



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI and Canadian WHMIS Standards

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME (AS LABELED): EF300
CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS: Natural Herbal Extract Mixture
PRODUCT USE:
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Anjon AG, Inc.
ADDRESS: 220 Admas Dr., #280-221
Weatherford, TX 76086
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-855-434-0300
WEBSITE: www.anjonag.com
DATE OF PREPARATION: June 14, 2006
DATE OF REVISION: February 4, 2022

2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/v
EF300 INSECTICIDE ♦ Active Ingredients Include:		
Cinnamon	unlisted	3.5%
Thyme	unlisted	3.7%
Peppermint	unlisted	4.5%
Sesame	unlisted	5.2%
Rosemary	unlisted	5.4%
Cottonseed Oil	unlisted	3.5%
Other Inert Ingredients		Balance

See Section 16 for Definitions of Terms Used

NOTE: ALL WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-2004 format. These products have 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: Product Description: These products are light tan-colored viscous liquids with an herbal odor. **Health Hazards:** These products present a slight health hazard (in terms of irritation of contaminated skin, eyes, or mucous membranes). These products contain some components which may cause allergic reactions by skin contact in susceptible individuals. Ingestion may lead to severe anaphylactic reactions in persons allergic to Sesame Oils. **Flammability Hazards:** These products are not flammable or combustible. **Reactivity Hazards:** These products are not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** These products have been tested and do not pose harm to the environment. **Emergency Response Considerations:** Emergency responders must wear the personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

The chief routes of overexposure to these products are via contact with skin or eyes. The symptoms of overexposure, via route of entry, are as follows:

INHALATION: Inhalation of sprays, aerosols, or mists of these products in undiluted form is unlikely due to the high viscosity. If diluted, sprays or mists may be irritating to the nose, throat and exposed mucous membranes. Symptoms of such exposure may include coughing, sneezing, and sore throat. Symptoms are generally alleviated when overexposure ends.

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: In most individuals, skin contact is not expected to cause significant adverse effects. Prolonged contact with skin may cause irritation and reddening of exposed tissue. The Clove Oil and Sesame Oil components of these products are potential skin allergens. Skin contact can lead to the development of allergy-like symptoms (e.g., dermatitis) in susceptible individuals. Direct contact with eyes will lead to tearing, pain, reddening, and irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The Cinnamon component of these products can be absorbed via intact skin. Except for individuals who are susceptible to allergic reactions of some components, this route of exposure is not expected to be significant.

INGESTION: Though not a likely route of occupational exposure, ingestion can lead to irritation of the throat, esophagus, and other tissues of the digestive system. Symptoms of such exposure may include abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Due to the presence of Sesame Oil, ingestion of these products may cause allergic reaction, which can be severe in certain individuals, including the possibility of severe, potentially fatal, anaphylactic reactions and shock. Symptoms can include severe asthma and difficulty breathing which can be fatal if not treated immediately.

INJECTION: Injection of these products, via puncture with a contaminated object, will lead to a burning sensation, reddening, and swelling around the site of injection.

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

ACUTE: Transient exposure to these products is not expected to cause significant adverse affects in most persons. Ingestion of these products may cause life-threatening anaphylactic reactions or shock in persons allergic to Sesame Oil.

CHRONIC: Exposures to these products via skin contact may lead to dermatitis and other allergy-like skin reactions in susceptible individuals.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: Skin, eyes, gastrointestinal system. CHRONIC: Skin, respiratory system.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2*
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	0
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate
3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Persons who experience adverse reactions to these products should be taken for medical attention. Take a copy of the label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If product contaminates the skin and adverse effect occurs, immediately decontaminate the affected area with running water. The minimum recommended flushing time is at least 15 minutes. If necessary, remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES (Continued)

EYE EXPOSURE: If product contacts the eyes rinse eyes thoroughly. If irritation occurs, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" while flushing eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes if the exposure has resulted in an adverse effect, seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Although unlikely due to viscosity, if vapors, mists or sprays of these products are inhaled, remove the victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

INGESTION: If 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 diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If vomiting occurs naturally, position head lower than chest area in order to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Preexisting respiratory problems, dermatitis, other skin disorders, and conditions involving the Target Organs (See Section 3, Hazard Identification) can be aggravated by exposure to these products.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: Not applicable.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Foam: YES

Halon: YES

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

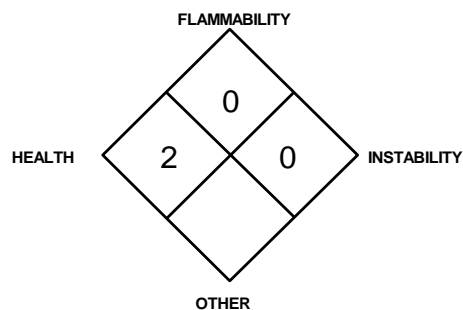
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When involved in a fire and exposed to extremely high temperatures, these products will decompose to produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides). These products contain potential skin sensitizers and so pose a possible contact hazard to fire-fighters.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not applicable.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not applicable.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

NFPA RATING



Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE RESPONSE: In case of a release, clear the affected area and protect people. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by appropriately trained personnel in proper personal protective equipment, using pre-planned procedures. In terms of small, incidental releases (e.g., 1 gallon from a leaking container), the minimum personal protective equipment should be as follows: gloves, goggles, and appropriate body protection (e.g., boots, Tyvek suit). For large releases (e.g. 55-gallon drum), the minimum personal protective equipment should be Level C: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), appropriate body protection and boots, hard-hat, and an Air-Purifying respirator with a high-efficiency particulate filter. In the event of a spill in which excessive amounts of mists are generated, or one in which the level of oxygen is below 19.5% or is unknown, the minimum equipment should be Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves, over latex gloves), chemically resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. If necessary, dike the spill to prevent releases from contaminating environmentally sensitive areas. Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Rinse area thoroughly with water. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residues in an appropriate container and seal. Reuse these products, or dispose of in accordance U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures and appropriate Canadian standards (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

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

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting these products ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling these products. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling these products. Avoid breathing vapors or mists generated by these products when in dilute form. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE (Continued)

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES -- NON-BULK CONTAINERS: All employees who handle these products should be trained to handle them safely. Open containers and drums slowly, on a stable surface. Open drum bunks carefully, to relieve any pressure build-up, which may have developed during storage. All containers of these products must be properly labeled. Empty containers may contain residual amounts of product; 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). Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure that containers are properly labeled and are not damaged.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES -- BULK CONTAINERS: Bulk containers (e.g., 250 gallon "mini-bulk" tanks) holding these products should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with container manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Personal Protection). All transfer and dilution equipment must be inspected prior to each use. Transfer and dilution operations must be attended at all times. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals prior to connection to the tank. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions prior to starting transfer and dilution operations.

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 in accordance U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures and appropriate Canadian standards (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate ventilation to prevent inhalation. Eyewash stations/safety showers should be near areas where these products are used or sprayed.

EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR									
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	AIHA WEELs		OTHER
		TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	TWA mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	mg/m ³
Cinnamon	unlisted	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Peppermint	unlisted	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Rosemary	unlisted	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sesame	unlisted	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Thyme	unlisted	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH approved respirators if ventilation is inadequate to control mists of diluted product. Maintain airborne contaminate concentrations below guidelines listed in this Section. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-93 and applicable standards of Canadian Provinces. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Wear a face shield when using more than 1 gallon of this product. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133 or the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-02, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors*.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear rubber gloves for routine industrial use. Resistance of specific materials can vary from product to product. Evaluate resistance under conditions of use and maintain clothing carefully. Use triple gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Clothing such as protective coveralls with long sleeves and full-length legs is suggested. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment). 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 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not established
DENSITY: Not established.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely soluble.
VAPOR PRESSURE: Not established.
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not established.
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION (PARTITION COEFFICIENT): Not established.
APPEARANCE, ODOR and COLOR: These products are light tan-colored, viscous liquids with an herbal odor.
HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): The odor may be a distinguishing characteristic to identify these products if accidentally released.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under conditions of normal temperature and pressure. May decompose or discolor upon prolonged exposure to air or heat.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: When exposed to extremely high temperatures, these products will decompose to produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon oxides).
MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Strong oxidizers.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: The specific toxicology data available for active ingredient components greater than 1% in concentration are as follows.

CINNAMON OIL:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 100%
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Mouse) 100%: Mild
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Severe
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2800 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 2670 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 500 mg/kg: Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: acute pulmonary edema, respiratory stimulation
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 320 mg/kg
DNA Repair (Bacteria-*Bacillus subtilis*) 600 µg/disc

CLOVE OILS, LEAF, BUD, STEM:

LEAF OIL:

TDLo (Oral-Human) 1 gm/kg:
Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: proteinuria; Endocrine: ketosis; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: metabolic acidosis
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Mouse) 100%
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Severe
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Pig) 100%
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 1370 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 1200 mg/kg

BUD OIL:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2650 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 5 gm/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 150 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Blood: other changes, changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 150 mg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases, other oxidoreductases, transaminases
DNA Repair (Bacteria-*Bacillus subtilis*) 30 µL/disc

STEM OIL:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2020 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg)

PEPPERMINT OIL:

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2650 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg

ROSEMARY OIL:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5 gm/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 10 gm/kg

SESAME OIL:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 300 mg/3 days-intermittent: Mild
LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) > 50 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 2 gm/kg
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rabbit) 678 µg/kg
TDLo (Subcutaneous-Rat) 8 mL/kg: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects, Metabolism (Intermediary): lipids including transport
TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 2000 mg/kg/1 week-intermittent: Tumorigenic: carcinogenic by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors
TDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 2000 mg/kg/1 week-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Skin and Appendages: tumors
Specific Locus Test (Insect-Oral-*Drosophila melanogaster*) 12 pph/48 hours-continuous
THYME OIL:
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Mouse) 100%: Severe
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Severe
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 2840 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Unreported-Mouse) 1250 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 5 gm/kg
DNA Repair (Bacteria-*Bacillus subtilis*) 2 mg/disc

CANCER INFORMATION: The components of these products are not found on the following lists: U.S. FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: These products can be irritating to contaminated tissue upon prolonged or repeated exposure.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: The Clove Oil and Sesame Oil components of these products are potential skin sensitizers. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in the development of allergy-like skin reactions (e.g., dermatitis, rashes) in susceptible individuals.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: Listed below is information concerning the effects of these products and their components on the human reproductive system.

Mutagenicity: The components of these products are not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION (continued):

Embryotoxicity: The components of these products are not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of these products are not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans.

A mutagen is a chemical, which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical, which 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, which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance, which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for the components of these products.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

WORK PRACTICES MUST PREVENT UNINTENTIONAL, ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES.

ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY: The components of these products will decompose over time to generate other organic compounds.

EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS: These products may be irritating to contaminated animals in its concentrate form. These products are designed to kill specific pests and diseases to plants, but will not cause harm to plants.

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE: These products have been tested for aquatic toxicity. Test results indicate these products will not cause harm to an aquatic environment. The following data are results from this testing: LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 96 hours = > 750 mg/L

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or those of Canada and its Provinces. These products, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THESE PRODUCTS ARE NOT HAZARDOUS, PER 49 CFR 172.101, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated

HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not Applicable

UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not Applicable

PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable

DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not Applicable

NORTH AMERICAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE NUMBER (2004): Not Applicable

MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of these products is listed as a DOT Marine Pollutant (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: These products are NOT classified as dangerous goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of these products are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization.

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for any component of these products. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs. (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable.

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: These products are registered as exempt under FIFRA regulations, per FIFRA 25(b).

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No component of these products is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS (continued):

ANSI LABELING (Z129.1, Provided to Summarize Occupational Hazard Information): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE SKIN, EYE IRRITATION. SKIN CONTACT MAY RESULT IN ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN SUSCEPTIBLE INDIVIDUALS. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED; MAY CAUSE ANAPHYLATIC REACTION OR SHOCK IN PERSONS ALLERGIC TO SESAME OILS. FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY. KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN. WEAR GLOVES, SAFETY GOGGLES, AND APPROPRIATE BODY PROTECTION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use in well-ventilated area. **FIRST-AID:** In case of skin or eye contact, flush with copious amounts of water. Recommended flushing time is for 15 minutes. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. If adverse reactions occur, get medical attention. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂ or "alcohol" foam. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb with an inert material (i.e. polypads), then place in a suitable container. Dispose of waste material according to all State, Federal and local regulations. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS: The components of these products are on the DSL/NDSL Lists.

OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: Not applicable

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS:

Class D2B: Other Toxic Effects - Sensitization



16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY:

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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 constituent.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

CEILING LEVEL: The concentration that shall not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **TLV** - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance which 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.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. **3B:** Substances which are suspected of being germ cell mutagens because of their genotoxic effects in mammalian somatic cell *in vivo*; in exceptional cases, substances for which there are no *in vivo* data, but which are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens.

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories (continued): 4: Not applicable (Category 4 carcinogenic substances are those with non-genotoxic mechanisms of action. By definition, germ cell mutagens are genotoxic. Therefore, a Category 4 for germ cell mutagens cannot apply. At some time in the future, it is conceivable that a Category 4 could be established for genotoxic substances with primary targets other than DNA [e.g. purely aneugenic substances] if research results make this seem sensible.) **5:** Germ cell mutagens, the potency of which is considered to be so low that, provided the MAK value is observed, their contribution to genetic risk for humans is expected not to be significant.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification: Group A: A risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus has been unequivocally demonstrated. Exposure of pregnant women can lead to damage of the developing organism, even when MAK and BAT (Biological Tolerance Value for Working Materials) values are observed. **Group B:** Currently available information indicates a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus must be considered to be probable. Damage to the developing organism cannot be excluded when pregnant women are exposed, even when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group C:** There is no reason to fear a risk of damage to the developing embryo or fetus when MAK and BAT values are observed. **Group D:** Classification in one of the groups A-C is not yet possible because, although the data available may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for final evaluation.

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.

LOQ: Limit of Quantitation.

MAK: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

NE: Not Established. When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

NIC: Notice of Intended Change.

NIOSH CEILING: The exposure that shall not be exceeded during any part of the workday. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, the ceiling shall be assumed as a 15-minute TWA exposure (unless otherwise specified) that shall not be exceeded at any time during a workday.

NIOSH RELS: NIOSH's Recommended Exposure Limits.

PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit: OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits. 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.

SKIN: Used when there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit: Short Term Exposure Limit, usually a 15-minute time-weighted average (TWA) exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the 8-hr TWA is within the TLV-TWA, PEL-TWA or REL-TWA.

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.

TWA-Time Weighted Average: Time Weighted Average exposure concentration for a conventional 8-hr (TLV, PEL) or up to a 10-hr (REL) workday and a 40-hr workweek.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS: This rating system was developed by the National Paint and Coating Association and has been adopted by industry to identify the degree of chemical hazards.

HEALTH HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard): No significant health risk, irritation of skin or eyes not anticipated.

Skin Irritation: Essentially non-irritating. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* < 20 mg/L; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating.

Skin Irritation: Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. Draize > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.5-2 mg/L; **3 (Serious Hazard):** Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given; high level of toxicity; corrosive. *Skin Irritation:* Severely irritating and/or corrosive; may destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. PII or Draize > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. Draize > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L; **4 (Severe Hazard):** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *Skin Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on skin irritation alone. *Eye Irritation:* Not appropriate. Do not rate as a "4", based on eye irritation alone. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC₅₀ 4-hrs Rat:* ≤ 0.05 mg/L.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD:

0 (Minimal Hazard-Materials that will not burn in air when exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C [1500°F] for a period of 5 minutes.); **1 (Slight Hazard-Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur.** Material require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, Including: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes or less; Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.3°C [200°F] (e.g. OSHA Class IIIB, or; Most ordinary combustible materials [e.g. wood, paper, etc.]; **2 (Moderate Hazard-Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.** Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres in air, Including: Liquids having a flash-point at or above 37.8°C [100°F]; Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts that may burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive atmospheres; Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form that may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards (e.g. cotton, sisal, hemp; Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors.); **3 (Serious Hazard- Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued):

1 (continued): Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, or, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IB and IC]; Materials that on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air [e.g., dusts of combustible solids, mists or droplets of flammable liquids]; Materials that burn extremely rapidly, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen [e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides]; **4 (Severe Hazard-Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily, including: Flammable gases; Flammable cryogenic materials; Any liquid or gaseous material that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and a boiling point below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. pyrophoric].**

PHYSICAL HAZARD:

0 (Water Reactivity: Materials that do not react with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will not react with water. *Explosives:* Substances that are Non-Explosive. *Unstable Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No "0" rating allowed. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that will not polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react; **1 (Water Reactivity:** Materials that change or decompose upon exposure to moisture. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are normally stable, but can become unstable at high temperatures and pressures. These materials may react with water, but will not release energy. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 substances that are very insensitive explosives or that do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure below OSHA definition. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group III; *Solids:* any material that in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I and II are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may decompose, condense or self-react, but only under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure and have little or no potential to cause significant heat generation or explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.; **2 Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range are expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package. *Compressed Gases:* Pressurized and meet OSHA definition but < 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group II *Solids:* any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packaging Group I *Solids:* any material that, in either concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time less than the mean burning time of a 3:2 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. *Liquids:* Any material that spontaneously ignites when mixed with cellulose in a 1:1 ratio, or which exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than the pressure rise time of a 1:1 perchloric acid (50%)/cellulose mixture. *Unstable Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a moderate potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.);

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued): 4 (*Water Reactivity*: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. *Organic Peroxides*: Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperature and pressures. *Explosives*: Division 1.1 & 1.2-explosive substances that have a mass explosion hazard or have a projection hazard. A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. *Compressed Gases*: No Rating. *Pyrophorics*: Add to the definition of Flammability "4". *Oxidizers*: No "4" rating. *Unstable Reactives*: Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure and have a high potential to cause significant heat generation or explosion.)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: 0 (materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause severe tissue damage, depending on duration of exposure. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Materials that cause severe, but reversible irritation to the eyes or are lachrymators. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand: Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. **1** Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur: Materials that will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 816°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes in accordance with Annex D. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 1 (continued): Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the *UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations* (current edition) and the related *Manual of Tests and Criteria* (current edition). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water non-combustible liquid/solid content of more than 85 percent by weight. Liquids that have no fire point when tested by ASTM D 92 Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to a boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. Combustible pellets with a representative diameter of greater than 2 mm (10 mesh). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed up flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **2** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating could release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air: Liquids having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II and Class IIIA liquids.) Solid materials in the form of powders or coarse dusts of representative diameter between 420 microns (40 mesh) and 2 mm (10 mesh) that burn rapidly but that generally do not form explosive mixtures in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IB and IC liquids). Materials that, on account of their physical form or environmental conditions, can form explosive mixtures with air and are readily dispersed in air. Flammable or combustible dusts with a representative diameter less than 420 microns (40 mesh). Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) below 0.01 W/mL. Materials that do not exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 500°C (932°F) when tested by differential scanning calorimetry. **1** Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 0.01 W/mL and below 10 W/mL. **2** Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/mL. **3** Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 100 W/mL and below 1000 W/mL. Materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures. **4** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures: Materials that have an estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) of 1000 W/mL or greater. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

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:

Human and Animal Toxicology: 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: **LD₅₀** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC₅₀** - 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/m³** 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; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information**: The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other Information**: **BEI** - ACGIH 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. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL_m** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

U.S. and CANADA:

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

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **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**). **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 which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.