

- Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1350	SULFUR	4.1	III		Special provisions 30, IB8, IP2
TDG Classification	UN1350	SULFUR	4.1	III		Special provisions 33
IMDG Class	UN1350	SULFUR. Marine pollutant (Hydrogen sulfide)	4.1	III	 	-
IATA-DGR Class	UN1350	SULFUR	4.1	III	 	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 20 kg Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 100 kg Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 10 kg

PG* : Packing group

Exemption to the above classification may apply.

AERG : 133

15 . Regulatory information

United States

HCS Classification

: Flammable solid
Irritating material

U.S. Federal regulations

: **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: This material is listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.

SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Sulfur

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
Sulfur: Fire hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

: Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances

: Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances

: Not listed

15 . Regulatory information

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)

: Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)

: Not listed

State regulations

Connecticut Carcinogen Reporting: This material is not listed.
Connecticut Hazardous Material Survey: This material is not listed.
Florida substances: This material is not listed.
Illinois Chemical Safety Act: This material is not listed.
Illinois Toxic Substances Disclosure to Employee Act: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Reporting: This material is not listed.
Louisiana Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Spill: This material is not listed.
Massachusetts Substances: This material is listed.
Michigan Critical Material: This material is not listed.
Minnesota Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
New Jersey Spill: This material is not listed.
New Jersey Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act: This material is not listed.
New York Acutely Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.
New York Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: This material is not listed.
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances: This material is listed.
Rhode Island Hazardous Substances: This material is not listed.

California Prop. 65

No products were found.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada)

: Class B-4: Flammable solid.
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canadian lists

: **CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is not listed.
Canadian ARET: This material is not listed.
Canadian NPRI: This material is not listed.
Alberta Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Ontario Designated Substances: This material is not listed.
Quebec Designated Substances: This material is not listed.

Canada inventory

: This material is listed or exempted.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

International regulations

International lists

: **Australia inventory (AICS):** This material is listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): This material is listed or exempted.
Japan inventory: Not determined.
Korea inventory: This material is listed or exempted.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): This material is listed or exempted.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals

: Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals

: Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals

: Not listed

16 . Other information

United States

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE SOLID. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED.

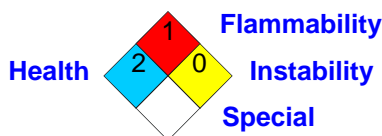
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	2
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Canada

WHMIS (Canada) :



Date of issue : 11/15/2009

Date of previous issue : 11/30/2008

Version : 6

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