



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY  
CORPUS CHRISTI

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# HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Texas Hazard Communication Act (HCA), Chapter 502 of the Texas Health and Safety Code (HSC), requires public employers to provide information to employees regarding hazardous chemicals they may be exposed to in the workplace. The Public Employer Community Right-to-Know Act, Chapter 506 of the Texas HSC, requires public employers to make information regarding hazardous chemicals accessible to local fire departments responsible for dealing with chemical hazards during an emergency, local emergency planning committees (LEPC) and other emergency planning organizations, and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to make the information available to the public through specific procedures.

The Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi (TAMU-CC) Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program is administered through the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Department with responsibility for compliance delegated throughout administrative channels to every supervisor. The TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program applies to all TAMU-CC employees. Student employees that have occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals are covered by this program.

TAMU-CC, through the TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program, will comply with the HCA by providing training, appropriate personal protective equipment, and information regarding hazardous chemicals. The TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program will also provide information regarding biological agents. In addition, written plans that describe how the TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program will be implemented and maintained within each workplace.

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## II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**Department Chairs and/or other senior leaders** will assure implementation and compliance with the HAZCOM Program for each subordinate unit within their areas of responsibility. Duties include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Report any incident requiring outside medical assistance to the University Police Department (UPD) at x4444 immediately and to the EHS Department at x5555 as soon as reasonably possible.
- 2) Designate work areas within each workplace;
- 3) Post official "Notice to Employees" (see APPENDIX 2) at locations in each work area;
- 4) Provide to the EHS Department on or before November 1<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year:
  - a) Annual Work Area Chemical Inventory (WACI) for each work area (see APPENDIX 3);
  - b) WACI updates whenever a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of a chemical is purchased;
  - c) **If applicable**, Annual Work Area Bioagent Inventory (WABI), including a list of biological agents used in the lab and agent summary statement(s) or safety data sheets (SDSs) for each biological agent used in the lab (see APPENDIX 4);
  - d) WABI updates when new biohazards are introduced into the lab;
  - e) Annual notice of training completion (e.g., memo);

- f) Names and telephone numbers of emergency contacts;
- 5) Ensure that safety data sheets (SDSs) for hazardous chemicals purchased are available, as required;
- 6) Provide employees with appropriate personal protective equipment and ensure the equipment fits the individual;
- 7) Inform employees of any potential non-routine chemical exposure;
- 8) Provide to EHS, the name, campus address, e-mail address, and phone number of the person with primary responsibility for HAZCOM coordination and compliance within each subordinate unit;

**The EHS Department** administers and coordinates the HAZCOM Program for TAMU-CC and designated University facilities. Duties include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Coordinate with Department Chair and/or other senior leaders to identify designated workplaces at TAMU-CC;
- 2) Assist Units with the implementation of, and compliance with, this program;
- 3) Maintain communications with federal, state, and local agencies as required:
  - a) Submit required annual Texas Tier II reports to the TCEQ, LEPC, local fire department(s), and the Texas A&M University System (TAMUS) Environmental Manager by March 1<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year;
  - b) Report orally or in writing, within 48 hours, to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) the occurrence of a chemical accident that results in one or more fatalities or the hospitalization of five or more employees (this is to include circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of injuries);
- 4) By no later than February 1<sup>st</sup> each year, compile and maintain, for no less than 30 years, a comprehensive, University wide Workplace Chemical Inventory (WCI);
- 5) Provide the names and telephone numbers of emergency contacts to the local fire department(s), and provide WCI lists and SDSs upon request;
- 6) Allow for inspections by the local fire department.

**Supervisors** will ensure that requirements of the TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program and Unit Implementation Plans are fulfilled within their respective work areas. Duties include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Ensure that all employees have received appropriate training before working with or in an area containing hazardous chemicals and/or biohazards;
- 2) By no later than November 1<sup>st</sup> each year, prepare and maintain, as needed, the WACI and WABI (if applicable);
- 3) Inform employees regarding the location of the WACI, WABI (if applicable), and procedures for accessing SDSs and obtaining WCIs;
- 4) Inform the Department Chair and/or other senior leader whenever a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of a chemical is purchased and/or whenever a new biohazard is introduced to the lab.

**Employees** will:

- 1) Attend HAZCOM training;
- 2) Use prudent practices and good judgment when working with hazardous chemicals and/or biohazards or when conducting hazardous procedures;
- 3) Notify other individuals who might be affected by the chemicals they use and/or biohazards present.

\*Personnel who work with hazardous materials are expected to assume reasonable responsibility for the safety and health of themselves, others around them, and the environment.

**Construction, Repair, and Maintenance Contractors** will comply with state and federal Hazard Communication laws and the TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program regarding hazardous or nuisance materials used during projects within TAMU-CC facilities and property.

- 1) Contractors will provide to the Facilities (SSC) Project Manager, a list of any hazardous or nuisance materials to be used on the project and will provide appropriate hazard information, including SDSs.
- 2) Contractors will provide prior notification of intended use of hazardous or nuisance materials to the Facilities (SSC) Project Manager, the EHS Department, and the Department Chair and/or other senior leaders of any affected TAMU-CC work area.
- 3) The Facilities (SSC) Project Manager will provide to EHS pertinent information, including SDSs for the chemicals involved.
- 4) The Department Chair and/or other senior leaders will ensure that individuals in the affected work area(s) be provided information on the hazards of the chemicals and/or biohazards, measures that they can take to protect themselves from those hazards, and how to access SDSs.

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### III. NON-ROUTINE EXPOSURE

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**Planned or Accidental Releases** - Party(ies) responsible for the release of hazardous or nuisance materials will notify all individuals in the affected area, the Department Chair and/or other senior leaders, UPD, and EHS. Responsible party(ies) will also provide to EHS appropriate precautionary information including, but not limited to, SDSs for the chemicals involved. The Department Chair and/or other senior leaders will ensure that individuals in the affected area are provided information on the hazards of the chemicals and/or biohazards, measures that they can take to protect themselves from those hazards, and how to access SDSs. Planned releases are not a substitute for proper waste disposal.

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### IV. EMPLOYEE NOTICE AND RIGHTS OF THE EMPLOYEES

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An official DSHS “Notice to Employees” (see Appendix 2) will be posted at the location(s) within each work area where notices are normally posted. EHS will ensure that TAMU-CC employees

who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals (including products with which they do not work directly) and/or biohazards are informed of the exposure and are provided access to the pertinent WACIs, WABIs (if applicable), and SDSs for the hazards.

An employee shall not be disciplined, harassed, or discriminated against by an employer for filing complaints, assisting inspectors of the DSHS, participating in proceedings related to the HCA, or exercising any rights under the HCA. Employees cannot waive their rights provided by the HCA.

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## V. CHEMICAL SAFETY INFORMATION AND TRAINING

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Employee education and training are essential components of the TAMU-CC HAZCOM Program. Appropriate training will be provided to employees who use or handle hazardous chemicals and/or biohazards as a part of their normal work assignments. General Hazard Communication training is assigned to new employees or employees newly relocated by their administrative location (adloc) within TAMU-CC TrainTraq before the employee works with or handles hazardous chemicals. Employees will receive additional training when the potential for exposure to hazardous chemicals in the employee's work area increases significantly or when the employer receives new and significant information concerning the hazards of a chemical in the employee's work area.

Training topics will include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Interpreting SDSs and labels, and the relationship between the two methods of hazard communication;
- 2) Location of and methods for obtaining SDSs;
- 3) Hazards associated with applicable categories of hazardous chemicals (e.g., flammable, corrosive, toxic, and reactive) including acute and chronic effects;
- 4) Methods for identifying specific chemicals within each chemical hazard group (e.g., Department of Transportation labels, National Fire Protection Association 704 system, and chemical container labels);
- 5) Identity and location of hazardous chemicals the employee will handle;
- 6) Safe handling procedures, including proper storage and separation of incompatibles;
- 7) Location, selection, use, and care of appropriate protective clothing and equipment to minimize exposure to hazardous chemicals;
- 8) First aid treatment to be used with respect to the hazardous chemicals the employee will handle;
- 9) Instructions on spill cleanup procedures and proper disposal of hazardous chemicals.

**Lab Personnel/Students:** All personnel who work in Laboratories and Laboratory Support Facilities will receive the appropriate training. Students enrolled in Laboratory Courses receive appropriate safety information and instruction through Blackboard Student Laboratory Safety Training.

**Training Records:** Hazard Communication training will be assigned in TrainTraq to employees by adloc. A record of each employees training session shall:

- 1) Include the date of training;
- 2) Include specific topics covered;
- 3) Be saved for at least 5 years

**Notification of Training Completion:** EHS receives a monthly report from TrainTraq and performs a monthly spot check to verify that the training has been completed.

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## VI. SAFETY DATA SHEETS

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SDSs are legal documents that provide hazard information on chemicals or chemical products produced or distributed in the United States. Federal and State laws require employers to provide employees with access to SDSs on hazardous chemicals or chemical products in the work area. For each work area, Department Chairs and/or other senior leaders will:

- 1) Maintain a file of current SDSs for all hazardous chemicals purchased. The file may be electronic or printed and will be readily available, on request, for review by employees at their work area (e.g., lab, shop, etc.) for those hazardous chemicals being used;
- 2) Provide a copy of SDSs to EHS upon request;
- 3) Submit a request within 30 days to any manufacturer who fails to supply a current SDS with a hazardous chemical that was purchased.

Copies of SDSs may be obtained through EHS by calling 825-5555 or from the EHS website at <http://safety.tamucc.edu>.

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## VII. HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL AND BIOAGENT INVENTORIES

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Each work area (e.g., research and teaching laboratories, chemical stock rooms, paint shops, art rooms, print centers, etc.) will maintain a WACI of all hazardous chemicals or chemical products present in the work area, regardless of quantity. The hazardous chemicals or products will be listed using the same name found on the corresponding label and SDS. The WACI will include, as appropriate:

- 1) Name and telephone number of the person responsible for the work area and the name and signature of the person responsible for compiling the inventory;
- 2) The work area name (e.g., General Chemistry Lab, Organic Chemistry Lab, Art Room, etc.);
- 3) Location of the hazardous chemicals (building and room number);
- 4) Chemical name or the common name of a product and its hazardous ingredients;
- 5) Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry number;

- 6) Container type;
- 7) Hazards associated with the chemical;
- 8) Quantity of product in pounds.

Each work area containing biohazards will maintain a WABI. The WABI must include a list of biological agents used and agent summary statement(s) or SDSs for each biological agent used in the lab.

The supervisor of each work area will update and provide the chemical and/or bioagent inventories to the Department Chair and/or other senior leader annually, upon request, and when necessary. A WACI will be updated when a new chemical or additional quantity above normal restocking amounts of chemical is purchased. A WABI will be updated when new biological agents are introduced into the lab. Department Chairs and/or other senior leaders will provide inventories to the EHS Department by November 1<sup>st</sup> of each year and updates as necessary. Each work area will maintain a copy of the respective WACI and WABI for the current year and these will be readily accessible to employees.

The EHS Department will use the WACIs to compile a comprehensive, University wide WCI. The WCI includes only those hazardous chemicals in a designated work area that are equal to or greater than the workplace reporting threshold as defined under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. If a designated work area is occupied by more than one Unit (e.g., shared labs at Tidal Hall), a single WACI may be compiled by combining WACIs for all Units within the work area. WACI for respective work areas must be submitted to EHS by no later than November 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, or updates as needed. The EHS employee responsible for compiling the combined WCI will sign and date it. The combined WCI will remain on file at EHS for 30 years. TAMU-CC employees may obtain a copy of the WCI from EHS upon request.

**Tier Two Report:** The EHS Department will compile a Texas Tier II Report for TAMU-CC and other designated University facilities. The Tier II Report includes all hazardous chemicals and chemical products exceeding 10,000 pounds and all extremely hazardous substances exceeding 500 pounds or the Threshold Planning Quantity, whichever is less (see APPENDIX 4). The Tier II Report will be submitted to the TCEQ with the appropriate filing fees, LEPC, Corpus Christi Fire Department, and TAMUS Environmental Manager, by no later than March 1<sup>st</sup> each year, for the preceding calendar year. A copy of the Tier II Report will remain on file at the EHS Department until the following year's report is filed with TCEQ.

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## VIII. CONTAINER LABELS

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Containers of hazardous chemicals will be properly labeled.

- 1) Labels on primary containers must:
  - a) Identify the material as it is listed on the SDS;
  - b) Include appropriate hazard warnings (An appropriate hazard warning includes the key



- word(s) of the chemical hazard such as, poison, flammable, corrosive, carcinogen, etc.);
- c) Include the manufacturer's name and address.
  - 2) Labels on existing containers of hazardous chemicals may not be removed or defaced unless they are illegible, inaccurate, or do not conform to the federal Hazard Communication Standard or other labeling requirements. If a primary container label is removed or missing, the container must be relabeled with at least the information in paragraph IX.1 above.
  - 3) Labels on secondary containers shall include the chemical identity, as it appears on the SDS, and appropriate hazard warnings.
    - a) Labels for small containers, such as test tubes or vials, may be attached to the rack or container in which the racks are held.
  - 4) Complete labels are not required on portable container(s) intended for the immediate (within a work shift) use by the employee who performs the transfer provided the employee does not leave the container unattended. However, the contents should be readily identifiable.

## APPENDIX 1

### DEFINITIONS

**CHEMICAL NAME:**

Means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature or a name that clearly identifies the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard evaluation.

**COMMON NAME:**

Means a designation of identification, such as a code name, code number, trade name, or generic name, used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

**EMPLOYEE:**

Means a person who is on the payroll of TAMU-CC and who may be or may have been exposed to hazardous chemicals in the person's workplace under normal operating conditions or foreseeable emergencies.

**EXPOSE or EXPOSURE:**

Means that an employee is subjected to a hazardous chemical in the course of employment through any route of entry, including inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, or absorption. The term includes potential, possible, or accidental exposure under normal conditions of use or in a reasonably foreseeable emergency.

**EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:**

Means any substance as defined in EPCRA, Section 302, or listed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 40 CFR Part 355. The list of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Threshold Reporting Quantities can be accessed through the EHS Homepage ([safety.tamucc.edu](http://safety.tamucc.edu)).

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL:**

Means any element, compound or mixture of elements or compounds that is a physical or health hazard. Relatively innocuous materials such as NaCl, sugars, enzymes, etc. are exempt. A hazard determination may be made by employers who choose not to rely on the evaluations made by their suppliers if there are relevant qualitative or quantitative differences. A hazard determination shall involve best professional judgment: factors such as quantity, concentration, physical properties (i.e., volatility) and use may be considered.

**HAZCOM:**

Means Hazard Communication

**HEALTH HAZARD:**

Includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins and neurotoxins agents which act on the hemopoietic system and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

**HSC:**

Means the Texas Health and Safety Code.

**LABORATORY:**

Means any research, analytical, or clinical facility equipped for experimentation, observation, or practice in a science or for testing and analysis.

**NAME:**

Means the chemical identity on the container label, the SDS and inventory list.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**

Means the clothing or devices intended to prevent exposure to hazardous chemicals (e.g., respirator, gloves, lab coat).

**PHYSICAL HAZARD:**

Means a material for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, explosive, flammable, compressed gas, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water reactive.

**PRIMARY CONTAINER:**

Means the container in which the chemical arrives from the manufacturer.

## APPENDIX 2

### NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

# NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

The Texas Hazard Communication Act, codified as Chapter 502 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, requires public employers to provide employees with specific information on the hazards of chemicals to which employees may be exposed in the workplace. As required by law, your employer must provide you with certain information and training. A brief summary of the law follows.

#### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS**

Hazardous chemicals are any products or materials that present any physical or health hazards when used, unless they are exempted under the law. Some examples of more commonly used hazardous chemicals are fuels, cleaning products, solvents, many types of oils, compressed gases, many types of paints, pesticides, herbicides, refrigerants, laboratory chemicals, cement, welding rods, etc.

#### **WORKPLACE CHEMICAL LIST**

Employers must develop a list of hazardous chemicals used or stored in the workplace in excess of 55 gallons or 500 pounds. This list shall be updated by the employer as necessary, but at least annually, and be made readily available for employees and their representatives on request.

#### **EMPLOYEE EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Employers shall provide training to newly assigned employees before the employees work in a work area containing a hazardous chemical. Covered employees shall receive training from the employer on the hazards of the chemicals and on the measures they can take to protect themselves from those hazards. This training shall be repeated as needed, but at least whenever new hazards are introduced into the workplace or new information is received on the chemicals which are already present.

#### **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

Employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals shall be informed of the exposure by the employer and shall have ready access to the most current Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) or Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) if an SDS is not available yet, which detail physical and health hazards and other pertinent information on those chemicals.

#### **LABELS**

Employees shall not be required to work with hazardous chemicals from unlabeled containers except portable containers for immediate use, the contents of which are known to the user.

#### **EMPLOYEE RIGHTS**

Employees have rights to:

- access copies of SDSs (or an MSDS if an SDS is not available yet)
- information on their chemical exposures
- receive training on chemical hazards
- receive appropriate protective equipment
- file complaints, assist inspectors, or testify against their employer

Employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any manner for the exercise of any rights provided by this Act. A waiver of employee rights is void; an employer's request for such a waiver is a violation of the Act. Employees may file complaints with the Texas Department of State Health Services at the telephone numbers provided below.

#### **EMPLOYERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES AND CIVIL OR CRIMINAL FINES RANGING FROM \$50 TO \$100,000 FOR EACH VIOLATION OF THIS ACT**

Further information may be obtained from:

Texas Department of State Health Services  
Division for Regulatory Services  
Policy, Standards, & Quality Assurance Unit  
Environmental Hazards Group  
PO Box 149347, MC 1987  
Austin, TX 78714-9347

(800) 293-0753 (toll-free in Texas)

(512) 834-6787

Fax: (512) 834-6726

[TXHazComHelp@dshs.texas.gov](mailto:TXHazComHelp@dshs.texas.gov)



**TEXAS**  
Department of  
State Health Services

Worker Right-To-Know Program  
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## APPENDIX 5

### EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

CAS #	Chemical Name	TPQ	786-19-6 57-74-9	Carbophenothion Chlordane	500 1,000
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin	1,000			
1752-30-3	Acetone Thiosemicarbazide	1,000			
107-02-8	Acrolein	500	470-90-6	Chlorfenvinfos	500
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1,000	7782-50-5	Chlorine	100
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	1,000	24934-91-6	Chlormephos	500
814-68-6	Acryloyl Chloride	100			
111-69-3	Adiponitrile	1,000	999-81-5	Chlormequat Chloride	100
116-06-3	Aldicarb	100	79-11-8	Chloroacetic Acid	100
309-00-2	Aldrin	500	107-07-3	Chloroethane	500
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol	1,000			
107-11-9	Allylamine	500	627-11-2	Chloroethyl Chloroformate	1,000
20859-73-8	Aluminum Phosphide	500	CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
54-62-6	Aminopterin	500			
78-53-5	Amiton	500	67-66-3	Chloroform	10,000
3734-97-2	Amiton Oxalate	100	542-88-1	Chloromethyl Ether	100
7664-41-7	Ammonia	500	107-30-2	Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	100
300-62-9	Amphetamine	1,000	3691-35-8	Chlorophacinon	100
62-53-3	Aniline	1,000	1982-47-4	Chloroxuron	500
88-05-1	Aniline, 2,4,6-Trimethyl-	500	21923-23-9	Chlorthiophos	500
7783-70-2	Antimony Pentafluoride	500	10025-73-7	Chromic Chloride	1
1397-94-0	Antimycin A	1,000	62207-76-5	Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediy)bis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6- Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-	100
86-88-4	ANTU	500			
1303-28-2	Arsenic Pentoxide	100			
1327-53-3	Arsenous Oxide	100	10210-68-1	Cobalt Carbonyl	10
7784-34-1	Arsenous Trichloride	500	64-86-8	Colchicine	10
7784-42-1	Arsine	100	56-72-4	Coumaphos	100
2642-71-9	Azinphos-Ethyl	100	5836-29-3	Coumatetralyl	500
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl	10	95-48-7	Cresol, o-	1,000
98-87-3	Benzal Chloride	500	535-89-7	Crimidine	100
98-16-8	Benzeneamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)	500	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	1,000
100-14-1	Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	500	123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	1,000
98-05-5	Benzenearsonic Acid	10	506-68-3	Cyanogen Bromide	500
3615-21-2	Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2- (Trifluoromethyl)-	500	506-78-5 2636-26-2	Cyanogen Iodide Cyanophos	1,000 1,000
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride	100	675-14-9	Cyanuric Fluoride	100
100-44-7	Benzyl Chloride	500	66-81-9	Cycloheximide	100
140-29-4	Benzyl Cyanide	500	108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	10,000
15271-41-7	Bicyclo[2.2.1]Heptane-2 Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6- (((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy) Imino)-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4- alpha,5-alpha,6E))-	500	17702-41-9 8065-48-3 919-86-8 10311-84-9 19287-45-7	Decaborane(14) Demeton Demeton-S-Methyl Dialifor Diborane	500 500 500 100 100
534-07-6	Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone	10	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	10,000
4044-65-9	Bitoscanate	500	149-74-6	Dichloromethylphenylsilane	1,000
10294-34-5	Boron Trichloride	500	62-73-7	Dichlorvos	1,000
7637-07-2	Boron Trifluoride	500	141-66-2	Dicrotophos	100
353-42-4	Boron Trifluoride Compound With methyl Ether (1:1)	1,000	1464-53-5 814-49-3	Diepoxybutane Diethyl Chlorophosphate	500 500
28772-56-7	Bromadiolone	100	71-63-6	Digitoxin	100
7726-95-6	Bromine	500	2238-07-5	Diglycidyl Ether	1,000
1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide	100	20830-75-5	Digoxin	10
2223-93-0	Cadmium Stearate	1,000	115-26-4	Dimefox	500
7778-44-1	Calcium Arsenate	500	60-51-5	Dimethoate	500
8001-35-2	Campechlor	500	2524-03-0	Dimethyl Phosphorochloridithioate	500
56-25-7	Cantharidin	100	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	500
51-83-2	Carbamylcholine chloride	500	75-78-5	Dimethyldichlorosilane	500
26419-73-8	Carbamic Acid, Methyl-,O-(((2,4- Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl) Methylene)Amino)-	100	57-14-7 99-98-9 644-64-4	Dimethylhydrazine Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine Dimetilan	1,000 10 500
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	10	534-52-1	Dinitroresol	10
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide	10,000	88-85-7	Dinoseb	100

1420-07-1	Dinoterb	500	108-23-6	Isopropyl Chloroformate	1,000
78-34-2	Dioxathion	500	119-38-0	Isopropylmethylpyrazolyl	500
82-66-6	Diphacinone	10		Dimethylcarbamate	
			78-97-7	Lactonitrile	1,000
152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, Octamethyl-	100			
298-04-4	Disulfoton	500	21609-90-5	Leptophos	500
514-73-8	Dithiazanine Iodide	500	541-25-3	Lewisite	10
541-53-7	Dithiobiuret	100	58-89-9	Lindane	1,000
316-42-7	Emetine, Dihydrochloride	1	7580-67-8	Lithium Hydride	100
115-29-7	Endosulfan	10	109-77-3	Malononitrile	500
2778-04-3	Endothion	500		Methylcyclopentadienyl	
72-20-8	Endrin	500	12108-13-3	Manganese, Tricarbonyl	100
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	1,000	51-75-2	Mechlorethamine	10
2104-64-5	EPN	100	950-10-7	Mephosfolan	500
50-14-6	Ergocalciferol	1,000			
379-79-3	Ergotamine Tartrate	500	1600-27-7	Mercuric Acetate	500
1622-32-8	Ethanesulfonyl Chloride, 2-Chloro-	500	7487-94-7	Mercuric Chloride	500
10140-87-1	Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, Acetate	1,000	21908-53-2	Mercuric Oxide	500
			10476-95-6	Methacrolein Diacetate	1,000
			760-93-0	Methacrylic Anhydride	500
			126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	500
563-12-2	Ethion	1,000	920-46-7	Methacryloyl Chloride	100
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos	1,000	30674-80-7	Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	100
538-07-8	Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	500	10265-92-6	Methamidophos	100
371-62-0	Ethylene Fluorohydrine	10	558-25-8	Methanesulfonyl Fluoride	1,000
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide	1,000	950-37-8	Methidathion	500
CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ	2032-65-7	Methiocarb	500
			16752-77-5	Methomyl	500
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine	10,000	151-38-2	Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate	500
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine	500	80-63-7	Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate	500
542-90-5	Ethylthiocyanate	10,000	74-83-9	Methyl Bromide	1,000
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos	10	79-22-1	Methyl Chloroformate	500
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	500	60-34-4	Methyl Hydrazine	500
4301-50-2	Fluenetil	100	624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate	500
7782-41-4	Fluorine	500	556-61-6	Methyl Isothiocyanate	500
640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide	100	74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	500
144-49-0	Fluoroacetic Acid	10	3735-23-7	Methyl Phenkapton	500
359-06-8	Fluoroacetyl Chloride	10	676-97-1	Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride	100
51-21-8	Fluorouracil	500	556-64-9	Methyl Thiocyanate	10,000
944-22-9	Fonofos	500	CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	500			
107-16-4	Formaldehyde Cyanohydrin	1,000	78-94-4	Methyl Vinyl Ketone	10
23422-53-9	Formetanate Hydrochloride	500	502-39-6	Methylmercuric Dicyanamid	500
2540-82-1	Formothion	100	75-79-6	Methyltrichlorosilane	500
17702-57-7	Formparanate	100	1129-41-5	Metolcarb	100
21548-32-3	Fosthietan	500	7786-34-7	Mevinphos	500
3878-19-1	Fuberidazole	100	315-18-4	Mexacarbate	500
110-00-9	Furan	500	50-07-7	Mitomycin C	500
13450-90-3	Gallium Trichloride	500	6923-22-4	Monocrotophos	10
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100	2763-96-4	Muscimol	500
4835-11-4	Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl-	500	505-60-2	Mustard Gas	500
302-01-2	Hydrazine	1,000	13463-39-3	Nickel Carbonyl	1
74-90-8	Hydrocyanic Acid	100	54-11-5	Nicotine	100
7647-01-0	Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	500	65-30-5	Nicotine Sulfate	100
7664-39-3	Hydrogen Fluoride	100	7697-37-2	Nitric Acid	1,000
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc >52%)	1000	10102-43-9	Nitric Oxide	100
7783-07-5	Hydrogen Selenide	10	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10,000
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide	500	1122-60-7	Nitrocyclohexane	500
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	500	10102-44-0	Nitrogen Dioxide	100
13463-40-6	Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	100	62-75-9	Nitrosodimethylamine	1,000
297-78-9	Isobenzan	100	991-42-4	Norbormide	100
78-82-0	Isobutyronitrile	1,000	0	Organo-rhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	10
102-36-3	Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester	500	630-60-4	Ouabain	100
465-73-6	Isodrin	100	23135-22-0	Oxamyl	100
55-91-4	Isoflurophate	100	78-71-7	Oxetane, 3,3-Bis(Chloromethyl)-	500
4098-71-9	Isophorone Diisocyanate	100	2497-07-6	Oxydisulfoton	500



10028-15-6	Ozone	100			
1910-42-5	Paraquat Dichloride	10			
			75-56-9	Propylene Oxide	10,000
			75-55-8	Propyleneimine	10,000
2074-50-2	Paraquat Methosulfate	10	2275-18-5	Prothoate	100
56-38-2	Parathion	100	129-00-0	Pyrene	1,000
298-00-0	Parathion-Methyl	100	140-76-1	Pyridine, 2-Methyl-5-Vinyl-	500
12002-03-8	Paris Green	500	504-24-5	Pyridine, 4-Amino-	500
			1124-33-0	Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,I-Oxide	500
			53558-25-1	Pyriminil	100
			14167-18-1	Salcomine	500
19624-22-7	Pentaborane	500	107-44-8	Sarin	10
2570-26-5	Pentadecylamine	100			
79-21-0	Peracetic Acid	500	7783-00-8	Selenious Acid	1,000
594-42-3	Perchloromethylmercaptan	500	7791-23-3	Selenium Oxychloride	500
108-95-2	Phenol	500	563-41-7	Semicarbazide Hydrochloride	1,000
4418-66-0	Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)-	100	3037-72-7	Silane, (4-Aminobutyl)	1,000
64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-Methylcarbamate	500	7631-89-2	Diethoxymethyl-Sodium Arsenate	1,000
58-36-6	Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-Oxydi-	500	7784-46-5	Sodium Arsenite	500
			26628-22-8	Sodium Azide (Na(N(3)))	500
			124-65-2	Sodium Cacodylate	100
696-28-6	Phenyl Dichloroarsine	500	143-33-9	Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN))	100
59-88-1	Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride	1,000	62-74-8	Sodium Fluoroacetate	10
62-38-4	Phenylmercury Acetate	500	13410-01-0	Sodium Selenate	100
2097-19-0	Phenylsilatrane	100	10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	100
103-85-5	Phenylthiourea	100	10102-20-2	Sodium Tellurite	500
298-02-2	Phorate	10	900-95-8	Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	500
4104-14-7	Phosacetim	100	57-24-9	Strychnine	100
947-02-4	Phosfolan	100	60-41-3	Strychnine Sulfate	100
75-44-5	Phosgene	10	3689-24-5	Sulfotep	500
732-11-6	Phosmet	10	3569-57-1	Sulfoxide, 3-Chloropropyl Octyl	500
			7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide	500
13171-21-6	Phosphamidon	100	7783-60-0	Sulfur Tetrafluoride	100
7803-51-2	Phosphine	500	7446-11-9	Sulfur Trioxide	100
2703-13-1	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O-Ethyl O- (4-(Methylthio) Phenyl) Ester	500	7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid	1,000
			77-81-6	Tabun	10
50782-69-9	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl) Amino) Ethyl)O-Ethyl Ester	100	7783-80-4	Tellurium Hexafluoride	100
			CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ
2665-30-7	Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, O(4-Nitrophenyl) O-Phenyl Ester	500	107-49-3	TEPP	100
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid, Dimethyl 4-(Methylthio)Phenyl Ester	500	13071-79-9	Terbufos	100
2587-90-8	Phosphorothioic Acid, O,O-Dimethyl-S-(2-Methylthio) Ethyl Ester	500	78-00-2	Tetraethyllead	100
			597-64-8	Tetraethyltin	100
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	100	75-74-1	Tetramethyllead	100
10025-87-3	Phosphorus Oxychloride	500	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	500
10026-13-8	Phosphorus Pentachloride	500	10031-59-1	Thallium Sulfate	100
7719-12-2	Phosphorus Trichloride	1,000	6533-73-9	Thallos Carbonate	100
57-47-6	Physostigmine	100	7791-12-0	Thallos Chloride	100
57-64-7	Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	100	2757-18-8	Thallos Malonate	100
124-87-8	Picrotoxin	500	7446-18-6	Thallos Sulfate	100
110-89-4	Piperidine	1,000	2231-57-4	Thiocarbazide	1,000
23505-41-1	Pirimifos-Ethyl	1,000	39196-18-4	Thiofanox	100
CAS#	Chemical Name	TPQ	297-97-2	Thionazin	500
			108-98-5	Thiophenol	500
10124-50-2	Potassium Arsenite	500	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide	100
151-50-8	Potassium Cyanide	100	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-	100
506-61-6	Potassium Silver Cyanide	500	614-78-8	Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-	500
2631-37-0	Promecarb	500	7550-45-0	Titanium Tetrachloride	100
106-96-7	Propargyl Bromide	10	584-84-9	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate	500
57-57-8	Propiolactone, Beta-	500	91-08-7	Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate	100
107-12-0	Propionitrile	500	110-57-6	Trans-1,4-Dichlorobutene	500
542-76-7	Propionitrile, 3-Chloro-	1,000	1031-47-6	Triamphos	500
70-69-9	Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	100	24017-47-8	Triazofos	500
109-61-5	Propyl Chloroformate	500	76-02-8	Trichloroacetyl Chloride	500
			115-21-9	Trichloroethylsilane	500
			327-98-0	Trichloronate	500

98-13-5	Trichlorophenylsilane	500			
1558-25-4	Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane	100	1314-62-1	Vanadium Pentoxide	100
27137-85-5	Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl) Silane	500	108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate Monomer	1,000
998-30-1	Triethoxysilane	500	81-81-2	Warfarin	500
75-77-4	Trimethylchlorosilane	1,000	129-06-6	Warfarin Sodium	100
824-11-3	Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	100			
1066-45-1	Trimethyltin Chloride	500	28347-13-9	Xylylene Dichloride	100
639-58-7	Triphenyltin Chloride	500	58270-08-9	Zinc, Dichloro(4,4- Dimethyl-5(((	100
555-77-1	Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine	100		(Methylamino)Carbonyl) Oxy	
2001-95-8	Valinomycin	1,000		Imino)Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-	
			1314-84-7	Zinc Phosphide	500