Product: Quicksilver Carb Tuner Kit (Mercury Component)
Product #: 91-809641A 1

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Name: Mercury Marine
Address: W6250 W. Pioneer Rd.
PO Box 1939
Fond du Lac WI 54936-1939

Emergency: 800-424-9300 (ChemTrec)
Information: 920-929-5418
Date Prepared: 09-24-96
Revised:

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous Components*	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	% (Opt.)
Mercury (7439-97-6)	0.5 mg/m^3	0.025 mg/m^3		100

*Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name (CAS)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: 674.1°F
Vapor Pressure (mmhg): 0.002 @ 25°C
Vapor Density (Air=1): 6.9
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Specific Gravity (H_20=1): 13.5939
Melting Point: -37.97°F
Evaporation Rate: N/D
(Butyl Acetate=1)
Appearance and Odor: Silver-white, heavy liquid which is odorless

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): Not Flammable
Flammable Limits: LEL - N/A **UEL -** N/A
Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, dry chemical, water spray, foam, halon.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear SCBA and full protective equipment. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flame until well after fire is out. Decontaminate all equipment thoroughly after the conclusion of fire fighting activities.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Mercury vapors and mercury oxides generated during fires involving this product are toxic; additionally this element can be irritating to contaminated tissue. This presents a severe health hazard to fire fighters.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Unstable ( ) **Stable** (Y)
Conditions to Avoid: Exposure or contact to extreme temperatures, incompatible chemicals.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Acetylene and acetylene derivatives, amines, ammonia, 3-bromopropyne, boron diiodophosphide, methyl azide, sodium carbide, heated sulfuric acid, methylsilane/oxygen mixtures; nitric acid/alcohol mixtures, tetracarbonylnickel/oxygen mixtures, alkyne/silver perchlorate mixtures, halogens (i.e. chlorine, bromine) and strong oxidizers (i.e. chlorine dioxide, perchlorates). Mercury can attack copper and copper alloys. Additionally, mercury can react with many metals (i.e. calcium, lithium, potassium, sodium, rubidium, aluminum) to form amalgams.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: In the presence of oxygen or air, toxic vapors of mercury and mercury oxides will be generated.
Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur ( ) **Will Not Occur** (X)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mercury Marine Emergency Information Number: 920-929-5000
Manufacturer, Bethlehem Apparatus Co., Emergency Number: 610-838-7034

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation (Y) **Skin** (Y) **Eye** (Y) **Ingestion** (Y)

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Acute: Can be irritating to the skin and eyes. Short-term exposures to high concentrations can lead to breathing difficulty, coughing, acute and potentially fatal lung disorders. Heart problems, damage to the kidney, liver of nerves and effects on the brain may occur. Chronic: Personality changes, weight loss, skin or gum discolorations, stomach pains, and other signs of overexposure. Developing syndromes indicative of potentially severe health problems. Can cause the development of allergic reactions (i.e. dermatitis, rashes, breathing difficulty) upon prolonged or repeated exposures.

Carcinogenicity: NTP (N) **IARC Monographs** (N) **OSHA Regulated** (N)

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Inhalation - Long-term overexposure can lead to excessive salivation, gingivitis, anorexia, chills, fever, cardiac abnormalities, anemia, digestive problems, abdominal pains, frequent urination, an inability to urinate, diarrhea, peripheral neuropathy (numbness, weakness, or burning sensations in the hands or feet), tremors (in the hands, fingers, eyelids, lips, cheeks, tongue, or legs), alteration of tendon reflexes, slurred speech, visual disturbances, and deafness. Short-term exposure can lead to breathing difficulty, coughing, acute, chemical pneumonia, and pulmonary edema. Can also damage kidneys, liver, or nerves and effect the brain. Skin - Redness, dry skin, and pain. Prolonged contact may lead to ulceration of the skin. Eye - Redness, pain, and watery eyes. May also lead to discoloration of the lens of the eyes. Ingestion - Metallic taste in mouth, nausea, vomiting, central nervous system effects, and damage to the kidneys. May damage the tissues of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system. Skin Absorption: May result in redness and irritation of the contaminated area. Injection may result in redness and pain in the injected area. Can also develop blocking of a vein or artery, malaise, chest pain, and difficulty breathing.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory problems, dermatitis, central nervous system disorders, kidney problems, and livery dysfunctions.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Inhalation - Remove victim to fresh air. Use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Skin - Immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush-contaminated area with running water for at least 15 minutes. Eye - Gently hold victim's eyes and flush with running water. Continue flushing eyes for at 15 having the victim occasionally roll the eyes. Ingestion - Call physician or poison control center for most current information. Victim should drink milk, egg whites, or large quantities of water. Only induce vomiting at the direction of a physician. IN ALL CASES, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY!

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using preplanned procedures. Clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Dike area of release with suitable absorbent materials. **Small Spills:** Use a Mercury Spill Kit. **Large Spills:** A Mercury vacuum can be used. Calcium polysulfide can also be used for cleanup. Mercury can migrate into cracks and other difficult-to-clean areas.

Waste Disposal Method: Place all spill residues in an appropriate container, seal immediately, and label appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local hazardous waste disposal regulations.

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storing: Use in a well-ventilated area. Open containers slowly on a stable surface. Empty containers should be handled with care as they may contain residue material. Keep drums, flasks, and bottles tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry location away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible.

Other Precautions: KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN!

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): Use supplied air respiration protection if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

Ventilation: Local & Mechanical: Provide as needed to maintain exposure levels below limits in Section II.

Protective Gloves: Neoprene for routine industrial use. Triple gloves for spill response.

Eye Protection: Splash goggles, safety glasses, or faceshield

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Body protection appropriate for the task (lab coat, overalls, Tyvek).

Work/Hygiene Practices: Always follow good housekeeping and personal hygiene practices.

N/D = NOT DETERMINED (NO DATA)	**N/E = NONE ESTABLISHED**	**Y = YES**
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE	**N/AV = NOT AVAILABLE**	**N = NO**

Pursuant to Proposition 65: Certain raw materials used in making this product may contain small amounts of materials as impurities that are regulated by Proposition 65 which applies to a list of chemicals named by the Governor of California as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. Warning requirements for specific chemicals take effect one year after they are added to the Governor's List. Other chemicals already added to the Governor's List will be regulated later under Proposition 65.