

Appendix 1

This appendix provides legal, news, and social media documentation to substantiate the conclusions in the main text.

National and International Laws and Agreements on Chemical Weapons

Chemical weapons were outlawed for American soldier use during the Civil War by Abraham Lincoln via the Lieber Code in 1863 (Lieber and Lincoln 1963) and internationally via two Hague Conventions (1899, 1907) and the Geneva Protocol (1928).

Protest Duration

Portland Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests continued for over 100 days straight since the end of May 2020, and were only interrupted by wildfires and resulting hazardous smoke (Zielinski 2020, Campuzano et al. 2020).

Deployment of the PACTF

Acting under Executive Order (Trump 2020), Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Chad F. Wolf created the Protecting American Communities Task Force (PACTF) on 2020-07-01 (DHS 2020) and deployed agents to Portland, Oregon under the direction of Operation Diligent Valor (Flanigan 2020).

Novelty of HC and ZnCl₂

Prior to use of HC by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in mid-July, protesters were not familiar with this weapon (@imlaceyimfine et al. 2020).

Hexachloroethane Listings

For a quarter century, Hexachloroethane has been listed as a hazardous material under international (International Agency for Research on Cancer), federal (Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and National Toxicology Program), and state-level regulations (Smith-Simon et al. 1997). It is a well known and highly regulated toxic and hazardous substance.

Law Enforcement Prevent Recovery of Munitions

All law enforcement agencies in Portland during the 2020 BLM protests, including DHS, have shot and sprayed further chemical weapons at individuals attempting to touch munitions (Levinson 2020) and have been observed picking up munitions themselves (@johnnthelefty).

Reported Signs

Multiple sources on the ground as well as throughout Portland reported bleach-like odors reminiscent of swimming pools (@cascadianphotog 2020, @arunindy 2020, @GriffinMalone6 2020, @R3volutionDaddy 2020), in particular after deployments of HC by federal agents, which leads to production of gaseous HCl in low humidities (Eaton et al. 1994). HC deployments have been reported to fill the park (@hungrybowtie2020) in general and as well (@cascadianphotog 2020). Many protesters, members of the press, legal observers, and medics have reported unusual bleaching of clothing as well following the deployment of HC by the feds (@KohzKah 2020, Simonis *personal observation*).

Acute and Chronic Symptoms

Protesters, members of the press, legal observers, medics, and community members have reported novel and severe acute symptoms after exposure to HC including reports of heavy chest, nausea, burning skin, vomiting, seizures and difficulty breathing (@GregoryMcKelvey 2020a, @livkittykat 2020, @PortlandDSA 2020, @R3volutionDaddy 2020, @tuckwoodstock 2020). Many individuals had significant delayed symptoms that were akin to a severe case of the flu (Simonis *personal observation*) some of which required hospitalization (@GregoryMcKelvey 2020a,b).

Of particular note was that the $ZnCl_2$ cut through personal protective equipment that had previously been effective against other tear gasses deployed by law enforcement, which are aerosolized solids (@hindsightis2030 2020).

Crowd Size and Fed Time

I estimated the size of the crowd and the amount of time federal DHS agents were out of their buildings using a combination of consistent live stream video from Eric Greatwood (Greatwood 2020) and aggregated news sources from The Recompiler Magazine's RE: Portland project (The Recompiler 2020) (Appendix 2).

Defense Technology Military Style HC Maximum Smoke Grenade

As best that we can tell from all unexploded ordnances and those that exploded yet showed some label, all HC grenades used by DHS against BLM protesters in Portland were manufactured and sold by the company Defense Technology, which is a subsidiary of The Safariland Group (The Safariland Group 2015, Defense Technology 2020). While The Safariland Group has announced it was to divest from Defense Technology in 2020 Q3 (The Safariland Group 2020), the divestment has not yet been announced as of the end of Q3 (2020-09-29).

Note that the Material Safety Data Sheet The Safariland Group (2015) produced for the Hexachloroethane "smoke" grenades states **nothing** about $ZnCl_2$ gas or its effects.

Hexachloroethane Deployments

I collected documentation of the deployment of 23 unique hexachloroethane cans using a combination of video, photo, and text reporting (Appendix 2), the results of which are here:

1. 2020-07-16, SW Madison closer to 3rd than 4th, dud, deployment not observed, recovered

Phoenix
@JesykaNoellex3

Replying to @imlaceyinline and @TheRealCoryElla

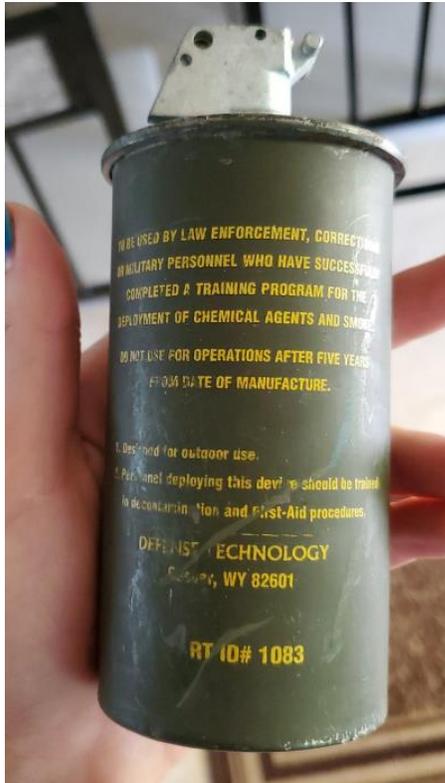
I got a few for you! I'll get individual pics later this morning for the ones you can't identify in case a better

← **Tweet**



5:15 AM - Jul 19, 2020 - Twitter for Android

1 Retweet 4 Likes



Photos by @JesykaNoellex3. Used with permission.

2. 2020-07-16, SW 3rd between Madison and Jefferson, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered

Robert Evans (The Only Robert Evans) @lwriteOK · Jul 16
At the Portland Justice Center, where the federal agents have just deployed gas.

Robert Evan... · 111K viewers 35:41 / 38:34

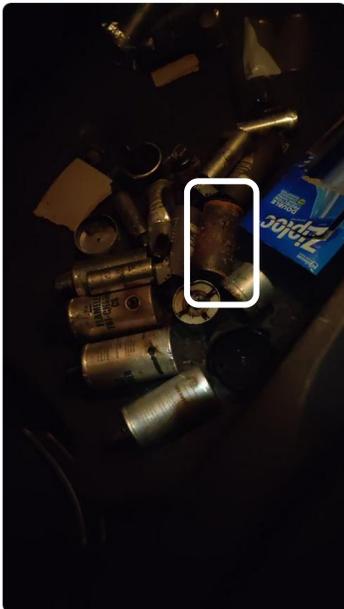
Robert Evans (The Only Robert Evans) @lwriteOK
At the Portland Justice Center, where the federal agents have just deployed gas.
pscp.tv

84 1.4K 1.9K

Jace the Perturbed wants your old police munitions
@AstuteAF

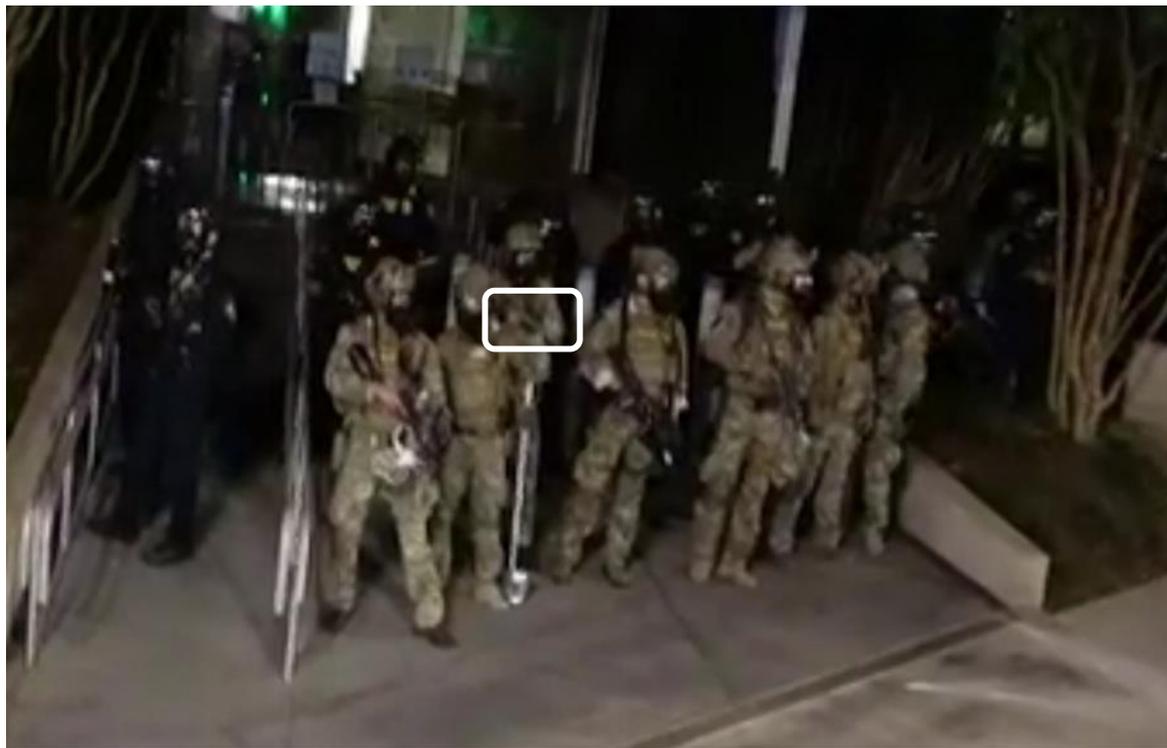
Replying to @PortlandPolice

This is just the stuff from last night that I personally picked up



1:41 PM · Jul 17, 2020 · Twitter for Android

3. 2020-07-16, Wyatt Federal Building, dud, observed deployed, not recovered



<https://www.facebook.com/EricGreatwood/videos/10224045660028805> 37:15



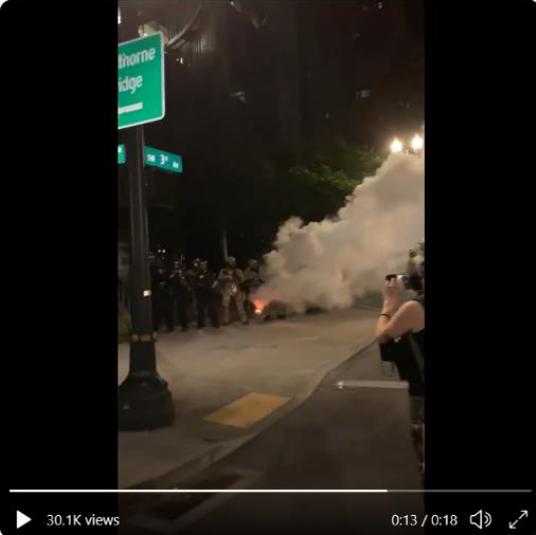
<https://www.facebook.com/EricGreatwood/videos/10224045660028805> 37:28

4. 2020-07-16, Wyatt Federal Building and down SW 3rd towards Main, detonated, observed deployed, not recovered

Tuck Woodstock @tuckwoodstock

Smoking us out with whatever this is.

doug brown @dougbrown8
Does anybody know what this firey stick thing is called? The Feds were using it tonight.



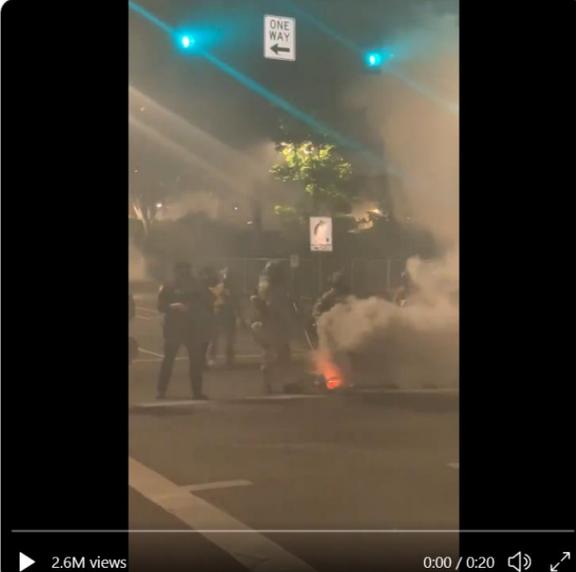
30.1K views 0:13 / 0:18

11:34 PM · Jul 16, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

255 Retweets 52 Quote Tweets 411 Likes

Tuck Woodstock @tuckwoodstock

This is another video of the swinging smoke thing. This was before I got gassed out of the area.



2.6M views 0:00 / 0:20

11:50 PM · Jul 16, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

5. 2020-07-17, SW 3rd between Madison and Jefferson, dud, observed deployed, recovered



Photos by the Author.

6. 2020-07-17, SW 3rd between Madison and Jefferson, detonated, observed deployed, recovered



Photos by the Author.

7. 2020-07-17, SW 3rd between Madison and Jefferson, detonated, observed deployed, recovered



Photos by the Author.

8. 2020-07-19, SW 3rd between Salmon and Main, dud, not observed deployed, recovered



7.19/7.20 - Portland Protests - Storm T

Examining military chemical weapons used on citizens, some still live.

[#Portland](#) [#PortlandProtests](#)

[#DefundTheDoD](#)



12:30 AM · Jul 20, 2020 · Twitter Web App

86 Retweets 17 Quote Tweets 113 Likes



9. 2020-07-20, SW Main and 3rd, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered



Photos by @JesykaNoellex3. Used with permission.

10. 2020-07-20, Lownsdale Square, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered



No, this is soup for my family
@TheGreaterWatt



Replying to @JuniperLSimonis

I picked up an unknown can on the 21st. Looks similar to the one you have here.

← **Tweet**



12:33 AM · Aug 1, 2020 · Twitter for Android

2 Likes



11. 2020-07-23, SW 4th near Salmon, detonated, observed deployed, not recovered



Robert Evans (The Only Robert Evans)

@lwriteOK



A literal tear gas tornado in downtown Portland.



1:54 AM · Jul 24, 2020 · Twitter for Android

11.9K Retweets **1.7K** Quote Tweets **28.3K** Likes



12. 2020-07-25, Hatfield Federal Courthouse, dud, not observed deployed, recovered



Photos by anonymous recoverer. Used with permission.

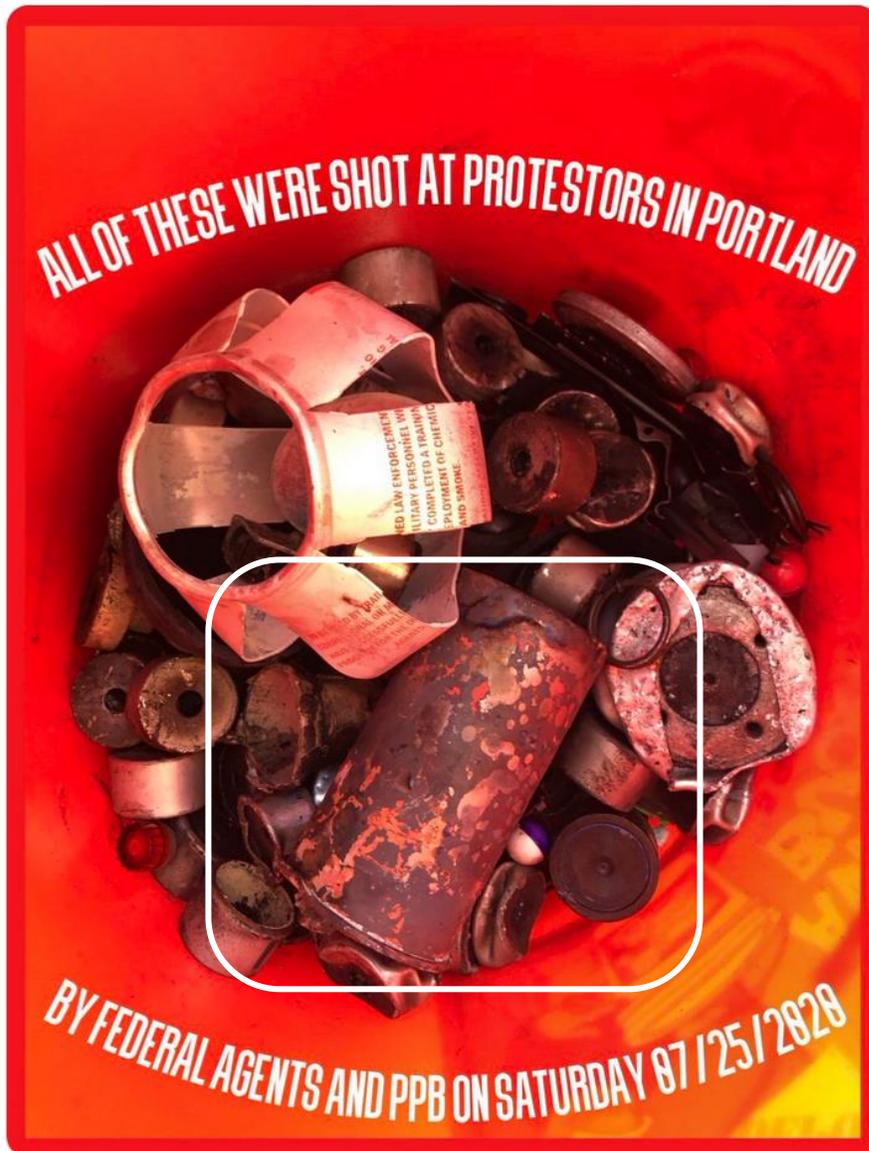
13. 2020-07-25, Hatfield Federal Courthouse, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered



#safePDX
@safePDXprotest



GASSING US ONLY MAKES US HATE YOU MORE!



2:45 PM · Jul 26, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

14 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 29 Likes



14. 2020-07-28, SW 2nd and Salmon, detonated, observed deployed, recovered, **tested**



permission.

Photo by anonymous collector. Used with



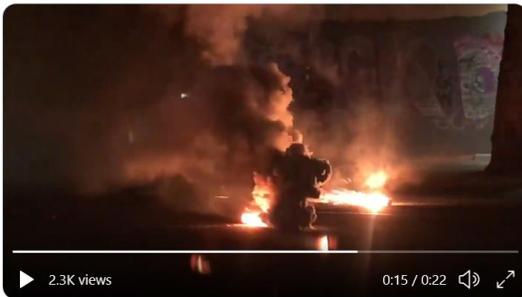
Photo by Author

15 and 16. 2020-07-28, SW Salmon between 3rd and 4th, detonated, observed deployed, recovered



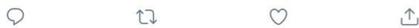
Garrison Davis
@hungrybowtie

Some weird new smoke (maybe gas??) that makes the canister glow red and emit black smoke(or gas?).
[#blacklivesmatter](#) [#Protests](#) [#pdx](#) [#portland](#)
[#oregon](#) [#blm](#) [#acab](#) [#PortlandProtest](#) [#PDXprotest](#)
[#PortlandStrong](#) [#wallofmoms](#) [#MomsAreHere](#)
[#Portlanddads](#)



3:12 AM · Jul 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

45 Retweets 7 Quote Tweets 92 Likes



economybreakfast
@econbrkfst

Replying to @econbrkfst

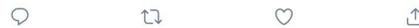
These canisters were glowing red when I found them in the street shortly after they'd been deployed by the feds (W on Salmon on 3rd Ave, Portland). Uploading video of that now.

Corrosion is pretty bad. I can see they're Defense Technology brand but can't make out the part #.



2:42 PM · Jul 29, 2020 · Twitter Web App

6 Retweets 3 Quote Tweets 26 Likes



Laura Jedeed (Misanthrofile)
@1misanthrofile

Replying to @1misanthrofile

Tear gas burning. Beautiful and strange. Are the cannisters supposed to glow like that?



2:45 AM · Jul 29, 2020 · Twitter for Android

15 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 60 Likes



17. 2020-07-28, SW Salmon and 3rd, detonated, observed deployed, not recovered



Garrison Davis
@hungrybowtie



Close up of the glowing canister. #blacklivesmatter 🍌
#Protests #pdx #portland #oregon #blm #acab
#PortlandProtest #PDXprotest #PortlandStrong
#wallofmoms #MomsAreHere #Portlanddads



3:18 AM · Jul 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

32 Retweets 2 Quote Tweets 95 Likes



Soundtrack to the End @_WhatRiot · Jul 29
Just the last part



2

34

92



18. 2020-07-28, SW Salmon and 3rd, detonated, observed deployed, not recovered



Soundtrack to the End

@_WhatRiot



Replying to @_WhatRiot



8:33 PM · Jul 29, 2020 · Twitter Web App

11 Retweets **1** Quote Tweet **81** Likes



19. 2020-07-29, SW 3rd between Salmon and Main, detonated, observed deployed, recovered



Garrison Davis
@hungrybowtie

More of the glowing black smoke grenade. Also a shot of the teargas at the end. #blacklivesmatter

#protest #pdx #portland #oregon #blm #acab
#PortlandProtest #PDXprotest #PortlandStong
#wallofmoms #WallOfDads #PortlandMoms



2:05 AM · Jul 30, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

112 Retweets 22 Quote Tweets 264 Likes



Laura Jeeded (Misanthrofile)
@1misanthrofile

I don't know what this is but I bet it isn't good for me



1:52 AM · Jul 30, 2020 · Twitter for Android

65 Retweets 16 Quote Tweets 281 Likes



20. 2020-07-29, SW 4th and Main, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered



Photos by the Author.

21. 2020-07-29, specific location unknown, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered



Photos by Nicholas Lee. Used with permission.

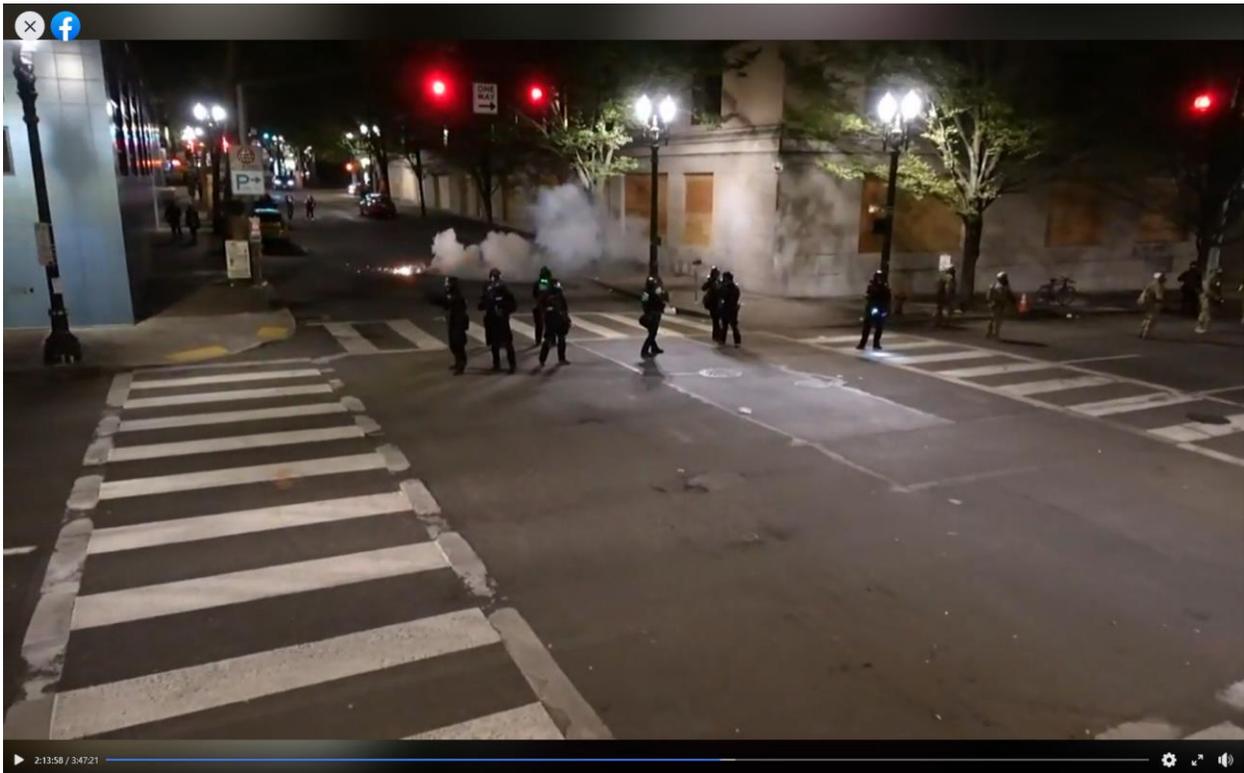
22. 2020-07-29, specific location unknown, detonated, not observed deployed, recovered

< July 29 2:53 AM Edit



Photo by anonymous collector. Used with permission.

23. 2020-07-29, SW Main between 4th and 5th, detonated, observed deployed, not recovered



<https://www.facebook.com/EricGreatwood/videos/10224225711169971>

Analytical Chemistry

As detailed in Appendix 2, we took samples from throughout the protest environment to quantify a variety of chemical weapons residues. Specifically of note here is the residue within the hexachloroethane can that was tested (#14 above), which was 27% Zinc and contained Chromium, Lead, hexachloroethane, tetrachloroethane, a variety of other chlorinated hydrocarbons, 2-butanone, benzene, toluene, and acetone.

The wide spread of $ZnCl_2$ through the protest area and beyond is shown through all environmental samples having significant concentrations of Zinc; many also having measurable Chromium and Lead; and the organic vapor filter specifically also having chloromethane, xylene, toluene, methylene chloride, and 2-butanone (Appendix 2).

Full results are provided in the attached file analytical_chemistry.pdf.

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<https://www.portlandmercury.com/blogtown/2020/09/08/28807957/good-morning-news-smokey-skies-police-overtime-costs-and-100-days-of-portland-protests>

Copies of Referenced Literature

Here, I provide copies of Twitter reports, news media, and legal texts that are referenced above but which are hyperlinked to URLs that may become unavailable in the future.

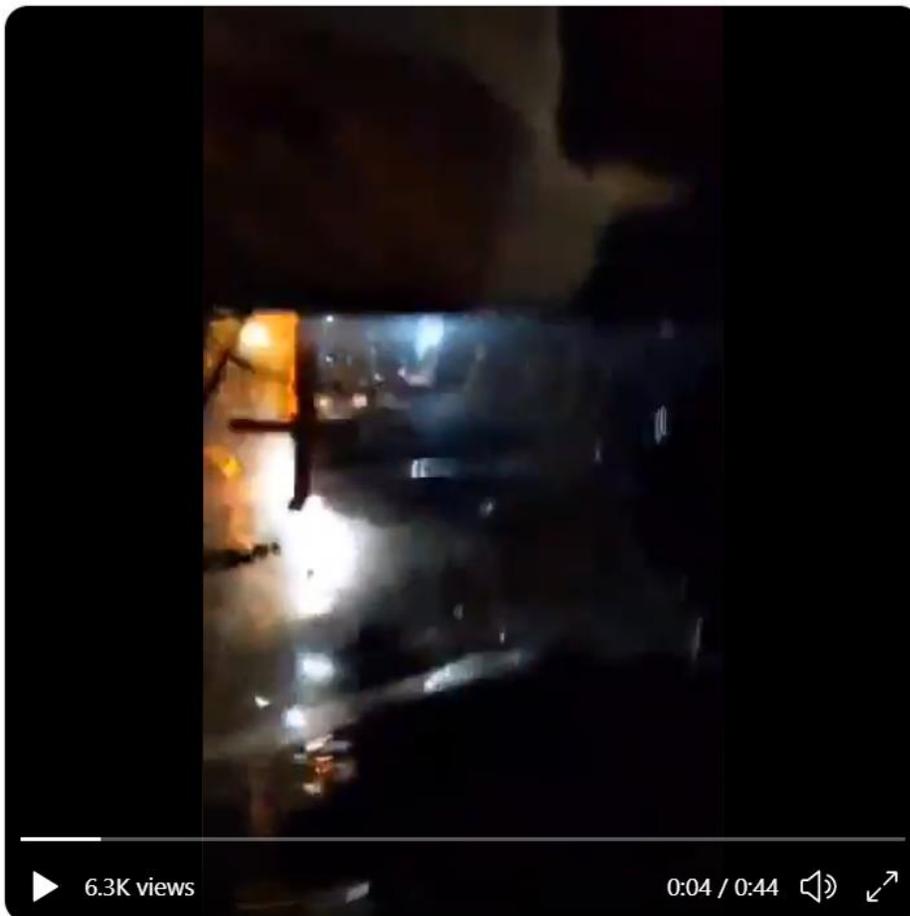
Reported Signs



Cascadianphotog Media
@Cascadianphotog



After a barrage of tear gas from the feds, we checked out @Bitchwitch20 tent to see how it fared, unfortunately stuff was thrown everywhere and the smell of bleach blanketed the air inside as well as everything on the floor.



4:41 AM · Jul 27, 2020 · Twitter for Android



Arun Gupta Flatten the Ruling Class
@arunindy



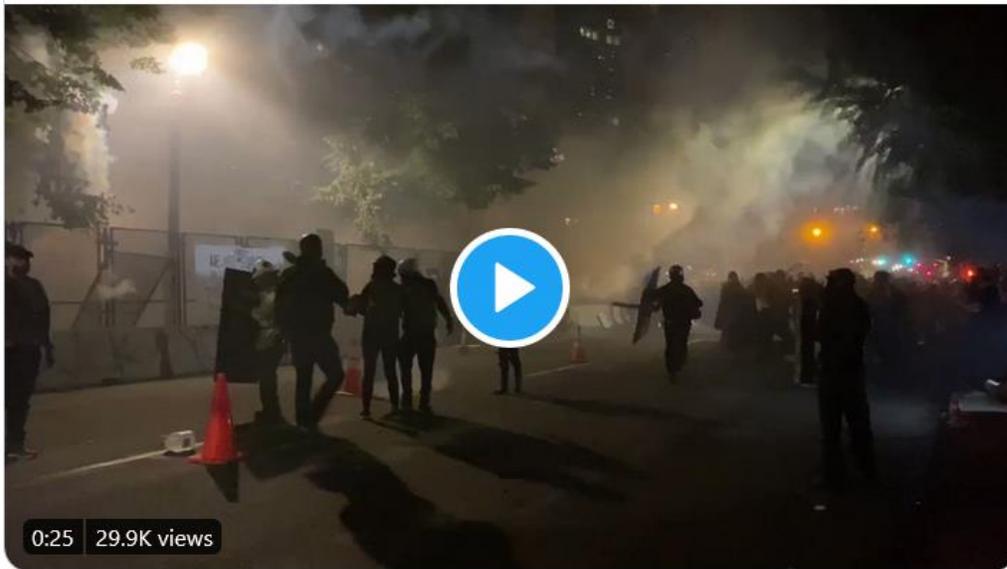
Day 61 of Portland protests. After midnight. I am 2 miles away and hearing explosions. For the 1st time, I am smelling chlorine. Let that sink in. I am 2 miles away and I smell chlorine. Many reports of new, unknown weapons. Trump and his goons are waging war on a U.S. city.



Sergio Olmos @MrOlmos · Jul 27

Going into day 61, unless federal agents come out of the fence, tear gas and pepper balls don't convince the crowds to leave

[Show this thread](#)



12:25 AM · Jul 28, 2020 · Twitter Web App

948 Retweets **56** Quote Tweets **1.4K** Likes





Alissa Azar
@R3volutionDaddy



It smells like spicy air mixed with chlorine wtf

2:27 AM · Jul 27, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

7 Retweets 35 Likes



Cozca Itzpapalotl
@KohzKah



What ever chemicals the feds are using it erodes and bleaches our shoes and clothes. [#pdxprotests](#)



4:41 PM · Jul 18, 2020 · Twitter for Android

373 Retweets 24 Quote Tweets 827 Likes





Garrison Davis (Local Youth) @hungrybowtie · Jul 30

The park is also completely full of teargas. #blacklivesmatter
#protest #pdx #portland #oregon #blm #acab #PortlandProtest
#PDXprotest #PortlandStong #wallofmoms #WallOfDads #PortlandMoms



3

53

71



Reported Symptoms



Gregory McKelvey ✓
@GregoryMcKelvey



My wife is at the hospital tonight because of what we believe is the impacts of tear gas. Pray for her. And add a small prayer for me as I parent by myself. Kids in bed, here is to hoping they stay that way through the night.

8:53 PM · Jul 28, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

508 Retweets **34** Quote Tweets **4.6K** Likes



Gregory McKelvey ✓
@GregoryMcKelvey



I puked. All night. That gas felt different and sneaks up on you.

 **Olivia Katbi Smith** 🌹 أوليفيا كاتبي @livkittykat · Jul 25

Just got fucked up real bad from whatever fucking gas that was. Felt like I was gonna puke

[Show this thread](#)

2:10 PM · Jul 26, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

69 Retweets **8** Quote Tweets **306** Likes





Alissa Azar @R3volutionDaddy · Jul 27

Replying to @R3volutionDaddy

Alright I'm out of downtown. Chest is very heavy and nauseous from whatever tf that gas was. Stay safe everyone.



2



1



40



Alissa Azar @R3volutionDaddy · Jul 27

lol I work in 3 hours and my skin is burning and my chest hurts and I'm nauseous 🤢😎 yay for crowd control munitions.



2



1



38



Olivia Katbi Smith 🌹 أوليفيا كاتبي

@livkittykat

Just got fucked up real bad from whatever fucking gas that was. Felt like I was gonna puke

11:32 PM · Jul 25, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

44 Retweets **9** Quote Tweets **714** Likes





Tuck Woodstock
@tuckwoodstock



Replying to @tuckwoodstock

Holy shit I just got really really fucked up from gas and can't work right now fuck

11:34 PM · Jul 16, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

30 Retweets 3 Quote Tweets 251 Likes



Tuck Woodstock @tuckwoodstock · Jul 16



Replying to @tuckwoodstock

Sorry for that unprofessional tweet lol but I was stuck with my eyes closed choking against the wall of the JC. Medic gave me a water and I chugged half and did two eye flushed and can kind of see now.

5

30

266



cave witch
@hindsightis2030



Replying to @GriffinMalone6

idk what was out last night but i will say after many many days out there, i am feeling it HARD today even with a respirator on.

3:53 PM · Jul 26, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

23 Retweets 169 Likes





Portland DSA
@PortlandDSA



A lot of protesters are saying that last night's gas attack was different (worse) than the normal CS gas. Quite a few people vomiting and also people having seizures. We don't even know what type of chemical warfare is being unleashed on our city.



Olivia Katbi Smith  أوليفيا كاتبي @livkittykat · Jul 25

Just got fucked up real bad from whatever fucking gas that was. Felt like I was gonna puke

[Show this thread](#)

4:30 PM · Jul 26, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

1.2K Retweets **51** Quote Tweets **2.3K** Likes



Federal Officers Retrieving Munitions

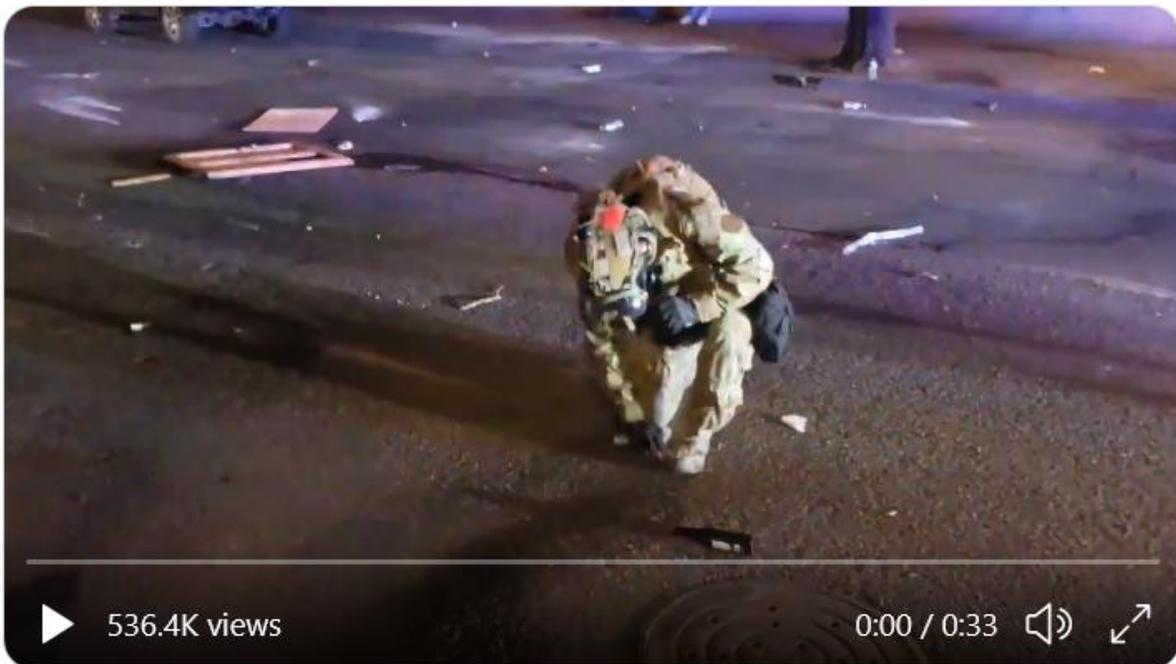


John #PortlandProtest
@Johnnthelefty



Replying to @Johnnthelefty

Feds are suspiciously picking up certain munition shells they shot. #FedsOutOfPortland #FedsGoHome @IwriteOK



2:14 AM · Jul 24, 2020 · Twitter for Android

3.9K Retweets **551** Quote Tweets **5.7K** Likes



Novelty Compared to Prior Weapons Used



im Lacey im fine
@imlaceyimfine



hey Portland. can we do a thread where you post a picture of a munition you retrieved and I post the product information and hopefully health and safety data sheet?

ok you start

1:48 PM · Jul 17, 2020 · Twitter Web App

665 Retweets **82** Quote Tweets **1.5K** Likes



Maximum HC Smoke Military-Style Canister

PROFESSION ▾ DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY ▾ MONADNOCK ▾ TRAINING RESOURCES SEARCH

[← CANISTERS](#)



A cylindrical grey canister with a black handle and a pull ring. The text on the canister reads: "CM", "MILITARY-STYLE", "MAXIMUM SMOKE HC", and "DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY".

MODEL: 1083 SKU: 1011576

MAXIMUM HC SMOKE MILITARY-STYLE CANISTER

The Military-Style Maximum Smoke Grenade comes from the Defense Technology® #3 smoke grenade. It is a slow burning, high volume, continuous discharge grenade designed for outdoor use in crowd management situations. Emits grey-white smoke only for approximately 1.5 to 2 minutes.

[FIND A DEALER →](#) [PROP 65 WARNING](#)



**DEFENSE
TECHNOLOGY®**

**MAXIMUM COVERAGE HC SMOKE GRENADE
MILITARY STYLE – CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE**

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS	
Diameter	2.36 in / 6.0 cm
Length	5.50 in / 14.0 cm
Fuze	M201A1 Type
Active Agent	N/A
Discharge Time	1.5 - 2 minutes
Launchable	Yes
Part No.	1083
Warranty	5 years from date of manufacture

ALL SPECIFICATIONS ARE AVERAGES AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The Military Style Maximum Smoke Grenade is a slow burning, high volume, continuous discharge grenade that emits a grey-white smoke.

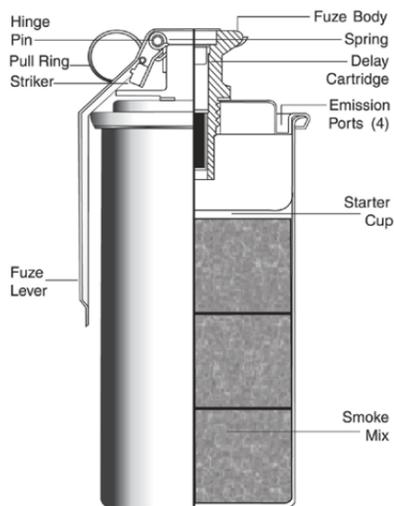
Hexachloroethane (HC) smoke is discharged through four (4) gas ports located on top of the canister. Due to the high metal content, HC smoke is dark in comparison to Saf-Smoke™ that is utilized in all other Defense Technology® smoke devices (except the Large-Style Maximum Smoke Grenade). It is similar to the military-style grenade and incorporates a steel canister.

Designed specifically for outdoor use in crowd management situations, the Maximum Smoke Grenade is a high volume, slow burning device that deploys large quantities of grey-white colored smoke for approximately 1.5 to 2 minutes. Due to its extremely long burn time, it is subject to throwback by individuals wearing burn protection such as a welder's mitt. The canisters may be protected from advancing individuals with the use of less lethal impact munitions. The device should be deployed utilizing wind advantage.

It can be utilized as a carrying agent (multiplier) for smaller OC, CN or CS munitions, or for concealing the movement of agency personnel. It may also be used as a distraction to focus attention away from other activities.

It should NOT be deployed onto rooftops, in crawl spaces, or indoors due to its fire-producing capability. Hand throw or launch. Launching of grenades will provide deploying officers additional stand-off distances. Affords MAXIMUM COVERAGE AND BURN TIME and is excellent for large outdoor areas.

Due to the nature of Hexachloroethane (HC), agencies should refer to the MSDS sheet listed on the Defense Technology® Web site or call customer care.



WARNING

This product can expose you to chemicals including Lead Salts and Hexavalent Chromium, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Lead Salts, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT IS TO BE USED ONLY BY AUTHORIZED AND TRAINED LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, OR MILITARY PERSONNEL. THIS PRODUCT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO YOU OR OTHERS. THIS PRODUCT MAY CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. HANDLE, STORE AND USE WITH EXTREME CARE AND CAUTION. USE



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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

- **1.1 Product identifier**
- **Trade name:** Military-Style Maximum Smoke HC Grenade
- **Article number:** 1083 (1011576)
- **1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**
No further relevant information available.
- **Application of the substance / the mixture:** Explosive product.
- **Uses advised against** Contact manufacturer.
- **1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet**
- **Manufacturer/Supplier:**
Safariland, LLC
13386 International Parkway
Jacksonville, FL 32218
Customer Care (800) 347-1200
- **Further information obtainable from:** Customer Care Department
- **1.4 Emergency telephone number:**
ChemTel Inc.
+1 (800)255-3924, +1 (813)248-0585



SECTION 2: Hazards identification

- **2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**
- **Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**
The following Hazard Statements are applicable only to the EU regulations and not the US GHS regulation: H400, H410.
-  exploding bomb
Expl. 1.4 H204 Fire or projection hazard.
-  health hazard
Carc. 2 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
STOT RE 2 H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
-  environment
Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- **Additional information:** 0 % of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown toxicity.
- **2.2 Label elements**
- **Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**
The product is classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation.

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· **Hazard pictograms**

This pictogram only applicable for EU regulations. Not for use in the United States (OSHA GHS).



GHS01 GHS08 GHS09

· **Signal word** Warning· **Hazard-determining components of labelling:**

hexachloroethane

· **Hazard statements**

The following Hazard Statements are applicable only to the EU regulations and not the US GHS regulation: H410.

H204 Fire or projection hazard.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

· **Precautionary statements**

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P250 Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P373 DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.

P370+P380 In case of fire: Evacuate area.

P372 Explosion risk in case of fire.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P401 Store in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

· **Additional information:**

Can become highly flammable in use.

· **NFPA ratings (scale 0 - 4)**

Health = 0

Fire = 0

Reactivity = 3

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· HMIS-ratings (scale 0 - 4)

HEALTH	0	Health = *0
FIRE	0	Fire = 0
REACTIVITY	3	Reactivity = 3

· 2.3 Other hazards

· Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

· PBT: Not applicable.

· vPvB: Not applicable.

· Explosive Product Notice

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES - The prevention of accidents in the use of explosives is a result of careful planning and observance of the best known practices. The explosives user must remember that he is dealing with a powerful force and that various devices and methods have been developed to assist him in directing this force. He should realize that this force, if misdirected, may either kill or injure both him and his fellow workers.

WARNING - All explosives are dangerous and must be carefully handled and used following approved safety procedures either by or under the direction of competent, experienced persons in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, or ordinances. If you have any questions or doubts as to how to use any explosive product, DO NOT USE IT before consulting with your supervisor, or the manufacturer, if you do not have a supervisor. If your supervisor has any questions or doubts, he should consult the manufacturer before use.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

· 3.2 Mixtures

· Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

· Dangerous components:

CAS: 1314-13-2 EINECS: 215-222-5 Index number: 030-013-00-7	zinc oxide ⚠ Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410	25-50%
CAS: 67-72-1 EINECS: 200-666-4	hexachloroethane ⚠ Carc. 2, H351; STOT RE 2, H373	25-50%
CAS: 7429-90-5 EINECS: 231-072-3 Index number: 013-002-00-1	aluminium powder (stabilised) ⚠ Flam. Sol. 1, H228; Water-react. 2, H261	2,5-10%
CAS: 7757-79-1 EINECS: 231-818-8	potassium nitrate ⚠ Ox. Sol. 2, H272	≤ 2,5%
CAS: 7440-21-3 EINECS: 231-130-8	silicon ⚠ Flam. Sol. 2, H228	≤ 2,5%
CAS: 9004-70-0 EC number: 603-037-0	Nitrocellulose, colloided, granular ⚠ Expl. 1.1, H201	≤ 2,5%
CAS: 7429-90-5 EINECS: 231-072-3 Index number: 013-001-00-6	aluminium powder (pyrophoric) ⚠ Pyr. Sol. 1, H250; Water-react. 2, H261	≤ 2,5%

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Additional information:

For the listed ingredient(s), the identity and exact percentages are being withheld as a trade secret.
For the wording of the listed Hazard Statements refer to section 16.

Notable Trace Components ($\leq 0,1\%$ w/w)

CAS: 592-87-0 EINECS: 209-774-6 Index number: 082-001-00-6	lead dithiocyanate ⚠ Repr. 1A, H360Df; STOT RE 2, H373 ⚠ Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 ⚠ Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H332
CAS: 7758-97-6 EINECS: 231-846-0 Index number: 082-004-00-2	lead chromate ⚠ Carc. 1B, H350; Repr. 1A, H360Df; STOT RE 2, H373 ⚠ Aquatic Acute 1, H400; Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
CAS: 10294-40-3 EINECS: 233-660-5 Index number: 056-002-00-7	barium chromate ⚠ Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H332

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

General information: Immediately remove any clothing soiled by the product.

After inhalation: Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.

After skin contact:

Immediately rinse with water.

If skin irritation is experienced, consult a doctor.

After eye contact:

Remove contact lenses if worn.

Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.

After swallowing:

Unlikely route of exposure.

Do not induce vomiting; call for medical help immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Blast injury if mishandled.

Coughing

Breathing difficulty

Hazards

Danger of blast or crush-type injuries.

Danger of impaired breathing.

Suspected of causing cancer.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Product may produce physical injury if mishandled. Treatment of these injuries should be based on the blast and compression effects.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

- **5.1 Extinguishing media**
- **Suitable extinguishing agents:**
Flood area with water. If no water is available, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or earth may be used. If the fire reaches the cargo, withdraw and let fire burn.
- **For safety reasons unsuitable extinguishing agents:** None.
- **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**
During heating or in case of fire poisonous gases are produced.
Product may explode if burned in confined space. Individual cartridges may explode. Mass explosion of many cartridges at once is unlikely.
- **5.3 Advice for firefighters**
- **Protective equipment:**
Wear self-contained respiratory protective device.
Wear fully protective suit.
- **Additional information**
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Cool endangered receptacles with water spray.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
Flammability Classification: (defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200) Explosive. Can explode under fire conditions. Individual devices will randomly explode. Will not mass explode if multiple devices are involved. Burning material may produce toxic and irritating vapors. In unusual cases, shrapnel may be thrown from exploding devices under containment. See 2008 Emergency response Guidebook for further information.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

- **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, CALL CHEMTEL AT 1-800-255-3924. Spills of this material should be handled carefully. Do not subject materials to mechanical shock or extreme heat. A spill of this material will normally not require emergency response team capabilities.
Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.
Remove persons from danger area.
Ensure adequate ventilation
Protect from heat.
Isolate area and prevent access.
- **6.2 Environmental precautions:** No special measures required.
- **6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:**
Pick up mechanically.
Dispose contaminated material as waste according to section 13.
Send for recovery or disposal in suitable receptacles.
- **6.4 Reference to other sections**
See Section 7 for information on safe handling.
See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.
See Section 13 for disposal information.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

- **7.1 Precautions for safe handling**
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Handle with care. Avoid jolting, friction and impact.
- **Information about fire - and explosion protection:**
Protect from heat.
Emergency cooling must be available in case of nearby fire.
- **7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**
- **Storage:**
- **Requirements to be met by storerooms and receptacles:**
Avoid storage near extreme heat, ignition sources or open flame.
- **Information about storage in one common storage facility:**
Store away from foodstuffs.
Store away from flammable substances.
- **Further information about storage conditions:** Store in cool, dry conditions in well sealed receptacles.
- **7.3 Specific end use(s)** No further relevant information available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

- **Additional information about design of technical facilities:** No further data; see section 7.
- **8.1 Control parameters**

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:	
1314-13-2 zinc oxide	
PEL (USA)	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction and fume
REL (USA)	Short-term value: 10** mg/m ³ Long-term value: 5* 5** mg/m ³ Ceiling limit: 15* mg/m ³ *dust only **fume
TLV (USA)	Short-term value: 10* mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2* mg/m ³ *as respirable fraction
EL (Canada)	Short-term value: 10 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³
EV (Canada)	Short-term value: 10 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³ respirable
67-72-1 hexachloroethane	
PEL (USA)	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³ , 1 ppm Skin

1314-13-2 zinc oxide	
PEL (USA)	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction and fume
REL (USA)	Short-term value: 10** mg/m ³ Long-term value: 5* 5** mg/m ³ Ceiling limit: 15* mg/m ³ *dust only **fume
TLV (USA)	Short-term value: 10* mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2* mg/m ³ *as respirable fraction
EL (Canada)	Short-term value: 10 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³
EV (Canada)	Short-term value: 10 mg/m ³ Long-term value: 2 mg/m ³ respirable

PEL (USA)	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³ , 1 ppm Skin
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REL (USA)	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³ , 1 ppm Skin; See Pocket Guide Apps. A and C
TLV (USA)	Long-term value: 9,7 mg/m ³ , 1 ppm Skin
EL (Canada)	Long-term value: 1 ppm Skin; IARC 2B
EV (Canada)	Long-term value: 1 ppm
7429-90-5 aluminium powder (stabilised)	
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *Total dust; ** Respirable fraction
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ as Al*Total dust**Respirable/pyro powd./welding f.
TLV (USA)	Long-term value: 1* mg/m ³ as Al; *as respirable fraction
EL (Canada)	Long-term value: 1,0 mg/m ³ respirable, as Al
EV (Canada)	Long-term value: 5 mg/m ³ aluminium-containing (as aluminium)
7440-21-3 silicon	
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ *total dust **respirable fraction
TLV (USA)	TLV withdrawn
EL (Canada)	Long-term value: 10* 3** mg/m ³ *total dust;**respirable fraction
EV (Canada)	Long-term value: 10 mg/m ³ total dust
7429-90-5 aluminium powder (pyrophoric)	
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 15* 5** mg/m ³ *Total dust; ** Respirable fraction
REL (USA)	Long-term value: 10* 5** mg/m ³ as Al*Total dust**Respirable/pyro powd./welding f.
TLV (USA)	Long-term value: 1* mg/m ³ as Al; *as respirable fraction
EL (Canada)	Long-term value: 1,0 mg/m ³ respirable, as Al
EV (Canada)	Long-term value: 5 mg/m ³ aluminium-containing (as aluminium)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · DNELs No further relevant information available. · PNECs No further relevant information available. 	
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- **8.2 Exposure controls**
- **Personal protective equipment:**
- **General protective and hygienic measures:**
The usual precautionary measures are to be adhered to when handling chemicals.
Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work.
- **Respiratory protection:**
Suitable respiratory protective device recommended.
Wear positive pressure NIOSH or European EN149 vapor respirators when deploying product in large quantities.
- **Protection of hands:**
Wear gloves for the protection against mechanical hazards according to NIOSH or EN 388.
The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation.
- **Material of gloves**
The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- **Penetration time of glove material**
The exact break through time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed.
- **Eye protection:**
 Safety glasses
- **Body protection:** Protective work clothing
- **Limitation and supervision of exposure into the environment**
No further relevant information available.
- **Risk management measures**
See Section 7 for additional information.
Organizational measures should be in place for all activities involving this product.
No further relevant information available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- **9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**
- **General Information**
- **Appearance:**

Form:	Solid metal container containing solid contents.
Colour:	According to product specification
Odour:	Odourless
Odour threshold:	Not determined.

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· pH-value:	Not applicable.
· Change in condition	
Melting point/Melting range:	Not determined.
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not determined.
· Flash point:	Not applicable.
· Flammability (solid, gaseous):	Not determined.
· Auto/Self-ignition temperature:	Not determined.
· Decomposition temperature:	Not determined.
· Self-igniting:	Product is not self-igniting.
· Danger of explosion:	Heating may cause an explosion.
· Explosion limits:	
Lower:	Not determined.
Upper:	Not determined.
· Vapour pressure:	Not applicable.
· Density:	Not determined.
· Relative density	Not determined.
· Vapour density	Not applicable.
· Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
· Solubility in / Miscibility with water:	Insoluble.
· Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined.
· Viscosity:	
Dynamic:	Not applicable.
Kinematic:	Not applicable.
· 9.2 Other information	No further relevant information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

- **10.1 Reactivity** No further relevant information available.
- **10.2 Chemical stability**
- **Thermal decomposition / conditions to be avoided:**
No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications.
- **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**
Fire or projection hazard.
Toxic fumes may be released if heated above the decomposition point.
Reacts with strong acids and alkali.
Reacts violently with oxidising agents.
- **10.4 Conditions to avoid** Sources of ignition, open flame, incompatible materials.
- **10.5 Incompatible materials:** Oxidizers

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- **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:**
Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
Nitrogen oxides
Sulphur oxides (SOx)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

- **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**
- **Acute toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

- **LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:**

1314-13-2 zinc oxide

Oral LD50 > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

- **Primary irritant effect:**
- **Skin corrosion/irritation** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Serious eye damage/irritation** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Respiratory or skin sensitisation** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

- **Additional toxicological information:**

Normal handling of the undeployed product poses little or no health hazards, One should avoid inhalation by wearing appropriate respiratory protection when exposed to the chemical ingredients of the product above listed TLV's or when exposed to the post ignition by-products. This product is a canister which contains the various components completely sealed within. Therefore, under normal handling of this product, no exposure to any harmful materials will occur. When the product is used, particles may be generated which may be irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract.

Toxic and/or corrosive effects may be delayed up to 24 hours.

- **Acute effects (acute toxicity, irritation and corrosivity):** Danger of blast or crush-type injuries.
- **Repeated dose toxicity:** Possible risk of irreversible effects.
- **CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction):**
- **Germ cell mutagenicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **Carcinogenicity**
Suspected of causing cancer.
- **Reproductive toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **STOT-single exposure** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- **STOT-repeated exposure**
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- **Aspiration hazard** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

- **12.1 Toxicity**
- **Aquatic toxicity:** No further relevant information available.
- **12.2 Persistence and degradability** No further relevant information available.
- **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential** May be accumulated in organism
- **12.4 Mobility in soil** No further relevant information available.
- **Ecotoxicological effects:**
- **Remark:** Harmful to fish

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- **Additional ecological information:**
- **General notes:**
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.
The product contains heavy metals. Avoid transfer into the environment. Specific preliminary treatments are necessary
Harmful to aquatic organisms
Due to available data on eliminability/decomposition and bioaccumulation potential prolonged term damage of the environment can not be excluded.
- **12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**
- **PBT:** Not applicable.
- **vPvB:** Not applicable.
- **12.6 Other adverse effects** No further relevant information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

- **13.1 Waste treatment methods**
- **Recommendation**
Must not be disposed together with household garbage. Do not allow product to reach sewage system.
After prior treatment product has to be disposed of in an incinerator for hazardous waste adhering to the regulations pertaining to the disposal of particularly hazardous waste.
The user of this material has the responsibility to dispose of unused material, residues and containers in compliance with all relevant local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment, storage and disposal for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. Residual materials should be treated as hazardous.
- **Uncleaned packaging:**
- **Recommendation:** Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 14.1 UN-Number · DOT, ADR, IMDG, IATA | <p>UN0303</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 14.2 UN proper shipping name · DOT · ADR · IMDG · IATA | <p>AMMUNITION, SMOKE with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge
0303 AMMUNITION, SMOKE with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge, 0303
AMMUNITION, SMOKE with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge, 0303, MARINE POLLUTANT
AMMUNITION, SMOKE with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge,</p> |

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· 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	
· DOT, IATA	
	
· Class	1.4
· Label	1.4G

· ADR, IMDG	
 	
· Class	1.4
· Label	1.4G
· 14.4 Packing group	
· DOT, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
· 14.5 Environmental hazards:	
· Marine pollutant:	No Symbol (fish and tree)
· Special marking (ADR):	Symbol (fish and tree)
· 14.6 Special precautions for user	
· EMS Number:	Not applicable.
· Segregation groups	F-B,S-X Chlorates
· 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code	
	Not applicable.
· Transport/Additional information:	

· IMDG	
· Limited quantities (LQ)	0
· Excepted quantities (EQ)	Code: E0 Not permitted as Excepted Quantity
· UN "Model Regulation":	
	UN 0303 AMMUNITION, SMOKE WITH OR WITHOUT BURSTER, EXPPELLING CHARGE OR PROPELLING CHARGE, 0303, 1.4G, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

- 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- United States (USA)
- SARA

· Section 355 (extremely hazardous substances):
--

None of the ingredients are listed.

· Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings):
--

1314-13-2	zinc oxide
67-72-1	hexachloroethane
7429-90-5	aluminium powder (stabilised)
7757-79-1	potassium nitrate

· TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

All ingredients are listed.

· Proposition 65 (California):

- Chemicals known to cause cancer:
- Present in trace quantities.

67-72-1	hexachloroethane
592-87-0	lead dithiocyanate
10294-40-3	barium chromate
7758-97-6	lead chromate

· Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for females:
--

10294-40-3	barium chromate
7758-97-6	lead chromate

· Chemicals known to cause reproductive toxicity for males:
--

10294-40-3	barium chromate
7758-97-6	lead chromate

· Chemicals known to cause developmental toxicity:

Present in trace quantities.

10294-40-3	barium chromate
7758-97-6	lead chromate

· Carcinogenic Categories

· EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
--

1314-13-2	zinc oxide	D, I, II
67-72-1	hexachloroethane	L

· IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

67-72-1	hexachloroethane	2B
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· NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

67-72-1	hexachloroethane
---------	------------------

(Cont'd. on page 14)

Safety Data Sheet
according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), and OSHA
GHS

Printing date December 1, 2015

Revision: December 1, 2015

Trade name: **Military-Style Maximum Smoke HC Grenade**

(Cont'd. from page 13)

· **Canada**· **Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

All ingredients are listed.

· **Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)**

None of the ingredients are listed.

· **Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)**

1314-13-2 zinc oxide

67-72-1 hexachloroethane

7429-90-5 aluminium powder (stabilised)

· **Directive 2012/18/EU**· **Named dangerous substances - ANNEX I**

None of the ingredients are listed.

· **Qualifying quantity (tonnes) for the application of upper-tier requirements** 200 t· **Other regulations, limitations and prohibitive regulations**· **Substances of very high concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57**

None of the ingredients are listed.

· **15.2 Chemical safety assessment:** A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.**SECTION 16: Other information**

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

· **Relevant phrases**

H201 Explosive; mass explosion hazard.

H228 Flammable solid.

H250 Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air.

H261 In contact with water releases flammable gases.

H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

· **Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

DOT: US Department of Transportation

IATA: International Air Transport Association

GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (USA)

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System (USA)

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)

(Cont'd. on page 15)

Safety Data Sheet
 according to 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 1272/2008/EC (CLP), and OSHA
 GHS

Printing date December 1, 2015

Revision: December 1, 2015

Trade name: Military-Style Maximum Smoke HC Grenade
--

(Cont'd. from page 14)

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH)
 LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
 LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
 SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern
 vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
 NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety
 Expl. 1.1: Explosives, Division 1.1
 Expl. 1.4: Explosives, Division 1.4
 Flam. Sol. 1: Flammable solids, Hazard Category 1
 Flam. Sol. 2: Flammable solids, Hazard Category 2
 Pyr. Sol. 1: Pyrophoric Solids, Hazard Category 1
 Water-react. 2: Substances and Mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, Hazard Category 2

 Ox. Sol. 2: Oxidising Solids, Hazard Category 2
 Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2
 STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2
 Aquatic Acute 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard, Category 1
 Aquatic Chronic 1: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard, Category 1

Sources

SDS Prepared by:
 ChemTel Inc.
 1305 North Florida Avenue
 Tampa, Florida USA 33602-2902
 Toll Free North America 1-888-255-3924 Intl. +01 813-248-0573
 Website: www.chemtelinc.com

The Safariland Group to Divest Defense Technology - Inside Safariland

3-4 minutes

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 9, 2020

The Safariland Group to Divest Defense Technology

Enters into Agreement to Sell Business Segments Focused on Crowd Control Solutions

JACKSONVILLE, Florida – June 9, 2020 – The Safariland Group (“Safariland” or “Company”), a leading provider of safety and survivability products for the public safety, professional and outdoor markets, today announced it has entered into an agreement to divest Defense Technology and Monadnock (together, “Defense Technology”), the Company’s business segments that provide various crowd control solutions, including chemical agents, munitions and batons, to law enforcement and military agencies.

Warren Kanders, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Safariland, said, “Safariland was founded 56 years ago with a mission focused on safety and survivability for public safety professionals. In this year alone, Safariland products have saved the lives of 34 people who would otherwise not have returned home to their families. In one telling example, a young pregnant emergency medical technician responding to a call was wearing our vest when shot on duty, with the vest saving both her and her baby. Our safety and survivability products have taken two forms, passive defensive protection such as body armor, bomb suits, and safety holsters. This divestiture removes the active component and allows Safariland to focus on passive defensive protection. As we look to the future, Safariland will continue to support public safety professionals in all lines of service as they risk their lives daily to keep the public safe. First responders – including police, fire, EMT, domestic abuse, and drug and addiction intervention counselors – take immeasurable risk each day when they report to work. Safariland will always support them.”

Under the terms of the transaction, which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of this year subject to customary regulatory conditions, Defense Technology’s current management team will become the new owners of the business. Additional terms were not disclosed.

About The Safariland Group

The Safariland Group is a leading global provider of a broad range of safety and survivability products designed for the public safety, professional and outdoor markets. The Safariland Group offers a number of recognized brand names in these markets including Safariland® Armor, Duty Gear and Communications, Bianchi®, Break Free®, Hatch® Med-Eng®, Identicator® and NIK®. The Safariland Group's mission, "Together, We Save Lives®", is inherent in the lifesaving and protective products it delivers. The Safariland Group is headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida. The Safariland Group is a trade name of Safariland, LLC.

For more information about The Safariland Group and these products, please visit www.safariland.com.

For media resources and information, please visit www.safariland.com/pages/media.

Media and Investor Relations Inquiries:

Jonathan Keehner / Andrew Siegel

Joele Frank, Wilkinson Brimmer Katcher

(212) 355-4449

DHS Announces New Task Force to Protect American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues

3 minutes

[Home](#) > [News](#) > [Press Releases](#) > DHS Announces New Task Force to Protect American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues

WASHINGTON— Today, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security, Chad F. Wolf, announced the establishment of the DHS Protecting American Communities Task Force (PACT), a special task force to coordinate Departmental law enforcement agency assets in protecting our nation’s historic monuments, memorials, statues, and federal facilities.

“DHS is answering the President’s call to use our law enforcement personnel across the country to protect our historic landmarks,” said Acting Secretary Wolf. “We won’t stand idly by while violent anarchists and rioters seek not only to vandalize and destroy the symbols of our nation, but to disrupt law and order and sow chaos in our communities.”

On June 26th, President Trump issued an Executive Order to ensure that our historic monuments and statues will be protected. The Order, “Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal Activity,” directs DHS, within its statutory authority, to provide personnel to assist with the protection of federal monuments, memorials, statues, or property.

As a result, DHS created the PACT, which will conduct ongoing assessments of potential civil unrest or destruction and allocate resources to protect people and property. This may involve potential surge activity to ensure the continuing protection of critical locations. DHS’s Office of Operations Coordination will also partner closely with the Departments of Justice and Interior to establish information and intelligence sharing.

“As we approach the July 4th holiday, I have directed the deployment and pre-positioning of Rapid Deployment Teams (RDT) across the country to respond to potential threats to facilities and property,” said Acting Secretary Wolf. “While the Department respects every American’s right to protest peacefully, violence and civil unrest will not be tolerated.”

Last Published Date: July 1, 2020

Executive Order on Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal Violence | The White House

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The first duty of government is to ensure domestic tranquility and defend the life, property, and rights of its citizens. Over the last 5 weeks, there has been a sustained assault on the life and property of civilians, law enforcement officers, government property, and revered American monuments such as the Lincoln Memorial. Many of the rioters, arsonists, and left-wing extremists who have carried out and supported these acts have explicitly identified themselves with ideologies — such as Marxism — that call for the destruction of the United States system of government.

Anarchists and left-wing extremists have sought to advance a fringe ideology that paints the United States of America as fundamentally unjust and have sought to impose that ideology on Americans through violence and mob intimidation. They have led riots in the streets, burned police vehicles, killed and assaulted government officers as well as business owners defending their property, and even seized an area within one city where law and order gave way to anarchy. During the unrest, innocent citizens also have been harmed and killed.

These criminal acts are frequently planned and supported by agitators who have traveled across State lines to promote their own violent agenda. These radicals shamelessly attack the legitimacy of our institutions and the very rule of law itself.

Key targets in the violent extremists' campaign against our country are public monuments, memorials, and statues. Their selection of targets reveals a deep ignorance of our history, and is indicative of a desire to indiscriminately destroy anything that honors our past and to erase from the public mind any suggestion that our past may be worth honoring, cherishing, remembering, or understanding. In the last week, vandals toppled a statue of President Ulysses S. Grant in San Francisco. To them, it made no difference that President Grant led the Union Army to victory over the Confederacy in the Civil War, enforced Reconstruction, fought the Ku Klux Klan, and advocated for the Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed freed slaves the right to vote. In Charlotte, North Carolina, the names of 507 veterans memorialized on a World War II monument were painted over with a symbol of communism. And earlier this month, in Boston,

a memorial commemorating an African-American regiment that fought in the Civil War was defaced with graffiti. In Madison, Wisconsin, rioters knocked over the statue of an abolitionist immigrant who fought for the Union during the Civil War. Christian figures are now in the crosshairs, too. Recently, an influential activist for one movement that has been prominent in setting the agenda for demonstrations in recent weeks declared that many existing religious depictions of Jesus and the Holy Family should be purged from our places of worship.

Individuals and organizations have the right to peacefully advocate for either the removal or the construction of any monument. But no individual or group has the right to damage, deface, or remove any monument by use of force.

In the midst of these attacks, many State and local governments appear to have lost the ability to distinguish between the lawful exercise of rights to free speech and assembly and unvarnished vandalism. They have surrendered to mob rule, imperiling community safety, allowing for the wholesale violation of our laws, and privileging the violent impulses of the mob over the rights of law-abiding citizens. Worse, they apparently have lost the will or the desire to stand up to the radical fringe and defend the fundamental truth that America is good, her people are virtuous, and that justice prevails in this country to a far greater extent than anywhere else in the world. Some particularly misguided public officials even appear to have accepted the idea that violence can be virtuous and have prevented their police from enforcing the law and protecting public monuments, memorials, and statues from the mob's ropes and graffiti.

My Administration will not allow violent mobs incited by a radical fringe to become the arbiters of the aspects of our history that can be celebrated in public spaces. State and local public officials' abdication of their law enforcement responsibilities in deference to this violent assault must end.

Sec. 2. Policy. (a) It is the policy of the United States to prosecute to the fullest extent permitted under Federal law, and as appropriate, any person or any entity that destroys, damages, vandalizes, or desecrates a monument, memorial, or statue within the United States or otherwise vandalizes government property. The desire of the Congress to protect Federal property is clearly reflected in section 1361 of title 18, United States Code, which authorizes a penalty of up to 10 years' imprisonment for the willful injury of Federal property. More recently, under the Veterans' Memorial Preservation and Recognition Act of 2003, section 1369 of title 18, United States Code, the Congress punished with the same penalties the destruction of Federal and in some cases State-maintained monuments that honor military veterans. Other criminal statutes, such as the Travel Act, section 1952 of title 18, United States Code, permit prosecutions of arson damaging monuments, memorials, and statues on State grounds in some cases. Civil statutes like the Public System Resource Protection Act, section 100722 of title 54, United States Code, also hold those who destroy certain Federal property accountable for their offenses. The Federal Government will not tolerate violations of these and other laws.

(b) It is the policy of the United States to prosecute to the fullest extent permitted under Federal law, and as appropriate, any person or any entity that participates in efforts to incite violence or other illegal activity in connection with the riots and acts of vandalism described in section 1 of

this order. Numerous Federal laws, including section 2101 of title 18, United States Code, prohibit the violence that has typified the past few weeks in some cities. Other statutes punish those who participate in or assist the agitators who have coordinated these lawless acts. Such laws include section 371 of title 18, United States Code, which criminalizes certain conspiracies to violate Federal law, section 2 of title 18, United States Code, which punishes those who aid or abet the commission of Federal crimes, and section 2339A of title 18, United States Code, which prohibits as material support to terrorism efforts to support a defined set of Federal crimes. Those who have joined in recent violent acts around the United States will be held accountable.

(c) It is the policy of the United States to prosecute to the fullest extent permitted under Federal law, and as appropriate, any person or any entity that damages, defaces, or destroys religious property, including by attacking, removing, or defacing depictions of Jesus or other religious figures or religious art work. Federal laws prohibit, under certain circumstances, damage or defacement of religious property, including the Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996, section 247 of title 18, United States Code, and section 371 of title 18, United States Code. The Federal Government will not tolerate violations of these laws designed to protect the free exercise of religion.

(d) It is the policy of the United States, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to withhold Federal support tied to public spaces from State and local governments that have failed to protect public monuments, memorials, and statues from destruction or vandalism. These jurisdictions' recent abandonment of their law enforcement responsibilities with respect to public monuments, memorials, and statues casts doubt on their willingness to protect other public spaces and maintain the peace within them. These jurisdictions are not appropriate candidates for limited Federal funds that support public spaces.

(e) It is the policy of the United States, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, to withhold Federal support from State and local law enforcement agencies that have failed to protect public monuments, memorials, and statues from destruction or vandalism. Unwillingness to enforce State and local laws in the face of attacks on our history, whether because of sympathy for the extremists behind this violence or some other improper reason, casts doubt on the management of these law enforcement agencies. These law enforcement agencies are not appropriate candidates for limited Federal funds that support State and local police.

Sec. 3. Enforcing Laws Prohibiting the Desecration of Public Monuments, the Vandalism of Government Property, and Recent Acts of Violence. (a) The Attorney General shall prioritize within the Department of Justice the investigation and prosecution of matters described in subsections 2(a), (b), and (c) of this order. The Attorney General shall take all appropriate enforcement action against individuals and organizations found to have violated Federal law through these investigations.

(b) The Attorney General shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, work with State and local law enforcement authorities and Federal agencies to ensure the Federal

Government appropriately provides information and assistance to State and local law enforcement authorities in connection with their investigations or prosecutions for the desecration of monuments, memorials, and statues, regardless of whether such structures are situated on Federal property.

Sec. 4. Limiting Federal Grants for Jurisdictions and Law Enforcement Agencies that Permit the Desecration of Monuments, Memorials, or Statues. The heads of all executive departments and agencies shall examine their respective grant programs and apply the policies established by sections 2(d) and (e) of this order to all such programs to the extent that such application is both appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

Sec. 5. Providing Assistance for the Protection of Federal Monuments, Memorials, Statues, and Property. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, personnel to assist with the protection of Federal monuments, memorials, statues, or property. This section shall terminate 6 months from the date of this order unless extended by the President.

Sec. 6. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.
- (c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.
- (d) This order is not intended to, and does not, affect the prosecutorial discretion of the Department of Justice with respect to individual cases.

Docs: Homeland Security's Portland protests mission called 'Operation Diligent Valor'

Kaitlin Flanigan

PORTLAND, Ore. (KOIN) — The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is calling its deployment to Portland for the ongoing protests “Operation Diligent Valor.”

The documents, filed by the DHS and U.S. Marshals in response to a lawsuit, reveal new information about the mission, which have re-energized the demonstrations against racial injustice that have taken place since late May.

The filing also revealed there are currently 114 federal officers in Portland and claimed a “rapid deployment force” is responding to “increasingly violent attacks” starting July 4.

It also claimed tactics are “intended to positively identify and arrest serious offenders ... while protecting the rights of individuals engaged with free speech.”

Federal officers were ordered to the city following President Donald Trump's executive order to protect monuments in June as protesters against racial injustice toppled statues of Confederate soldiers and slave-owning founding fathers across the U.S.

Acting DHS Secretary Chad Wolf slammed Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler, [who was tear-gassed while attending the protests](#) for the first time on Wednesday night, [in an interview with CBS This Morning on Thursday](#), saying Wheeler “legitimized criminal behavior.”

Wolf has [repeatedly described](#) the protesters outside of the Multnomah County Justice Center and Mark O. Hatfield Federal Courthouse as “violent anarchists,” and denied the notion federal officers inflamed the protests during his interview with CBS This Morning.

Thursday night is expected to be Night 56 outside of the Justice Center and the federal courthouse. Although some protests had been declared riots, including ones outside of the police union building and Portland Police Bureau's North Precinct, the demonstrations have seen a significant swelling in numbers since social media videos caught federal officers detaining protesters in unmarked vehicles.

Good Morning, News: Smokey Skies, Police Overtime Costs, and 100 Days of Portland Protests

Alex Zielinski
6-8 minutes

We need your help. The economic fallout of the coronavirus crisis is threatening our ability to keep producing the quality reporting you've come to love. If you're able, please consider [making a monthly contribution to the Mercury](#).



Smokey skies over downtown Portland. Jake Johnson

Good morning, Portland! Just when you thought your respiratory system had enough threats—with this year's local, free-range blend of COVID-19 and tear gas—a wildfire smoke wind storm shows up. It's nature's way of saying: "Happy Labor Day! Your commitment to a broken, capitalistic system is turning this country into a hellscape!" And now, more news from the long weekend:

- Saturday marked the 100th day of consecutive protests against violent and racist policing. Portlanders celebrated that milestone with a number of daytime events (featuring speakers musicians, and free snacks) and the standard nighttime rally (featuring tear gas, molotov cocktails, and mass arrests). Here's [our photo roundup](#) from the dynamic day.

- The Portland Police Bureau (PPB) has spent [\\$6.9 million on overtime](#) in June and July, according to reporting from KATU. That's a 200 percent increase in overtime spending compared to that same time period last year. Related: The *Oregonian* found that Portland [police spent more than \\$117,500](#) on impact munitions, chemical weapons, and other "crowd control" tools during the first seven weeks of protests.

- A 17-year-old protester is alleging a [Portland officer sexually assaulted](#) her while being arrested a week ago. *Mercury* contributor Cata Gaitán has the story.

- The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) has pulled the plug on an advisory group for its contentious I-5 Rose Quarter project, [after the group disagreed with ODOT's plan](#). We spoke with the group's members to get a clearer picture of what went down.

- Over the weekend, the *Oregonian* editorial board penned yet another unsurprising anti-protest op-ed, directing protesters to just go home and trust leadership (and police!) to figure out police reform. Fortunately, Portland activist and editor of *We Out Here Magazine* [Mac Smiff wasn't going to let it fly by](#) unnoticed.

- A caravan of Trump supporters drove south from Clackamas to Salem Monday, hanging out car doors and waving massive Trump flags as they careened down I-5. At least two right-wing demonstrators [were kindly arrested](#) in Salem for assaulting counter-protesters. (Okay, now do Portland).

- Meanwhile, local protesters gathered in Cathedral Park for a Labor Day rally and march led by BIPOC activists:

- A [sixth Oregon inmate his died](#) from COVID-19. The man died while in custody at the Snake River Correctional Institution, a facility that saw a spike in coronavirus cases in July. Since it's still impossible to maintain social distance guidelines while in prison, this probably wont be the last fatality behind bars.

- A mixture of high winds and dry land sparked [no less than 80 fires](#) across central and eastern Washington Monday, funneling smoke down to Portland. The small town of Malden, just south of Spokane, was all but destroyed over the course of an hour. According to state officials, 100 percent of the fires were started by human activity.

- The Portland area saw [major power outages last night](#), both due to downed power lines caused by high winds and preventative actions taken by Portland General Electric to keep sparking lines from starting a fire. Electricity is expected to be restored today.
- California, meanwhile, has burned through [a record 2 million acres](#) this fire season. Over the weekend, officials disclosed that one of the many fires was sparked by an incendiary device used [during a gender reveal party](#). (Yes, you're correct: This isn't the first time a gender reveal party started a wildfire.)
- A lead organizer in Belarus' anti-government protests was ["abducted by masked men](#) and hauled away in a van" Monday morning while walking in the capital Minsk, according to local media reports citing eyewitnesses. Government officials, meanwhile, have denied knowing anything about her whereabouts.

100 Days of Protests in Portland

17-22 minutes

In Portland, the whitest major city in the U.S., demonstrations against systemic racism and police brutality have stretched for 100 straight days, sparking unprecedented [cuts to the city police bureau](#), night after night of [violence by law enforcement officers and protesters](#), [presidential condemnation](#) and national attention.

The ongoing unrest may alter the city's reputation for years to come.

The so far unending cries for change began three days after George Floyd's death under the knee of a Minneapolis police officer. But the arc of Black Lives Matter demonstrations in Oregon's largest city has varied markedly from June to July to August before reaching their 100th day Friday.

In this documentary, protesters, activists and city leaders weigh in on how one of America's whitest major cities became the center of the national conversation over systemic racism and police brutality.

The first took place May 28 when [dozens gathered in front of the Multnomah County Justice Center](#), which houses the Portland Police Bureau's downtown headquarters, the county jail and other law enforcement offices.

The next day, a vigil for Floyd drew [thousands to Peninsula Park in North Portland](#). After three hours, hundreds set off for the Justice Center, nearly five miles away.

At around 11 p.m., people began smashing windows and entering the building. Someone lit a fire in a first-floor office.

Police in riot gear streamed in to disperse the crowd using tear gas, pepper balls and stun grenades.

The bureau's use of tear gas that night and on subsequent ones rankled critics who said it was irresponsible to deploy the chemical agent as coronavirus spread through the state and a small slice of the crowd was responsible for the destruction.

"We're in the middle of a pandemic that literally attacks your respiratory system," said Cameron Whitten, a longtime Portland activist and founder of the [Black Resilience Fund](#). "And here we have police officers indiscriminately using tear gas against broad swaths of people, the majority of whom aren't committing any sort of vandalism whatsoever."

Within a half hour, some in the crowd made their way to Pioneer Place shopping mall, smashing the windows of the nearby Apple and Microsoft stores and the downtown Louis Vuitton outpost and making off with merchandise.

By midnight, police declared a riot. The bureau made 48 arrests that night.

And at 4 a.m., Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty declared a state of emergency and imposed a nightly 8 p.m. curfew, which lasted four days. As the city council president, Hardesty made the declaration while Mayor Ted Wheeler [visited his dying mother](#).

For the next three weeks, Portland's protests took on a similar pattern.

Thousands of demonstrators would gather for rousing speeches, typically on the lawn at [Revolution Hall](#) in Southeast Portland and march carrying signs and banners to a park, Pioneer Courthouse Square or other city landmark.



Protesters take over the Burnside Bridge in Portland on June 1, 2020, the fifth night of protests against the death of George Floyd, a black man killed by police in Minneapolis. Beth Nakamura | The Oregonian/OregonLiveThe Oregonian

Images of demonstrators [lying prone in silence on the Burnside Bridge](#) for 8 minutes and 42 seconds evoking the horrific stretch of time that Floyd lay pinned under the officer's suffocating knee or streaming en masse across the Fremont Bridge spread across social media and activated a broad swath of white Portland that hadn't latched on to earlier waves of the Black Lives Matter movement.

Many of those demonstrators who gathered for early evening speeches would eventually end up at the Justice Center, joining a smaller contingent of protesters already there.

By 11 p.m. almost every night, pockets of violence broke out as individuals tossed rocks, bottles and other debris at police officers. Officers responded by launching volleys of tear gas and flash bangs to disperse the crowds.

Critics said the police response was an overreaction to the actions of a few trouble-makers who almost never seriously threatened officers outfitted with protective gear. The agency was mocked on social media when officials posted photos of items thrown at officers during the nightly demonstrations.

Days later, Wheeler banned the use of tear gas save for cases when a life was at risk. A federal judge agreed with the mayor, [imposing a 14-day moratorium](#) on the use of chemical agents to disperse crowds.



Still, demonstrators pledged to turn out every night until they saw progress, some citing historic protests during the Civil Rights era that saw demonstrators take to the streets for 382 consecutive nights in Alabama.

“I need people to understand that kind of mental fortitude is not something we’re used to having because we’re used to such luxurious lifestyles,” said Devin Boss, leader of the Black-led group Rose City Justice that organized the biggest ongoing peaceful protests in the city’s history before [disbanding](#) in late June amid controversy over its finances, leadership and transparency. “Your feet are gonna hurt. You’re going to be tired. We’re not here to be comfortable or happy.”

In an effort to curb the vandalism at the Justice Center, city leaders rented a fence to keep protesters at bay.

The structure was almost [immediately lampooned](#) by demonstrators and, along with the [iconic elk statue stationed nearby](#), became a symbol of the protests themselves.

Demonstrators in Portland and elsewhere soon trained their eyes on statues and other monuments to known slaveholders. On June 14, protesters [tore down the statue of Thomas Jefferson](#) on the steps of the high school named for him.

Within days, Portland Public Schools announced it would [no longer have armed police officers patrol](#) its campuses. Other metro-area districts followed suit. And leaders in the Oregon Legislature announced they would take up a series of reform bills [with an eye on police use of force](#).

On June 17, the Portland City Council voted to reroute more than \$15 million from the police bureau to other city programs and initiatives and disband several specialty police units – changes that would have been unthinkable a month earlier.

Portland police made 236 arrests in June, according to the bureau. And police declared a riot only once that month, when demonstrators gathered at the headquarters for the union that represents rank-and-file officers on the last day of the month, lighting a trash can on fire and breaking some of the building’s windows.

“Your feet are gonna hurt. You’re going to be tired. We’re not here to be comfortable or happy.”

— Devin Boss

By then, the movement had bifurcated.

While thousands regularly attended protests until mid-June, Rose City Justice, which had organized the large gatherings at Revolution Hall and other sites announced its dissolution on June 30.



After that, demonstrators rarely numbered even 300 at the small nightly protests in front of police headquarters downtown.



Dramatic scenes play out in the early morning hours of a declared disturbance on the 57th night of protests on July 23. Beth Nakamura | The Oregonian/OregonLiveThe Oregonian

JULY

Police declared a riot three times during the Fourth of July weekend, including [twice on the holiday itself](#).

President Trump ordered federal police to protect Portland's Mark O. Hatfield Federal Courthouse, ushering in a new era in the city's summer of protests.

Within days, personnel from the Federal Protective Services, U.S. Marshals and other agencies were stationed at the courthouse.

Federal officers were not bound by the same orders that barred local authorities from dispersing tear gas into crowds and they regularly employed aggressive tactics in clearing crowds.

Right-wing media and Republican lawmakers took images from the first few nights of protests to paint Portland as a "city under siege," drawing footage from May 29 when police declared a riot and [several downtown businesses were looted](#).

Those actions, [critics said](#), justified Trump's hardline response to the city's demonstrations.

Federal officers' presence and heavy-handed tactics first drew protest participants by the hundreds. Then a pair of events galvanized demonstrators to multiply those numbers nearly ten-fold.



Protesters advancing on the Justice Center in downtown Portland dismantled fencing and were met with smoke bombs on July 17. Dave Killen | The Oregonian/OregonLiveThe Oregonian

On July 11, a federal officer shot a munition at protester Donovan La Bella as he held a boom box aloft, striking him between his eyes.

Gruesome photos and reports from his family members conveyed the severe damage to his face and brain.

Days later, Oregon Public Broadcasting reported federal police were patrolling downtown in unmarked vans and [snatching protesters from the city's streets](#).

The dual outrages drew thousands to the federal courthouse for the next several nights. Among the most recognizable groups: a coalition of women wearing yellow shirts and calling themselves the [Wall of Moms](#) who stood at the front of the crowd to act as a barrier between federal police and protesters.

Hardesty credited the group in part for drawing even more demonstrators downtown. Images of yellow-shirted moms in helmets hit by clouds of tear gas drew renewed sympathy for demonstrators.

“When you tear gas moms, what happens? Twice as many people show up the next night,” Hardesty said. “And you tear gas them again, twice as many people show up the next night.”



Protesters are blanketed in tear gas in downtown Portland on July 27, the 61st consecutive day, after a weekend featuring the largest protest crowds in weeks and numerous clashes with federal police (right). Beth Nakamura | The Oregonian/OregonLive

The Wall of Moms would eventually crumble following allegations that its founder centered the experiences of white women over Black, native and other women of color. A new organization, led by Demetria Hester, was erected after the original’s dissolution.

“We knew there was a need for a group — even though we’ve been protesting. We know there was a need, so we fulfilled that need. And the moms are fulfilling their needs to help with the Black Lives Matter movement and be with this revolution,” she said.

The federal government’s response to Portland’s protests drew rebukes from activists locally and nationally.

“Interestingly enough, tear gas is banned in war. So you cannot use tear gas in war and conflicts — but it’s still being used for crowd control,” said Dr. Michele Heisler, a physician at University of Michigan and the Medical Director for Physicians for Human Rights.

Wheeler, who is also the police commissioner and was criticized by demonstrators for allowing Portland officers to use tear gas on crowds in the protests’ early goings, cast sharp jabs at the president as he pushed for the removal of federal police.

“Clearly (Trump) hadn’t been to Portland before because Portlanders were not going to take that sitting down,” Hardesty said.

On July 22, Wheeler waded into the crowd protesting in front of the courthouse, checking in with demonstrators along the way. The mayor was tear gassed twice that night, a development his office said [was not part of the game plan](#).

As he stood with the crowd, Wheeler railed against the Trump administration’s deployment of officers to the city.

“This is a waste of time, waste of resources and my biggest fear, honestly, is that someone is going to die,” he said.

As Wheeler decried the president's tactics and called for the removal of federal police, Gov. Kate Brown and Vice President Mike Pence [reached a deal to do just that](#). On July 30, federal officers withdrew to be replaced by Oregon State troopers.

The state police largely remained in the shadows that first evening as thousands turned out to demonstrate [for the 64th consecutive night](#).



Smoke and lasers converge at the Mark O. Hatfield U.S. Courthouse portico as protesters clash with federal officers on July 17. Dave Killen | The Oregonian/OregonLive After police declared a riot in downtown Portland on July 24, a protester waves a flag in a show of defiance and victory (right). Beth Nakamura | The Oregonian/OregonLive

AUGUST

With the feds gone, protesters trained their eyes on local law enforcement buildings.

On Aug. 4, they once again targeted the police union headquarters. On Aug. 5 and 6, demonstrators gathered at the bureau's East Precinct, which sits right against a three-story apartment complex.

By mid-August, [Portland protests' latest pattern was clear](#).

On Aug. 19, demonstrators marched to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement building in South Portland. They chanted, then a handful of them began lobbing rocks and other heavy objects at windows.

Federal Protective Service officers armed with riot shields emerged, pushing the crowd into the street with pepper balls and other less-than-lethal munitions.

Portland police then swept the crowd back from whence it came, bull rushing protesters and sometimes deploying smoke and stun grenades to disperse those who remained.

Once the crowd's actions began dying down, Portland police would retreat, demonstrators would march back to the immigration building and the cycle would repeat.

“Clearly (Donald Trump) hadn’t been to Portland before because Portlanders were not going to take that sitting down.”

— Jo Ann Hardesty

The rhythms of that night’s demonstration were emblematic of the way Portland protests unfolded throughout mid-August. Whether in front of a Portland Police Bureau precinct in Southeast Portland or the police union headquarters in North Portland, demonstrators numbering a few hundred at most sought to draw a forceful police response by vandalizing city and county law enforcement offices and chanting, “No good cops in a racist system,” a fixture of nightly protests.

Portland’s protests against systemic racism and police brutality began drawing counter demonstrators, some of them mainstays in right-wing groups that have visited the city regularly in the last four years.

The counter demonstrations began in earnest on Aug. 15 when a group of conservative activists staged a “flag-wave” on the steps of the Justice Center.

The crew of about 15 drew a sizable counter protest, which culminated in a small march to a parking garage where some of the flag-wavers had parked. The confrontation ended shortly after [someone shot a gun inside the structure](#).

A week later, a well-publicized protest organized by a group of far-right organizers with ties to fascist groups drew hundreds of demonstrators to the Justice Center, this time creating shield lines to push back their opponents.

Attendees brawled openly in the streets with Black Lives Matter counter-protesters and the groups traded volleys from paintball guns in broad daylight.

The event drew almost [no visible police presence and the Portland Police Bureau](#), so long criticized for its heavy-handed show of force during protests, came under intense scrutiny for the lack of officers during that demonstration’s most volatile moments.

Agency officials said they only had 30 officers on hand because so much of the police force had routinely patrolled the city’s protests.



A man receives help for an injury at the Black Lives Matter "Snack Van," (left) after far-right protesters clashed with counter protesters at the Justice Center in Portland on August 22. Far-right organizers pray with a fellow protester at the Justice Center on August 22. Brooke Herbert | The Oregonian/OregonLive

Meanwhile, conservative activists were [planning another incursion into the city](#).

On Aug. 29, hundreds gathered in Clackamas for a well-publicized pro-Trump caravan that was supposed to circle downtown Portland. Police tried to keep the truck caravan on the interstate rather than let vehicles exit onto the Morrison Bridge.

But scores of flag-flying trucks eventually began to spill into the city.

Right-wing demonstrators pelted counter protesters with mace and paint balls, a tactic Trump later approved calling it a "[defensive mechanism](#)."

"Paint is not bullets," he said.

One of the caravan's organizers put out a call for demonstrators to leave the city at 8 p.m. Nearly an hour later, with a few stragglers from that protest still downtown, a 39-year old supporter of the right-wing group Patriot Prayer who'd taken part in the pro-Trump event was [shot and killed](#).



Aaron "Jay" Danielson was fatally shot on August 29 in downtown Portland after a pro-Trump rally. Danielson, 39, who was wearing a Patriot Prayer hat, was pronounced dead on the scene. He died from a single bullet to his upper right chest, an autopsy found. Dave Killen | The Oregonian/OregonLive The Oregonian

A Black Lives Matter activist who [admitted to a journalist for Vice News](#) that he'd shot the man was [killed by federal fugitive hunters](#) who closed in on him.

Protests drew decidedly fewer attendees in the days immediately following the downtown shooting.

A few dozen gathered in Woodstock Park Wednesday, a gathering that soon ended with demonstrators rallying in front of the North Portland police precinct.

On Friday, the 100th consecutive night of protests against systemic racism and police brutality broke out in Portland.

Hardesty, the lone Black member of the city council, said the ongoing demonstrations prove Portlanders are aching for change.

“People are hungry for this conversation. Because what we had before was an unjust system. And I have no desire to rebuild a system that did not work for all our community members,” she said.

— Eder Campuzano | [@edercampuzano](#) | [Eder on Facebook](#)

— Brooke Herbert | [@abrookeherbert](#)

— Beth Nakamura | [@bethnakamura](#)

— Dave Killen | [@killendave](#)

— Mark Graves | [@markwgraves](#)

Everton Bailey, Jr., Jayati Ramakrishnan and Shane Dixon Kavanaugh of The Oregonian/OregonLive staff contributed to this report.

Over the last 100 days, The Oregonian dispatched the following reporters to follow the demonstrations on the ground or from afar: Everton Bailey Jr., Maxine Bernstein, Eder Campuzano, Noelle Crombie, Bryce Dole, Joe Freeman, Jamie Goldberg, Mark Graves, Jamie Hale, Tom Hallman, Molly Harbarger, Alex Hardgrave, Brooke Herbert, Shane Dixon Kavanaugh, Dave Killen, Sean Meagher, Jeff Manning, Piper McDaniel, Beth Nakamura, Ryan Nguyen, Jayati Ramakrishnan, K. Rambo, Michael Russell, Jim Ryan, Brad Schmidt, Ted Sickinger, Madison Smalstig, Celina Tebor, Andrew Theen, Ty Vinson and Fedor Zarkhin.

Molly Young monitored and edited protest coverage for the bulk of the last 100 nights. Margaret Haberman, Andre Meunier and Elliot Njus edited breaking news and protest follow-ups. Ryan Fernandez monitored social media.

Betsy Hammond, Teresa Mahoney, Therese Bottomly and Laura Gunderson provided editorial oversight for this project.

Megan Otto edited the print version of this story for The Sunday Oregonian.

Donavan La Bella, man shot by US Marshals in Portland, to be released from hospital

By Jonathan Levinson (OPB)Portland, Ore. July 25, 2020 6 a.m.
4-5 minutes



Donavan La Bella, 26, was shot in the head by a U.S. Marshal and suffered a frontal lobe skull fracture during protests against racism and police violence in Portland. Two weeks later, before being released from the hospital, his mom said he still has cognitive problems and struggles with impulse control.

Courtesy of the family

Donavan La Bella, the 26-year-old protester who a U.S. Marshal [shot and severely injured](#) on July 11, is slowly recovering and due to be released from in-patient rehab this weekend, according to his mother, Desiree La Bella.

Desiree said her son suffered a depressed skull fracture in the frontal lobe, and as a result has impaired impulse control and some lost cognitive function.

“He gets upset and frustrated and angry very quickly,” Desiree said. “He doesn’t have that impulse control. He doesn’t have the ability to stop himself and say, ‘Hey, I probably shouldn’t throw the phone my sister just got me because I’m still stuck in [the hospital] and they won’t let me out.’”

A federal officer shot Donovan La Bella during downtown protests against racism and police violence in front of the Mark O. Hatfield Federal Courthouse. In a video of the incident posted online, La Bella is seen pushing a canister of smoke or tear gas away from his feet across the street from the courthouse. Moments later, he returns to holding a speaker over his head with both hands. An officer then fired an impact munition and La Bella collapsed to the ground, dropping the speaker. He was rushed to the hospital and needed emergency surgery that same night.

The incident [led to outcry](#) from city, state and national leaders including both of Oregon's senators, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi and Massachusetts Sen. Elizabeth Warren. The Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General opened an investigation into the use of force by federal officers and Oregon Attorney General Ellen Rosenblum said she would consider opening a criminal investigation against the deputy who shot La Bella.

Desiree La Bella said she had declined to take phone calls from politicians, saying she didn’t want to see a political screaming match over her son’s shooting.

“I don’t care whose kid it was,” she told OPB. “To shoot any object at an unarmed person is just wrong. There was no need for it. It was excessive. And especially as highly trained as they are. They know better.”

La Bella’s injury has become a rallying cry for demonstrators in Portland, with some protesters spraying graffiti calling for justice in response to the police attack. One person gathered at the protest front lines even recently created a plein air painting of La Bella in a hospital bed.



Jonathan Luczycki paints Donovan La Bella across from the Mark O. Hatfield federal courthouse in Portland, Ore., July 22, 2020. La Bella is in recovery weeks after federal officers shot him in the head with so-called "less lethal" munitions.

Bradley W. Parks / OPB

Desiree lives in Oklahoma and said she can't come to Portland to take care of her son because she doesn't have a job in Oregon or a place to live. Instead, Donovan's two older sisters are being trained on how to take care of him, and plan to help with his rehab.

Desiree said the family has received hate-filled messages on social media attacking Donovan and accusing him of being affiliated with antifa.

"You know, 'I hope he goes to jail after.' They're calling him antifa scum. 'Too bad it wasn't a better shot,'" she said. "They're hateful."

To keep Donovan safe, they plan to keep him out of Portland for the foreseeable future.

Doctors told Desiree that Donovan has recovered quicker than they expected but the ultimate prognosis is uncertain.

"They still won't be 100% sure if he comes back completely and how long that would take," she said. "There is a little bit of damage. They just don't know the extent."

Listing of Hexachloroethane Regulations Across Agencies in 1997

**TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR
HEXACHLOROETHANE**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

September 1997

CONTRIBUTORS

CHEMICAL MANAGER(S)/AUTHOR(S):

Cassandra Smith-Simon, M.S.
ATSDR, Division of Toxicology, Atlanta, GA

Joyce M. Donohue, Ph.D.
Life Systems, Inc., Arlington, VA

Carol Eisenmann, Ph.D.
Sciences International, Inc., Alexandria, VA

THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

1. **Green Border Review.** Green Border review assures the consistency with ATSDR policy.
2. **Health Effects Review.** The Health Effects Review Committee examines the health effects chapter of each profile for consistency and accuracy in interpreting health effects and classifying end points.
3. **Minimal Risk Level Review.** The Minimal Risk Level Workgroup considers issues relevant to substance-specific minimal risk levels (MRLs), reviews the health effects database of each profile, and makes recommendations for derivation of MRLs.

7. REGULATIONS AND ADVISORIES

TABLE 7-1. Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Hexachloroethane

Agency	Description	Information	Reference
<u>INTERNATIONAL</u>			
IARC	Carcinogenic classification	Group 3*	IARC 1987
<u>NATIONAL</u>			
Regulations:			
a. Air:			
EPA OAQPS	Hazardous Air Pollutant	Yes	Public Law 101-549 Section 112
	NESHAP for Source Categories: Organic HAPs from Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (proposed)	Yes	EPA 1992
OSHA	PEL TWA	1 ppm (10 mg/m ³), skin	OSHA 1993 (29 CFR 1910.1000)
b. Water:			
EPA OWRS	General permits under NPDES	Yes	40 CFR 122
	General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution	Yes	40 CFR 403
	Hazardous substance Reportable quantity	Yes 100 pounds	40 CFR 116 40 CFR 117.3
c. Other:			
EPA OERR	Reportable quantity	100 pounds	EPA 1989 (40 CFR 302.4)
EPA OSW	Hazardous Waste Constituent (Appendix VIII)	Yes	EPA 1980b (40 CFR 261)
	Groundwater Monitoring List (Appendix IX)	Yes	EPA 1987b (40 CFR 264)
	Land Disposal Restrictions	Yes	EPA 1990d, 1991b (40 CFR 268)
	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure Limit	3 mg/L	EPA 1995 (40 CFR 261.24)
	Burning of Hazardous Waste boilers and industrial furnaces-residue concentration limit	3×10 ⁻³ mg/kg	EPA 1991b
EPA OTS	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Rule	Yes	EPA 1988b (40 CFR 372)
	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule	Yes	EPA 1988b (40 CFR 716.120)
Guidelines:			
a. Air:			
ACGIH	TLV TWA	1 ppm (9.7 mg/m ³) A2 - suspect human carcinogen	ACGIH 1993
NIOSH	PEL TWA	1 ppm; occupational carcinogen	NIOSH 1990

7. REGULATIONS AND ADVISORIES

**TABLE 7-1. Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to Hexachloroethane
(continued)**

Agency	Description	Information	Reference
<u>NATIONAL</u> (Cont.)			
b. Water:			
EPA ODW	Health Advisories		Gordon et al. 1991
	1-day (child)	5 mg/L	
	10-day (child)	5 mg/L	
	Longer term (child)	100 µg/L	
	Longer term (adult)	450 µg/L	
	Lifetime (adult)	1 µg/L	
EPA OWRS	Ambient Water Quality Criteria		EPA 1980a
	Ingesting water and organisms	1.9 µg/L ^b	
	Ingesting organisms only	8.74 µg/L ^b	
c. Other:			
EPA	RfD (oral)	1×10 ⁻³ mg/kg/day	IRIS 1995
	Carcinogenic classification	Group C ^c	IRIS 1995
	Cancer slope factor (q ₁ ⁺)		IRIS 1995
	q ₁ ⁺ (oral)	1.4×10 ⁻² (mg/kg/day) ⁻¹	
	q ₁ ⁺ (inhalation)	1.4×10 ⁻² (mg/kg/day) ⁻¹	
NTP	May reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen		NTP 1994
<u>STATE</u>			
Regulations and Guidelines:			
a. Air:	Acceptable ambient conditions		NATICH 1995
Connecticut	8-hour	50 µg/m ³	
Kansas	annual	2.5×10 ⁻¹ µg/m ³	
Massachusetts	24-hour	5.3×10 ⁻¹ µg/m ³	
	annual	2.5×10 ⁻¹ µg/m ³	
Nevada	8-hour	2.38 mg/m ³	
North Dakota	8-hour	9.7×10 ⁻² µg/m ³	
Oklahoma	24-hour	2.0×10 ⁻² µg/m ³	
Texas	30-minute	97 µg/m ³	
	annual	10 µg/m ³	
Vermont	annual	2.5×10 ⁻¹ µg/m ³	
Virginia	24-hour	1.6×10 ⁻² µg/m ³	
b. Water:	Drinking water standards and guidelines		FSTRAC 1990
Kansas		1.9 µg/L	
Minnesota		0.7 µg/L	

^aGroup 3: Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity

^bBased on a lifetime incremental cancer risk of 1×10⁻⁶

^cGroup C: Possible human carcinogen

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NESHAP = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OAQPS = Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards; ODW = Office of Drinking Water; OERR = Office of Emergency and Remedial Response; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; OSW = Office of Solid Waste; OTS = Office of Toxic Substances; OWRS = Office of Water Regulations and Standards; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; RfD = Reference Dose; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time-Weighted Average

General Orders No. 100 : The Lieber Code

Prepared by Francis Lieber, promulgated as General Orders No. 100 by President Lincoln, 24 April 1863.

Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field, prepared by Francis Lieber, LL.D., Originally Issued as General Orders No. 100, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, Washington 1898: Government Printing Office.

Art. 16.

Military necessity does not admit of cruelty - that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It does not admit of the use of poison in any way, nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy; and, in general, military necessity does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to peace unnecessarily difficult.

Art. 70.

The use of poison in any manner, be it to poison wells, or food, or arms, is wholly excluded from modern warfare. He that uses it puts himself out of the pale of the law and usages of war.

Hague Convention of 1899

IV,2: Laws of War :

Declaration on the Use of Projectiles the Object of Which is the Diffusion of Asphyxiating or Deleterious Gases; July 29, 1899

The Contracting Powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases.

Hague Convention of 1907

IV: Laws of War :

Laws and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV); October 18, 1907

Art. 23.

In addition to the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is especially forbidden -

To employ poison or poisoned weapons;

To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;

Geneva Protocol

Laws of War

Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating Gas, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare 8 February 1928

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 February 1928

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective governments:

Whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilised world; and

Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties; and

To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations;

Declare:

That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.

The High Contracting Parties will exert every effort to induce other States to accede to the present Protocol. Such accession will be notified to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to all signatories and acceding Powers, and will take effect on the date of the notification by the Government of the French Republic.

The present Protocol, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, shall be ratified as soon as possible. It shall bear to-day's date.

The ratifications of the present Protocol shall be addressed to the Government of the French Republic, which will at once notify the deposit of such ratification to each of the signatory and acceding Powers.

The instruments of ratification of and accession to the present Protocol will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.

The present Protocol will come into force for each signatory Power as from the date of deposit of its ratification, and, from that moment, each Power will be bound as regards other Powers which have already deposited their ratifications.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.