

### **PART I** *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

#### **1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

**TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):** JASCO TERMIN-8 H2O BROWN WOOD PRESERVATIVE  
**CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:** Not applicable.  
**PRODUCT CODES:** 0915-0917  
**PRODUCT USE:** Wood treatment and preservative  
**SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:** HOMAX PRODUCTS, Inc.  
**ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 5643  
Bellingham, WA 98227-5643  
**CHEMTREC EMERGENCY NO.:** 1-800-424-9300 (United States)  
1-703-527-3887 (International Collect)  
**BUSINESS PHONE:** 1-800-729-9029  
**DATE OF PREPARATION:** May 8, 2006

This product is sold to consumers for household use in containers of relatively small volume (i.e. 5 gallon or less in size). This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns affecting those individuals working in warehouses and other places where large numbers of these containers are stored, as well as those affecting potential users of this product in industrial /occupational settings. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information have been presented in this document, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.

#### **2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR						
			ACGIH-TLV		OSHA-PEL		NIOSH-REL		
			TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	IDLH
			mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Copper naphthenate	1338-02-9	7-13	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	3-7	7.5	15	6	NE	8	15	30
Water and ingredients present in concentrations of less than 1% (or less than 0.1% if carcinogens)		Balance	The ingredients in the balance of this product do not contribute significant hazards beyond those described in this document. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information has been presented, per the requirements of the US Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS						

NE = Not Established. See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used.

NOTE (1): ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:** This product is a dark brown liquid with a faint amine (fishy) odor.

**HEALTH HAZARD:** This product is harmful if swallowed or inhaled. This product may cause irritation or corrosive burns to the eyes or skin. If mists, vapors or dust particles of this product are inhaled, irritation or burns of the nose, throat or respiratory tract could occur.

**FIRE HAZARD:** This product does not significantly contribute to the intensity of a fire.

**REACTIVITY HAZARD:** The product is stable under ordinary conditions. This product is not compatible with strong acids, bases or oxidizers.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD:** This product may present a significant hazard to aquatic or terrestrial if released in large quantities.

**SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:** The most significant routes of occupational overexposure are inhalation and contact with skin and eyes. The symptoms of overexposure to this product are as follows:

**INHALATION:** Vapors, mists or sprays of this product may cause irritation or damage to the respiratory tract. Severe inhalation overexposures can lead to chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, and death.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** This product can produce burns and possible permanent damage to the eyes. This product can produce burns to the skin resulting in dermatitis.

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** No component of this product is reported to be absorbed through intact skin.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. If the product is swallowed, irritation or burns to the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system can occur. Ingestion of large amounts can cause irritation, pain, vomiting, and diarrhea. Severe ingestion overexposures can be fatal. Aspiration of vomitus can produce chemical pneumonia, a potentially life-threatening condition.

**INJECTION:** Accidental injection of this product can cause burning, reddening, and swelling in addition to the wound.

#### Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)

<b>Health</b>	<b>2*</b>
<b>Flammability</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Physical Hazard</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Protective Equipment</b>	<b>B</b>

**See Section 16 for Definition of Ratings**

**HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE:** *An Explanation in Lay Terms.*

**ACUTE:** Depending on the duration of contact, overexposures can severely irritate the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. Severe inhalation and ingestion overexposures can be fatal.

**CHRONIC:** Prolonged or repeated skin overexposure to this product can cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated eye exposure to low concentrations of mists or vapors of this product can result in conjunctivitis. Chronic inhalation exposures can cause permanent dysfunction of the respiratory system.

#### **TARGET ORGANS:**

Acute: Eyes, respiratory system, esophagus, central nervous system.

Chronic: Eyes, skin, liver, kidneys, respiratory system.

## **PART II** *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Take a copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

**SKIN EXPOSURE:** If this product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop.

**EYE EXPOSURE:** If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Victim must seek medical attention.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES - continued

**INHALATION:** If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse exposure symptoms develop. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

**INGESTION:** If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directed by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water, if conscious. Never induce vomiting or give a diluent (e.g., water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If contaminated individual is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, impaired liver, kidney, respiratory or lymphoid system function can be more susceptible to health effects associated with overexposures to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure. Provide oxygen, if necessary. Pulmonary function tests, chest X-rays, and nervous system evaluations can prove useful. Consultation with an ophthalmologist is recommended if eye exposure leads to tissue damage.

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## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** > 200°F (93°C)

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not available.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):**

**Lower:** Not available.

**Upper:** Not available.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:**

**Water Spray:** OK

**Foam:** OK

**Halon:** OK

**Carbon Dioxide:** OK

**Dry Chemical:** OK

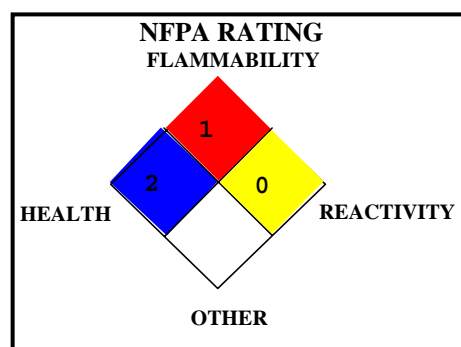
**Other:** any "ABC" Class

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** When involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide).

**Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact:** Not sensitive under normal conditions.

**Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** Not sensitive under normal conditions.

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.



**See Section 16 for  
Definition of Ratings**

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE:** Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. Fire extinguishing media should be readily accessible to responders.

**RESPONSE TO INCIDENTAL RELEASES:** Personnel who have received basic chemical safety training can generally handle small-scale releases, such as 1 container of this product. Respond to incidental chemical releases by wearing gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection.

**RESPONSE TO NON-INCIDENTAL RELEASES:** Respond to non-incident chemical releases of this product, such as the simultaneous puncturing of several containers, by clearing the impacted area and contacting appropriate emergency personnel. Clean up should only be done by qualified personnel. Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the volume of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be Level B: triple-gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and splash goggles and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Level B should also be used when oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

**RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES:** Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Prevent spill rinsate from contamination of storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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## **PART III** *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

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### **7. HANDLING and STORAGE**

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after using this product. Do not eat or drink while using this material. Avoid generating mists and sprays of this product. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** All employees who handle this material should be trained to use it safely. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Empty containers may contain residual liquid; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain that application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely if necessary. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate Canadian standards.

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### **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** None needed under normal conditions of use. Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control dusts, mists, fumes or vapors. Maintain airborne contaminate concentrations below guidelines listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres use of a full-face-piece pressure/demand SCBA or a full face-piece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

**EYE PROTECTION:** For consumer use, wearing eye protection (such as splash goggles) is advisable. However, for specific industrial applications, enhanced eye protection may be necessary. Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses, as described in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, or appropriate Canadian standards.

**HAND PROTECTION:** For consumer use, wearing protective gloves is recommended. For specific industrial applications, wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Neoprene, nitrile). If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138 or the appropriate standards of Canada.

**BODY PROTECTION:** For consumer use, no specific body protection is normally needed. For specific industrial applications, body protection is not normally needed. Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., Tyvek suit, rubber apron). If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.136.

**HMS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RATING:** Industrial Use situations: C; Safety Glasses, Gloves and Body Protection.

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### **9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1):** > 1

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 1.02

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Completely soluble.

**VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20°C:** Not available.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** 2.6 ppm (Monoethanolamine)

**COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT):** Not available.

**APPEARANCE, ODOR AND COLOR:** Dark brown liquid with a faint amine (fishy) odor.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** The appearance and odor of this product may act as a warning property in the event of an accidental release.

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### **10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY**

**STABILITY:** Stable under normal circumstances of use and handling.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Thermal decomposition of this product may generate Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and Nitrogen oxides.

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This product is not compatible with strong acids, oxidizers and bases.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** will not occur under normal conditions

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals. Avoid exposure to elevated temperature.

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## PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**TOXICITY DATA:** The following toxicology information is available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

**The following data are available for Monoethanolamine:**

Skin-Rabbit, adult 505 mg open Moderate irritation effects  
Eye effects-Rabbit, adult 763 mg Severe irritation effects  
Cytogenetic Analysis-Human: lym 100 mmol/L  
Sister Chromatid Exchange-Human: lym 1 mmol/L  
Oral-Rat TDLo: 500 mg/kg (female 6-15D post):Teratogenic effects  
Oral-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>:1720 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>:67 mg/kg  
Subcutaneous-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>:1500 mg/kg  
Intravenous-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>:225 mg/kg  
Intramuscular-Rat LD<sub>50</sub>:1750 mg/kg  
Oral-Mouse LD<sub>50</sub>:700 mg/kg  
Intraperitoneal-Mouse LD<sub>50</sub>:50 mg/kg

**The following data are available for Copper naphthenate:**

Oral-Rat, LD<sub>50</sub>: 2 g/kg  
Oral-Mouse, LD<sub>10</sub>: 110 mg/kg  
Oral-Rat, LD<sub>50</sub>: > 6 g/kg (Copper naphthenate with 8% Copper)

**SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT:** The following table summarizes the carcinogenicity listing for the components of this product. "NO" indicates that the substance is not considered to be, or suspected to be, a carcinogen by the listed agency.

CHEMICAL	IARC	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	CA PROP 65
Copper naphthenate	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Monoethanolamine	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This product can be severely irritating or cause corrosive burns to contaminated tissue.

**SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT:** The components of this product are not reported to be sensitizers.

**TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS:** None known.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION:** Listed below is information concerning the effects of this product and its components on the human reproductive system.

**Mutagenicity:** When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

**Embryotoxicity:** When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

**Teratogenicity:** When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce teratogenic effects in humans.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** When used as directed, this product is not expected to produce adverse reproductive effects in humans.

*A **mutagen** is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An **embryotoxin** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **teratogen** is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A **reproductive toxin** is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.*

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for any component of this product.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The following environmental data is available for components of this product:

Monoethanolamine is expected to biodegrade to a moderate extent. It is not expected to bio-accumulate. When released into air this material is expected to chemically degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. It is expected to have a half-life in air of less than one day.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on terrestrial plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to animal life if large volumes of it are released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for specific animal data.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: This product is not anticipated to cause significant effects on aquatic plants or animals if released in small, consumer-sized volumes. This product may be harmful to contaminated aquatic life (especially if large volumes of it are released into an aquatic environment). No aquatic toxicity data are available for any component of this product.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: **Consumer Waste**: Dispose of according to pertinent state and local household waste and requirements. **Industrial Use**: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of Canada. This product, if unaltered by the handling, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: The specific RCRA codes depend on the exact nature of the discarded material.

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated.

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not regulated.

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not regulated.

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not regulated.

PACKAGING GROUP: Not regulated.

NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2000): Not applicable.

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is designated as a DOT marine pollutant.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is not considered to be dangerous goods, per Transport Canada regulations. Use above U.S. DOT information for Canadian shipments.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:**

EPA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following reporting requirements are applicable to components of this product:

CHEMICAL	SECTION 302 (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	SECTION 304 (40 CFR Table 302.4)	SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65)
Copper naphthenate	NO	NO	NO
Monoethanolamine	NO	NO	NO

U.S. SARA SECTION 311/312 FOR PRODUCT: Acute health effects; chronic health effects.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: This product is regulated under the "Federal Insecticide, Pesticide and Fungicide Act" (FIFRA). EPA Registration Number 7424-9, Establishment Number 7424-CA-2.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of this product is found on either the Proposition 65 Carcinogen or Adverse Reproductive Effects List.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION - continued

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): This product bears a label approved by the U.S. EPA under the FIFRA program. Review the product label before using the product.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

### **ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:**

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of this product are listed on the DSL Inventory.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: None.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LISTS:

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS: **D2B: Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - toxic**  
**E: Corrosive material**



This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**PREPARED BY:**

ADVANCED CHEMICAL SAFETY, Inc.

7563 Convoy Court

San Diego, CA 92111

May 11, 2004

**DATE OF PRINTING**

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

**CAS #:** This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each compound.

**ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

**TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

**OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**PEL** - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register; 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

**IDLH** - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. **The DFG - MAK** is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called **Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs)**. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of **NE** is made for reference.

### HAZARD RATINGS:

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM:** Health Hazard: **0** (minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard); **1** (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); **2** (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); **3** (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can cause permanent injury and may be fatal); **4** (extreme acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can be fatal). Flammability Hazard: **0** (minimal hazard); **1** (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); **2** (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); **3** (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); **4** (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]). Reactivity Hazard: **0** (normally stable); **1** (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); **2** (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); **3** (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); **4** (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION:** Health Hazard: **0** (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); **1** (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); **2** (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); **3** (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); **4** (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

### FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL** - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. **UEL** - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m<sup>3</sup>** concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; **mg/kg** quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TD<sub>0</sub>**, **LDLo**, **LD<sub>01</sub>**, **TC**, **TC<sub>01</sub>**, **LCLo**, and **LC<sub>01</sub>**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: **EC** is the effect concentration in water.

Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources and ratings are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; 1 = Carcinogenic to humans, 2A, 2B = Probably carcinogenic to humans, 3 = Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, and 4 = Probably not carcinogenic to humans. **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program; K = Known to be a human carcinogen, and R = Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. **OSHA** - Occupational Safety and Health Administration and **CAL/OSHA** - California's subunit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Ca = Carcinogen defined with no further categorization. **ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; A1 = Confirmed human carcinogen, A2 = Suspected human carcinogen, A3 = Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans, A4 = Not classifiable as a human carcinogen, and A5 = Not suspected as a human carcinogen. **NIOSH** - U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Ca = Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization. **EPA** - U.S. Environmental Protection; A = Human carcinogen, B = Probable human carcinogen, C = Possible human carcinogen, D = Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity, E = Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for humans, K = Known human carcinogen, L = Likely to produce cancer in humans, CBD = Cannot be determined, NL = Not likely to be carcinogenic in humans, and I = Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA or Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on a material's industrial package label.