

# Carbon Disulfide Spill Response Procedures

## Hazards

Carbon Disulfide is an extremely flammable, toxic liquid with a strong, penetrating odor. Spills less than approximately 50 mL will result in a lingering odor. Spills that results in people leaving the area, that results in people leaving the areas served by the air handling system. Skin contact and inhalation over-exposure are the most significant routes of entry. Skin contact can be readily controlled by controlled by a combination of gloves, careful work contact with the liquid, contact with the liquid, and ventilation. As the spill volume increases of over-exposure during the clean-up also increases. pose a serious risk of fire. As spill volume increases rapidly.

## Level of Risk

### Incidental Spill

A spill of 50 - 100 mL in a laboratory or on a process line should be cleaned up by area workers capability of promptly and safely cleaning up. As spills larger, larger, the inhalation and fire hazard larger, the inhalation and fire hazard safe. Spills greater than about 500 mL may be beyond the capability of area workers.

### Lab Scale Spill Requiring an Organized Response

Laboratories should not have more than 500 mL of Carbon disulfide in a single container. This should be the largest spill possible. This should be the largest to 20 L (5 gallon) range will require the use of an organized, trained team, using standardized spill response procedures. Fire team, using standardized spill response breathing protection are essential.

### Process Spill Requiring an Organized Response

Process line spills in excess of 0.5 L (about 1000 mL (1 quart)) will require the use of an organized, trained team, using standardized spill response procedures. Fire team, using standardized spill response breathing protection are essential.

### Large Spill

Spills larger than 20 L (5 gallons) pose a hazard. If inside a building, the entire building should be evacuated.

