PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

Effective Dated: 1/2005
Review Dates: Each Year
Replaces:

Museum Volunteers and Employees

While performing various jobs at the Museum, volunteers and employees may be exposed to chemicals associated with specific health hazards.

A copy of the Volunteers and Employees warning notice containing a listing for health hazards is posted in the Operations Office.

In addition, the warning notice must be posted on all bulletin boards.

It is the Museum's policy to comply with all applicable hazardous materials laws and regulations, and minimize or, when possible, eliminate its use of hazardous materials. When the use of hazardous materials is unavoidable because of operating requirements, the Museum assures that volunteers and employees receive the information they need to safely handle them, and that procedures and safeguards are implemented to protect volunteers and employees from any unnecessary exposure or risks.

California voters passed Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act, on November 4, 1986. Part of this law calls for the Governor of California to make a list of chemicals, which State officials, working from very strict standards, have identified as causing cancer, birth defects, or reproductive harm. The law also requires the Museum to warn its employees if they could be exposed to listed chemicals. The FRRS is fully committed to complying with Proposition 65, and will provide further updates on Proposition 65 if chemicals on the Governor's List are used at the Museum, or if information on any of the listed chemicals on the Museum's warning notice needs to be changed.

WARNING

Chemicals Known To The State of California To Cause Cancer, Birth Defects, Or Other Reproductive Harm Are Present In This Facility.

PROPOSITION 65 EMPLOYEE WARNING

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) requires the Governor to develop a list of toxic chemicals. It also requires California businesses to warn the public and their employees of potential exposure to these chemicals that result from their operations. In compliance with this law, The FRRS is providing the following information to its volunteers and employees.

In its routine operations, The FRRS uses materials that Proposition 65 defines as "chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm." It is the Museum's policy to conduct its operations in compliance with environmental laws and occupational health and safety regulations.

Specific substances on the Governor's Proposition 65 list that are known to be present at the Museum as of January 2005 are listed below. Substances that pose only a reproductive risk are shown with an asterisk (*); substances that pose both a cancer risk and reproductive risk are shown with a double asterisk (**); substances that pose only a cancer risk are listed without an asterisk.

Aniline	Present in some automotive products, such as diesel fuel injectors, found at garage facilities.
Arsenic**	Present at some trenching and excavation sites, particularly in industrial areas.
Asbestos	Present as structural fireproofing and thermal insulation in some office buildings and other structures. Also present as insulation on steam and re-heat lines in power plants, and on underground steam delivery lines in various urban locations. Found at certain office buildings, and garage facilities. May be released in the course of asbestos abatement work.
1-Bromopropane *	Present in some solvent degreasers.
Benzene **	Present where gasoline, commercial propane fuels, natural gas, and natural gas condensate is used, stored, or transported.
Cadmium **	Present as a trace contaminant on surfaces painted with lead-based paint and paints with pigments containing Cadmium. Also found in fumes generated during welding of boiler tubes in power plant boilers. Infrequent brazing may employ silver solder, a non-ferrous filler metal alloy that may contain cadmium.

Carbon Monoxide *	Generated as a gaseous product of incomplete combustion of gasoline, diesel fuel, natural gas, and other combustible organic materials; is also present in cigarette smoke. Exposure to carbon monoxide during pregnancy can result in reproductive harm. Carbon monoxide is present in Museum garages, maintenance operations, operating facilities, in designated smoking areas, and near improperly adjusted gas appliances.
Ceramic fibers *(airborne particles respirable size)*	Used as matting or wrapped insulation on some boilers and steam lines.
Chromium *(hexavalent compounds)*	Chromium (as chromate) previously was used in cooling water systems and is present as insoluble residue on structural components and in soil adjacent to cooling towers or cooling water piping. Some volunteers and employee exposure can occur during sludge removal or cleaning and repair of cooling towers. Chromium dust can be created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities where chromium is present.
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	A chlorinated solvent that is widely used in industry as a paint remover, degreaser, and aerosol propellant. Present in some degreasers and paint removers used. Also present in caulking and sealing compounds.
Diesel engine exhaust	Generated as gaseous and particulate products of combustion of diesel fuel. Is present in the Museum garages, operating facilities, equipment yards, and during operation of heavy equipment at construction/demolition projects and when operating locomotives.
1,4-Dioxane	Present in some primers and degreasers.
Dioxin ** *(TCDD)*	Present as a trace contaminant of technical grade pentachlorophenol (PCP) used to treat wooden utility poles to protect them from decay. Technical grade PCP also may find periodic use as an algaecide and fungicide in cooling tower water.
Epichlorohydrin	Present in some epoxies and coatings.
Ethylbenzene	Present in gasoline and other fuels, paints, paint thinners and other materials containing petroleum-based solvents.
Ethylene and propylene glycol ethers and ether acetates	Present as a component of some solvents, graffiti-remover, coatings, paints and inks.
Formaldehyde	Can be incidentally released from resins used in building materials, furniture, and certain textiles including carpeting. Also produced in low concentrations by incomplete combustion of natural gas.
Gasoline engine exhaust *(condensates/extracts)*	Is present as vapor, liquid condensate, or particulate products of gasoline combustion in museum garages or other locations where gasoline engines are in operation.
Glass wool fibers *(airborne particles of respirable size)*	May be used as blanket insulation on some hot water lines in museum buildings. Also used as wall and ceiling insulation in the form of bats or blankets, or as blown-in insulation in some structures. Encountered in residences and commercial buildings.
Hydrazine	Used as an oxygen scavenger in some boilers.

Pesticides**	Many commercially available insect sprays (including wasp and hornet, flea, roach and bee sprays) foggers, baits and other insecticides, as well as some herbicides, contain one or more chemicals on the Proposition 65 list. These materials are may be used throughout the museum and gounnds.
Lead **	Present at some trenching and excavation sites, particularly in industrial areas, from spills of lead paint, leaded fuels, and dumping of lead batteries. Lead paint, previously used as a protective coating, can still be found on some equipment and structural surfaces. Lead is also used for cable covering, most of which is underground; there is exposed lead on riser poles at termination points. Lead dust can be created through sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities where lead is present. Lead fume can be emitted during boiler tube welding inside boilers. Lead may be found in solder (including solder in electrical devices) and lead fume may be emitted during soldering. Also present in fuel oil and found upon combustion in boiler ash and exhaust gases. Lead and lead compounds are not otherwise used routinely at museum facilities except as laboratory reagents, as a component of lead-acid batteries (including battery terminals), and in lead weights.
Mercury and Mercury compounds*	Used in gas metering devices in meter sheds. Present in pipeline liquids. Also present in fuel oil and is found upon combustion in boiler ash and exhaust gases.
Mineral Oil	Now used in most transformers, capacitors, and other oil-filled equipment. Some older mineral oils in this equipment contain heavier petroleum fractions not removed in the refining process; it is these heavy fractions that contain chemicals on the Governor's list. Replacement oil, as well as the oil in new electrical equipment, does not contain these heavy fractions.
Naphthalene	Present as a natural constituent or additive in many petroleum-based products including fuel additives, naphtha, pipeline protective coatings, and as an ingredient in some insect repellants and janitorial supplies.
Nickel and Nickel Compounds	Present in batteries, automotive anti-seize lubricants, metal cleaners and joint compounds.
Nitromethane	Present in one of the two binary component parts used to make an explosive. The potential exposure is only for those persons mixing and using the binary component (i.e. California State Licensed Blasters and their helpers). Binary component explosives are stored in magazines located at selected sites, mainly in the Central Valley and Sierra Foothills.
N-Methylpyrrolidone *(NMP)* *****	NMP is a solvent that is present in some plastic pipe cements, glues, graffiti-removers, engine degreasers and other solvents.
Perchloroethylene *(Tetrachloroethylene)*	A chlorinated solvent that is widely used in industry for a number of applications including degreasing. Present in liquid fuses and some cleaning and degreasing solvents.
Polychlorinated Biphenyl** *(PCB)*	Formerly used as insulating fluid in transformers, capacitors, and other equipment. Upon emptying electrical equipment, PCB may remain as a trace contaminant in the equipment, in turn to be found in the replacement fluid Can also be found in trace amounts in liquid residues that may accumulate normally in some natural gas pipelines. Present in some caulking materials used in joints in water storage and conveyance systems.
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins *(PCDD)*	Present as trace contaminants in PCBs. May be present in soot and smoke from electrical equipment fires involving PCBs, although the efficiency of formation is low.

Polychlorinated dibenzofurans *(PCDF)*	Present as trace contaminants in PCBs. Also present in soot and smoke from electrical equipment fires involving PCBs.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons *(PAH)*	This family of chemicals can be found in residues from combustion, and in soot and tars. These materials occasionally can be encountered during trenching and other excavating activities. Suspected residues usually can be identified by odor or appearance.
Radon	Present in underground facilities, also present in building materials that are made from uranium containing soil.
Residual *(heavy)* **fuel oils**	Used as an alternative to natural gas. Products of combustion can include soot, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde. Fuel oil exhaust products may include metal particulates.
Silica *(crystalline)*	A component of certain sand abrasives used in some abrasive-blasting operations, construction sites, and pipeline facilities. Also found as a natural mineral inclusion in sweeping compounds that employ calcined diatomaceous earth as an absorbent. Sweeping compounds can be found in garages, where absorbent compounds are used. Also can be present in caulking and sealing compounds. Silica dust can be created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities on bricks, cement and other masonry products where silica is present.
Strong Acid Mists Containing Sulfuric Acid	Present where sulfuric acid is stored, used or generated, including lead-acid batteries. Combustion of sulfur-containing compounds in high concentrations can also lead to the creation of strong acid mists under certain environmental conditions.
Tobacco smoke**	Generated by combustion of tobacco used by volunteers and employees. Airborne contaminants are generated in gaseous and particulate forms.
Toluene *	Used as a solvent in some paints, coatings, and adhesives, and as a thinner in some printing inks. Also may be found in caulking and sealing compounds. Typically present as a trace constituent of natural gas, and is added to gasoline in low concentrations to increase the octane rating. Can be measured in urban air at .01 to .05 parts per million, stemming from production facilities, automobile emissions, gasoline evaporation, and cigarette smoke. Found in garage facilities, reprographic facilities, chemical laboratories, and during application of some oil-based paints and coatings. Can occasionally be encountered as a trace chemical during trenching and excavation activities and around leaking underground gasoline storage tanks.
Trichloroethylene	Used as a solvent primarily to remove grease from metal parts, particularly in automotive work. Trichloroethylene is also often a component of adhesives, lubricants, paints, varnishes, paint strippers and removers, some typewriter correction fluids, liquid fuses, and some pesticides.

If you have questions about this notification or the substances outlined above, please talk with your supervisor.