Common Name: DBCP
CAS Number: 96-12-8
DOT Number: UN 2872
DOT Hazard Class: 6.1 (Poison)

HAZARD SUMMARY
- DBCP can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin.
- DBCP is a CARCINOGEN--HANDLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION.
- DBCP may cause reproductive damage. Studies suggest that the testicular damage can be permanent.
- Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- Breathing DBCP can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.
- Exposure to DBCP can cause headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, lightheadedness, passing out, and even death.
- Repeated exposure to DBCP can damage the eyes (clouding of lens or cornea) and cause lesions of the skin (sores).
- DBCP may damage the liver and kidneys.

IDENTIFICATION
DBCP is a colorless to dense yellow or amber liquid with a strong odor. It is used as a soil fumigant and in making other chemicals.

REASON FOR CITATION
- DBCP is on the Hazardous Substance List because it is regulated by OSHA and cited by DOT, NIOSH, NTP, DEP, IARC, IRIS and EPA.
- This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List because it is a CARCINOGEN and MUTAGEN.
- Definitions are provided on page 5.

HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE BEING EXPOSED
The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information and training concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) requires private employers to provide similar training and information to their employees.

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS
OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 0.001 ppm averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: Recommends that exposure to occupational carcinogens be limited to the lowest feasible concentration.

- DBCP is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level.
- The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

WAYS OF REDUCING EXPOSURE
- Enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.
- A regulated, marked area should be established where DBCP is handled, used, or stored as required by the OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.1044).
- Wear protective work clothing.
- Wash thoroughly immediately after exposure to DBCP and at the end of the workshift.
- Post hazard and warning information in the work area. In addition, as part of an ongoing education and training effort, communicate all information on the health and safety hazards of DBCP to potentially exposed workers.
This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

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**HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**

**Acute Health Effects**
The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to DBCP:

* Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
* Breathing DBCP can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.
* Exposure to DBCP can cause headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, lightheadedness, passing out, and even death.

**Chronic Health Effects**
The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to DBCP and can last for months or years:

**Cancer Hazard**
* DBCP is a PROBABLE CARCINOGEN in humans. It has been shown to cause stomach, breast, tongue, lung, and nasal cavity cancer in animals.
* Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

**Reproductive Hazard**
* DBCP may damage the testes (male reproductive glands). Testicular damage can be permanent.
* DBCP may decrease fertility in males and females.

**Other Long-Term Effects**
* Repeated exposure to DBCP can damage the eyes (clouding of lens or cornea).
* Repeated skin contact can cause lesions of the skin (sores).
* DBCP may damage the liver and kidneys.

**MEDICAL**

**Medical Testing**
Before beginning employment and at regular times after that, for those with frequent or potentially high exposures, the following are recommended:

* Sperm counts.

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following are recommended:

* Liver and kidney function tests
* Vision and eye examination.

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

**Mixed Exposures**
* Because more than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage, drinking alcohol can increase the liver damage caused by DBCP.

**WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES**

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

In evaluating the controls present in your workplace, consider: (1) how hazardous the substance is, (2) how much of the substance is released into the workplace and (3) whether harmful skin or eye contact could occur. Special controls should be in place for highly toxic chemicals or when significant skin, eye, or breathing exposures are possible.

In addition, the following controls recommended:

* Where possible, automatically pump liquid DBCP from drums or other storage containers to process containers.
* Specific engineering controls are required for this chemical by OSHA. Refer to the OSHA DBCP Standard (29 CFR 1910.1044).

Good WORK PRACTICES can help to reduce hazardous exposures. The following work practices are recommended:

* Workers whose clothing has been contaminated by DBCP should change into clean clothing promptly.
* Contaminated work clothes should be laundered by individuals who have been informed of the hazards of exposure to DBCP.
* Eye wash fountains should be provided in the immediate work area for emergency use.
* If there is the possibility of skin exposure, emergency shower facilities should be provided.
* On skin contact with DBCP, immediately wash or shower to remove the chemical. At the end of the workshift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted DBCP, whether or not known skin contact has occurred.
* Do not eat, smoke, or drink where DBCP is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Wash hands carefully before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. However, for some jobs (such as outside work, confined space entry, jobs done only once in a while, or jobs done while workplace controls are being installed), personal protective equipment may be appropriate.

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Clothing
* Avoid skin contact with DBCP. Wear protective gloves and clothing. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing material for your operation.
* Clothing manufacturers recommend Plastic Laminate as a protective material.
* All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection
* Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
* Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.
* Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this substance.

Respiratory Protection
IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.

Such equipment should only be used if the employer has a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

* Where the potential exists for exposure over 0.001 ppm, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

HANDLING AND STORAGE
* Prior to working with DBCP you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.
* A regulated, marked area should be established where DBCP is handled, used, or stored as required by the OSHA DBCP Standard (29 CFR 1910.1044).

* DBCP in the presence of WATER, is not compatible with CHEMICALLY ACTIVE METALS (such as TIN, MAGNESIUM, ZINC and ALUMINUM); and METAL ALLOYS.
* DBCP is not compatible with OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE) and STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE).
* Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.
* DBCP is corrosive to METALS and attacks some RUBBERS and COATINGS.
* Sources of ignition, such as smoking and open flames, are prohibited where DBCP is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: If I have acute health effects, will I later get chronic health effects?
A: Not always. Most chronic (long-term) effects result from repeated exposures to a chemical.

Q: Can I get long-term effects without ever having short-term effects?
A: Yes, because long-term effects can occur from repeated exposures to a chemical at levels not high enough to make you immediately sick.

Q: What are my chances of getting sick when I have been exposed to chemicals?
A: The likelihood of becoming sick from chemicals is increased as the amount of exposure increases. This is determined by the length of time and the amount of material to which someone is exposed.

Q: When are higher exposures more likely?
A: Conditions which increase risk of exposure include physical and mechanical processes (heating, pouring, spraying, spills and evaporation from large surface areas such as open containers), and "confined space" exposures (working inside vats, reactors, boilers, small rooms, etc.).

Q: Is the risk of getting sick higher for workers than for community residents?
A: Yes. Exposures in the community, except possibly in cases of fires or spills, are usually much lower than those found in the workplace. However, people in the community may be exposed to contaminated water as well as to chemicals in the air over long periods. This may be a problem for children or people who are already ill.

Q: Don't all chemicals cause cancer?
A: No. Most chemicals tested by scientists are not cancer-causing.
Q: Should I be concerned if a chemical causes cancer in animals?
A: Yes. Most scientists agree that a chemical that causes cancer in animals should be treated as a suspected human carcinogen unless proven otherwise.

Q: But don't they test animals using much higher levels of a chemical than people usually are exposed to?
A: Yes. That's so effects can be seen more clearly using fewer animals. But high doses alone don't cause cancer unless it's a cancer agent. In fact, a chemical that causes cancer in animals at high doses could cause cancer in humans exposed to low doses.

Q: Can men as well as women be affected by chemicals that cause reproductive system damage?
A: Yes. Some chemicals reduce potency or fertility in both men and women. Some damage sperm and eggs, possibly leading to birth defects.

Q: Who is at the greatest risk from reproductive hazards?
A: Pregnant women are at greatest risk from chemicals that harm the developing fetus. However, chemicals may affect the ability to have children, so both men and women of childbearing age are at high risk.

The following information is available from:

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
Occupational Health Service
PO Box 360
Trenton, NJ 08625-0360
(609) 984-1863
(609) 984-7407 (fax)

Web address:  http://www.state.nj.us/health/eho/odisweb/

**Industrial Hygiene Information**

Industrial hygienists are available to answer your questions regarding the control of chemical exposures using exhaust ventilation, special work practices, good housekeeping, good hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment including respirators. In addition, they can help to interpret the results of industrial hygiene survey data.

**Medical Evaluation**

If you think you are becoming sick because of exposure to chemicals at your workplace, you may call personnel at the Department of Health and Senior Services, Occupational Health Service, who can help you find the information you need.

**Public Presentations**

Presentations and educational programs on occupational health or the Right to Know Act can be organized for labor unions, trade associations and other groups.

**Right to Know Information Resources**

The Right to Know Infoline (609) 984-2202 can answer questions about the identity and potential health effects of chemicals, list of educational materials in occupational health, references used to prepare the Fact Sheets, preparation of the Right to Know Survey, education and training programs, labeling requirements, and general information regarding the Right to Know Act. Violations of the law should be reported to (609) 984-2202.
DEFINITIONS

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. It recommends upper limits (called TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

A carcinogen is a substance that causes cancer.

The CAS number is assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to identify a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which consists of the regulations of the United States government.

A combustible substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A corrosive substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes irreversible damage to human tissue or containers.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

A fetus is an unborn human or animal.

A flammable substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The flash point is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group that classifies chemicals according to their cancer-causing potential.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database of the federal EPA.

A miscible substance is a liquid or gas that will evenly dissolve in another.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A mutagen is a substance that causes mutations. A mutation is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NAERG is the North American Emergency Response Guidebook. It was jointly developed by Transport Canada, the United States Department of Transportation and the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico. It is a guide for first responders to quickly identify the specific or generic hazards of material involved in a transportation incident, and to protect themselves and the general public during the initial response phase of the incident.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEL is the Permissible Exposure Limit which is enforceable by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PIH is a DOT designation for chemicals which are Poison Inhalation Hazards.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

A reactive substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A teratogen is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

TLV is the Threshold Limit Value, the workplace exposure limit recommended by ACGIH.

The vapor pressure is a measure of how readily a liquid or a solid mixes with air at its surface. A higher vapor pressure indicates a higher concentration of the substance in air and therefore increases the likelihood of breathing it in.
Common Name: **DBCP**
DOT Number: **UN 2872**
DOT Hazard Class: **6.1 (Poison)**
NAERG Code: **159**
CAS Number: **96-12-8**

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**COMPONENTS**
- **Propane, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloro-**
- **Fumagon; Nemagon Soil Fumigant; Oxy DBCP; 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane**

**HANDLING AND STORAGE** *(See page 3)*

**FIRST AID**

**Eye Contact**
* Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact**
* Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.

**Breathing**
* Remove the person from exposure.
* Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
* Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

**PHYSICAL DATA**
- **Vapor Pressure:** 0.8 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)
- **Flash Point:** 170°F (77°C)
- **Water Solubility:** Slightly soluble

**OTHER COMMONLY USED NAMES**

**Chemical Name:**
Propane, 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloro-

**Other Names:**
Fumagon; Nemagon Soil Fumigant; Oxy DBCP; 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane

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**FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES**

Immediately call your fire department. You can request emergency information from the following:

**CHEMTREC:** (800) 424-9300
**NJDEP HOTLINE:** 1-877-WARN-DEP