

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Pecora P-808 WB Primer Part B

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

IDENTIFICATION of the SUBSTANCE or PREPARATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	Pecora P-808 WB Primer Part B
<u>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</u>	Part B of Two-Part Epoxy Primer/Sealer
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</u>	Aqueous Polyamine Mixture
<u>SYNONYMS:</u>	None
<u>RELEVANT USE:</u>	Part A of Two-Part Waterborne Epoxy Primer/Sealer
<u>USES ADVISED AGAINST:</u>	Other Than Relevant Use

COMPANY/UNDERTAKING IDENTIFICATION:

<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	Pecora Corporation
<u>ADDRESS:</u>	165 Wambold Road, Harleysville, PA 19438
<u>EMERGENCY PHONE:</u>	800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24-hours)
<u>BUSINESS PHONE:</u>	215-723-6051 (Mon-Fri, 8 AM-5 PM ET)
<u>PREPARATION DATE:</u>	June 2009
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	November 5, 2012

This product is sold for commercial use. This MSDS has been developed to address safety concerns of those individuals working with bulk quantities of this material, as well as those of potential users of this product in industrial/occupational settings. ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, and Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations] and the Global Harmonization Standard required information is included in appropriate sections based on the U.S. ANSI Z400.1-2010 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the countries listed above.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per GHS Standards.

Classification: Eye Damage Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation/Central Nervous System Effects) SE Cat. 3, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H318, H315, H335, H336, H317

Precautionary Statement Codes: P261, P264, P271, P272, P280, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P302 + P352, P333 + P313, P362 + P364, P304 + P340, P312, P321, P403 + P233, P405, P501

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS05, GHS07



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This product is a clear, white to yellowish liquid with an odor characteristic of Isopropyl Alcohol.

HEALTH HAZARDS: May cause severe eye irritation or burns. This product may cause respiratory and skin irritation. Inhalation may cause adverse central nervous system effects. May be harmful by ingestion. May cause skin sensitization and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals.

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: This product is combustible and may ignite if exposed to high temperature for a prolonged period or direct flame, especially if water evaporates.

REACTIVITY HAZARD: This product is not reactive.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: Release of this product may cause harm to terrestrial or aquatic organisms. All release to the environment should be avoided.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS®)

Health	2*
Flammability	1
Physical Hazard	0

See Section 16 for definitions of ratings

0 = Minimal 3 = Serious
1 = Slight 4 = Severe
2 = Moderate * = Chronic

HMIS® is a registered trademark of the National Paint and Coatings Association.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: D2A and D2B. See Section 15 (Regulatory Information) for all classification details.

U.S. OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material has a classification under the Global Harmonization Standard, as applied under OSHA regulations, as given earlier in this Section.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS#	W/W%	GHS Classification Hazard Statements
Proprietary Polyamine Mixture		Proprietary	SELF CLASSIFICATION Classification: Eye Damage Cat. 2, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, Skin Sensitization Cat. 1 Hazard Statement Codes: H318, H315, H317
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	Proprietary	Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Skin Corrosion Cat. 1A Hazard Statement Codes: H226, H314
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	Proprietary	Classification: Flammable Liquid Cat. 2, Eye Irritation Cat. 2A, STOT (Inhalation-Central Nervous System) SE Cat. 3 Hazard Statement Codes: H225, H319, H336
Water	7732-18-5	Balance	Classification: Not Applicable Hazard Statement Codes: Not Applicable

See Section 16 for full text of Ingredient Hazard and Precautionary Statements

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

PROTECTION OF FIRST AID RESPONDERS: Rescuers should not attempt to retrieve victims of exposure to this material without adequate personal protective equipment. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Fire protective gear may be necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Remove victim(s) to fresh air, as quickly as possible. Only trained personnel should administer supplemental oxygen and/or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, if necessary. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek immediate medical attention. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

INHALATION: If mists, sprays or fumes of this material are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions.

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the material contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

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 20 minutes. Do not interrupt flushing.

INGESTION: If this material is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, unless directly by medical personnel. Have victim rinse mouth with water or give several cupfuls of 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, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Acute or chronic respiratory or liver conditions and skin problems may be aggravated by overexposure to this product.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT IF NEEDED: Treat symptoms and eliminate overexposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (COC): > 93.2°C (> 200°F)

AUTOIGNITION: Not known.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: Not known.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

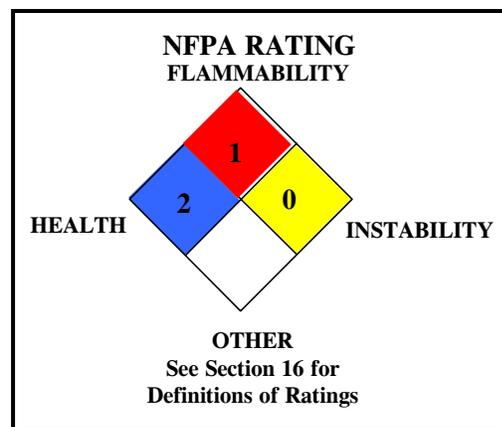
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use materials appropriate for surrounding materials.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Do not use water jet; water used directly on burning product may cause frothing and spread fire.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE: This product is combustible and can be ignited when exposure to high temperature for prolonged period or direct flame. Not sensitive to mechanical impact under normal conditions. Vapors may form explosive mixtures in air. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in confined spaces creating a toxicity and explosion hazard. Vapors can travel long distances and flashback to ignition source. Can undergo hazardous polymerization when exposed to aliphatic amines, with considerable release of heat; closed containers may rupture violently when heated. Closed containers may develop pressure and rupture in event of fire.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: 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.



6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: An accidental release can result in a fire in the presence of ignition source. Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment during the response. The atmosphere must at least 19.5 percent Oxygen before non-emergency personnel can be allowed in the area without Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and fire protection. Avoid contact with water.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Responders should wear the level of protection appropriate to the type of chemical released, the amount of the material spilled, and the location where the incident has occurred.

Small Spills: For releases of 1 drum or less, Level D Protective Equipment (gloves, chemical resistant apron, boots, and eye protection) should be worn.

Large Spills: Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be rubber gloves, rubber boots, face shield, and Tyvek suit. Minimum level of personal protective equipment for releases in which the level of oxygen is less than 19.5% or is unknown must be **Level B: triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit, fire-retardant clothing and boots, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.**

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT:

All Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. Spread should be limited by gently covering the spill with polypads. Absorb spilled liquid with clay, sand, polypads, or other suitable inert absorbent materials. All contaminated absorbents and other materials should be placed in an appropriate container and seal. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements. Remove all residue before decontamination of spill area. Clean spill area with soap and copious amounts of water. Monitor area for combustible vapor levels and confirm levels are below exposure limits given in Section 8 (Exposure Controls-Personal Protection), if applicable, and that levels are below applicable LELs (see Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures) before non-response personnel are allowed into the spill area. Purge equipment with inert gas prior to reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination. Prevent spill or rinsate from contaminating storm drains, sewers, soil or groundwater. Place all spill residues in a suitable container and seal. 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.

OTHER INFORMATION: U.S. regulations may require reporting of spills of this material that reach surface waters if a sheen is formed. If necessary, the toll-free phone number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is 1-800-424-8802.

REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS: See information in Section 8 (Exposure Controls – Personal Protection) and Section 13 (Disposal Considerations) for additional information.

PART III

How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, dusts, vapors or mist. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Contaminated clothing needs to be laundered prior to reuse. Keep away from heat and flame. In the event of a spill, follow practices indicated in Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES. Empty containers may contain residual product; therefore, empty containers should be handled with care. Keeping work areas clean is essential. Use work surfaces that can be easily decontaminated. Maintain good personal hygiene.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Containers should be separated from oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a barrier of non-combustible material at least 5 ft. high having a fire-resistance rating of at least 0.5 hours. Storage areas should be made of fire resistant materials. **Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of this product on site. Storage and processing areas of this product should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance.** Post warning and “NO SMOKING” signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Refer to NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, for additional information on storage. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (such as sprinkler systems or portable fire extinguishers). Inspect all incoming containers before storage to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. The recommended storage life is 12 months at 15-32°C (40-90°F).

PRODUCT USE: This product is Part B of a two-part epoxy resin system. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use with adequate, explosion proof ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided in this section.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

OCCUPATIONAL/WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

Chemical Name	CAS #	Guideline	Value
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	ACGIH TLV TWA ACGIH TLV STEL/CEIL(C) OSHA PEL TWA NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL/CEIL(C) DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK/CEIL(C) DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class	10 ppm 15 ppm 10 ppm 10 ppm 15 ppm 10 ppm 2•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift C
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	ACGIH TLV TWA ACGIH TLV STEL/CEIL(C) OSHA PEL TWA OSHA PEL STEL/CEIL(C) NIOSH REL TWA NIOSH REL STEL/CEIL(C) DFG MAK TWA DFG MAK PEAK/CEIL(C) DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Class	200 ppm 400 ppm 400 ppm 500 ppm (vacated 1989 PEL) 400 ppm 500 ppm 200 ppm 2•MAK 15 minute average value, 1-hr interval 4 per shift C
Proprietary Polyamine Mixture		NE	NE

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): *The following information on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment is provided to assist employers in complying with OSHA regulations found in 29 CFR Subpart I (beginning at 1910.132, including the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), Eye Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.13, the Hand Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.138, and the Foot Protection Standard 29 CFR 1910.136), equivalent standards of Canada (including the Canadian CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-93-02, the CSA Eye Protection Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and the Canadian CSA Foot Protection Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use approved safety goggles or safety glasses. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves (e.g., Nitrile or Neoprene). Use triple gloves for spill response. If necessary, refer to appropriate regulations.

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task (e.g., lab coat, coveralls, Tyvek suit). If necessary, refer to the OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or appropriate Standards of Canada.

BODY PROTECTION (continued): 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 appropriate regulations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If mists or sprays from this product are created during use, use appropriate respiratory protection. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized in appropriate regulations. 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 appropriate regulations. The following NIOSH respiratory equipment guidelines for components that present an inhalation hazard are presented for additional assistance in respiratory protective equipment selection.

ISOPROPANOL

CONCENTRATION

Up to 2000 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any Supplied-Air Respirator (SAR) operated in a continuous-flow mode, or any Chemical Cartridge Respirator with a full facepiece and organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece, or any SAR with a full facepiece.

Emergency or Planned Entry into Unknown Concentrations or IDLH Conditions: Any SCBA that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode, or any SAR that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary SCBA operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape: Any Air-Purifying, Full-Facepiece Respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted organic vapor canister, or any appropriate escape-type, SCBA.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Liquid.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR: Characteristic of Isopropyl Alcohol.

VAPOR DENSITY: (air = 1) > 1

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not available.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.08

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Miscible.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not available.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not available.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (WARNING PROPERTIES): The odor of this product may be good warning property in the event of an accidental release, as the odor threshold of Isopropyl Alcohol is 10 times its TLV.

VOC (less water and exempt): 100 g/L

COLOR: White to yellowish.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not determined.

BOILING POINT: > 100°C (> 212°F)

EXPANSION RATIO: Not applicable.

pH: Not available.

EVAPORATION RATE (nBuAc = 1): > 1

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 100 g/L VOC

VISCOSITY @ 25°C: Not available.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

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

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with incompatible chemicals and exposure to extreme temperatures.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (Continued)

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Based upon component incompatibility, this product may be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, or bases, alkali metals, acetaldehyde, aluminum, ethyleneimine, crotonaldehyde, phosgene, potassium butoxide, trinitromethane and material incompatible with water.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: *Combustion:* Thermal decomposition of this product may generate carbon oxides.

Hydrolysis: None known.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Will not occur.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: 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:

CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES: Depending on the duration of skin contact. Skin exposures can also cause reddening, discomfort or irritation.

Prolonged contact may cause inflammation, redness, rash and swelling. Skin contact can result in sensitization and allergic reaction. Refer to 'Sensitization to the Product' for additional information on possible sensitization effects from skin contact. Eye contact will cause moderate to severe irritation, depending on the duration and concentration of exposure.

SKIN ABSORPTION: The Isopropyl Alcohol component can be absorbed via intact skin. Exposure to Isopropyl Alcohol does not pose a significant health hazard, however, other compounds may also be carried into the system.

INGESTION: If the product is swallowed, it can irritate the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system and may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea as well as adverse effects on the central nervous system. Symptoms can include dizziness, vomiting and incoordination. Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful and cause systemic toxicity and severe irritation or burns to the digestive system. Ingestion of large amount may be fatal.

INHALATION: Inhalation of vapors, mists, or sprays of this product can moderately irritate the tissues of the nose, mouth, throat, and upper respiratory system. Symptoms of overexposure may include coughing, sneezing, and difficulty breathing. Inhalation can also lead to adverse central nervous system effects, including dizziness, incoordination, nausea and vomiting. High aerosol concentrations could cause severe irritation, inflammation of the lungs (chemical pneumonitis), chemical bronchitis with severe asthma-like wheezing, severe coughing spasms and accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which could prove fatal. Symptoms of pulmonary edema may not appear until several hours after exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion. In animal studies involving long-term ingestion or inhalation of the Isopropyl Alcohol component in mice and rats has caused decreased body weight, a reversible increase in motor activity, increased liver weight, and signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression. Kidney injury has been observed in rats (especially males) and mice exposed to high concentrations of Isopropyl Alcohol.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this product (e.g. puncture with a contaminated object) may cause burning, redness, and swelling in addition to the wound.

TARGET ORGANS: *Acute:* Skin, eyes, respiratory system. *Chronic:* Skin, respiratory and central nervous systems, kidneys

TOXICITY DATA: The following toxicology data are available for components greater than 1% in concentration.

ACETIC ACID:

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Human) 50 mg/24 hours: Mild
TDLo (Inhalation-Human) 816 ppm/3 minutes: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
TDLo (Inhalation-Human) 10 ppm/2 hours: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified
TDLo (Oral-Human) 1470 µg/kg: Gastrointestinal: changes in structure or function of esophagus, ulceration or bleeding from small intestine, ulceration or bleeding from large intestine
TDLo (Rectal-Human) 281 µL/kg: Gastrointestinal: alteration in gastric secretion; Liver: liver function tests impaired; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis)
LDLo (Unreported-Man) 308 mg/kg
IC₅₀ (In vitro-Human-Liver Tumor) 57 mmol/L/24 hours: *In Vitro* Toxicity Studies: cell protein synthesis
Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 50 mg/24 hours: Mild
Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rabbit) 525 mg: Severe
Rinsed with Water (Eye-Rabbit) 5 mg/30 seconds: Mild
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 11,000 mg/m³/4 hours
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 5620 ppm/1 hour: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation, effect, not otherwise specified; Blood: other changes
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 5620 mg/m³/1 hour
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 5620 ppm/1 hour
LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 11.4 gm/m³/4 hours
LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 3310 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 4960 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Oral-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 4960 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 1060 µL/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 1060 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Skin-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 1060 mg/kg
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 525 mg/kg: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold
LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 525 mg/kg
LCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 16,000 ppm/4 hours
LDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 600 mg/kg
LDLo (Subcutaneous-Rabbit) 600 mg/kg
LDLo (Rectal-Rabbit) 600 mg/kg
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 0.33 mL/kg/1 minute: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from stomach
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 0.48 mL/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from stomach
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 5760 mg/kg/32 weeks-intermittent: Tumorigenic: equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria; Gastrointestinal: tumors Tumorigenic: facilitates action of known carcinogen
TDLo (Oral-Rat) 700 mg/kg: lactating female 18 day(s) post-birth: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: behavioral

ACETIC ACID (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 22,680 mg/kg/9 weeks-continuous: Behavioral: food intake (animal); Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TDLo (Skin-Rat) 0.25 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from duodenum
TDLo (Skin-Rabbit) 0.04 gm/kg/24 hours: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)
TDLo (Intrasticular-Rat) 400 mg/kg: male 1 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Fertility: male fertility index (e.g. # males impregnating females per # males exposed to fertile non-pregnant females)
TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 50 mg/kg: Behavioral: analgesia
TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 93.75 mg/kg: Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold
TDLo (Implant-Rat) 10 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from stomach; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other oxidoreductases; Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Rectal-Rat) 200 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: other changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other oxidoreductases
TDLo (Rectal-Rat) 0.24 mL/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from large intestine
TDLo (Rectal-Rat) 300 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from large intestine, necrotic changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects
TDLo (Rectal-Rat) 240 mg/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from large intestine; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other oxidoreductases; Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Rectal-Rat) 0.34 mL/kg: Gastrointestinal ulceration or bleeding from large intestine; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other oxidoreductases; Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation
TDLo (Parenteral-Rat) 0.263 mL/kg: Gastrointestinal: ulceration or bleeding from stomach, other changes
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 5070 µg/m³/24 hours/95 days-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 15 ppm/22 days-continuous: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)
TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 23 ppm/17 days-continuous: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in kidney weight; Endocrine: changes in spleen weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 12 ppm/6 minutes: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 330 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

ACETIC ACID (continued):

Sister Chromatid Exchange (Human Lymphocyte) 5 mmol/L
 Mutation in Microorganisms (Bacteria-*Escherichia coli*) 300 ppm/3 hours
 Sex Chromosome Loss and Non-Disjunction (Inhalation-*Drosophila melanogaster*) 1000 ppm/24 hours
 Sex Chromosome Loss and Non-Disjunction (Oral-*Drosophila melanogaster*) 1000 ppm
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Parenteral-grasshopper) 40 mmol/L
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Hamster Ovary) 10 mmol/L
 Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (Skin-Mouse) 79,279 µg/kg
 Mutation Test Systems-Not Otherwise Specified (Skin-Mouse) 1201 mg/kg

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:

TDLo (Oral-Man) 14,432 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: dyspnea
 TDLo (Oral-Human) 223 mg/kg: Behavioral: hallucinations, distorted perceptions; Cardiac: pulse rate; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section
 TDLo (Oral-Human) 286 mg/kg: Cardiac: arrhythmias (including changes in conduction); Behavioral: coma; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes
 TDLo (Oral-Infant) 13 gm/kg: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), irritability; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting
 TDLo (Unreported-Human) 1375 mg/kg: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): effect, not otherwise specified; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity), hallucinations, distorted perceptions
 LDLo (Oral-Man) 5272 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Vascular: BP lowering not characterized in autonomic section; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: chronic pulmonary edema
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 3570 mg/kg: Behavioral: coma; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression; Gastrointestinal: nausea or vomiting
 LDLo (Oral-Human) 571 mL/kg
 LDLo (Unreported-Human) 2 mL/kg
 LDLo (Unreported-Human) 2770 mg/kg
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 35 ppm/4 hours: Cardiac: pulse rate; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 150 ppm/2 hours: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other Enzymes
 Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg: Mild
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg: Severe
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 10 mg: Moderate
 Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 100 mg/24 hours: Moderate
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5045 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), somnolence (general depressed activity)
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 5000 mg/kg: Behavioral: general anesthetic
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 3600 mg/kg: Behavioral: altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex), somnolence (general depressed activity)
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 3600 mg/kg: Behavioral: general anesthetic
 LD₅₀ (Oral-Rabbit) 6410 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2735 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 3444 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 4477 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig) 2560 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rabbit) 667 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rat) 1088 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Mouse) 1509 mg/kg
 LD₅₀ (Intravenous-Rabbit) 1184 mg/kg
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 16,000 ppm/8 hours
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mouse) 53,000 mg/m³: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 72,600 mg/m³: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 7 mL/kg/7 days-intermittent: Liver: other changes; Biochemical: Effect on specific coenzyme: B vitamins including folate
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 11,340 mg/kg/45 days-intermittent: Endocrine: effect on menstrual cycle
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2196 mg/kg/122 days-intermittent: Endocrine: effect on menstrual cycle
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2196 mg/kg/122 days-intermittent: Reproductive: Paternal Effects: spermatogenesis (incl. genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count)
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 11,340 mg/kg: female 45 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: menstrual cycle changes or disorders
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 5040 mg/kg: female 1-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: litter size (e.g. # fetuses per litter; measured before birth)
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 8 gm/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 32400 µg/kg: female 26 week(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetal death
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 3500 gm/kg: Multi-generations: Reproductive: Fertility: mating performance (e.g. # sperm positive females per # females mated; # copulations per # estrus cycles)
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 3276 mg/kg: female 182 day(s) pre-mating: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: other developmental abnormalities; Effects on Newborn: viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive); Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)
 TDLo (Oral-Rat) 2278 mg/kg: female 6-16 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects, Effects on Newborn: viability index (e.g., # alive at day 4 per # born alive)
 TDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 6240 mg/kg: female 6-18 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Maternal Effects: other effects
 TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 800 mg/kg: Behavioral: ataxia
 TDLo (Inhalation-Rat) 100 mg/m³/4 ours/17 weeks-intermittent: Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition; Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: true cholinesterase
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 8000 ppm/8 hours/20 weeks-intermittent: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: sensory change involving peripheral nerve, recording from peripheral motor nerve
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 5000 ppm/6 hours/90 days-intermittent: Behavioral: changes in motor activity (specific assay)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2500 ppm/6 hours/2 years-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight ;Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes in urine composition, changes in bladder weight
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 3500 ppm/7 hours: female 1-19 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 10,000 ppm/7 hours: female 1-19 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: pre-implantation mortality (e.g. reduction in number of implants per female; total number of implants per corpora lutea), post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetal death.
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 7000 ppm/7 hours: female 1-19 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 4900 mg/m³/6 hours/2 weeks-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: multiple enzyme effects
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1000 mg/m³/6 hours/4 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): optic nerve neuropathy
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 500 mg/m³/4 hours/122 days-intermittent: Liver: multiple effects; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain
 TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 20 mg/m³/24 hours/90 days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: multiple effects
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 10,000 ppm/6 hours/11 days-intermittent: Behavioral: general anesthetic, ataxia; Related to Chronic Data: death
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 5000 ppm/6hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity); Liver: changes in liver weight; Blood: pigmented or nucleated red blood cells
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 5000 ppm/6 hours/13 weeks-intermittent: Behavioral: general anesthetic, ataxia; Liver: changes in liver weight
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 5000 ppm/6 hours/78 weeks-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: changes in brain weight; Liver: changes in liver weight; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: changes in tubules (including acute renal failure, acute tubular necrosis)
 TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 3000 ppm/6 minutes: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: respiratory depression
 TCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 980 mg/m³/24 hours: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Ear): effect, not otherwise specified; Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 LDLo (Oral-Dog) 1537 mg/kg
 LDLo (Oral-Cat) 6 mL/kg
 LDLo (Intravenous-Dog) 1024 mg/kg
 LDLo (Intravenous-Cat) 1963 mg/kg
 LDLo (Parenteral-Frog) 20 gm/kg: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: spastic paralysis with or without sensory change; Behavioral: somnolence (general depressed activity)
 LDLo (Subcutaneous-Mouse) 6 gm/kg
 LDLo (Subcutaneous-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 6 gm/kg: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: spastic paralysis with or without sensory change; Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes
 LCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 12,800 ppm/3 hours
 Cytogenetic Analysis (Inhalation-Rat) 1030 µg/m³/16 weeks-intermittent

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: 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, see section 16 for definitions of other ratings.

CHEMICAL	IARC	EPA	NTP	NIOSH	ACGIH	OSHA	PROP 65
Acetic Acid	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Isopropyl Alcohol	3	No	No	No	A4	No	No
Proprietary Polyamine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

IARC-3: Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans. ACGIH TLV-A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is irritating by all routes of exposure.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product may cause skin sensitivity and allergic reaction in susceptible individuals. Symptoms can include itching, redness, swelling, welts and rash.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICOLOGICAL SYNERGISTIC PRODUCTS: Oral administration of 3% Acetic Acid to male rats for 8 months has increased the incidence of esophageal cancer caused by N-nitrososarcosin ethyl ester (NSEE). Dermal application of Acetic Acid to female mice has increased the incidence and rate of development of skin carcinomas caused by 7,12-dimethylbenz[a] anthracene. Isopropyl Alcohol has enhanced the toxicity of carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, chloroform, trichloroethylene, and dimethylnitrosamine in rodents. There is also one case report of Isopropyl Alcohol workers becoming ill following exposure to carbon tetrachloride. The actual concentrations of 2-propanol and carbon tetrachloride were not measured. However, the authors felt that the workers were predisposed to carbon tetrachloride toxicity due to the historical and concurrent exposure to Isopropyl Alcohol. The elimination of Isopropyl Alcohol is prolonged when ethanol is ingested at the same time.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: This product has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. No information is available on possible mutagenic, embryotoxic or reproductive toxicity of components.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES INDICES (BEIs): Currently, the following BEI's have been established for some components.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Isopropyl Alcohol • Acetone in Urine	• End of Shift at the End of Workweek	• 140 mg/L

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil. The following information is available for the Isopropyl Alcohol component.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL: The Koc of this compound is estimated as 25, using a measured log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this estimated Koc value suggests that this material is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability. The following information is available for the Isopropyl Alcohol component.

ISOPROPANOL: Based on a classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 25, determined from a log Kow of 0.05 and a regression-derived equation, indicates that this material is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of this material from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process given a Henry's Law constant of 8.10×10^{-6} atm-cu m/mole. The potential for volatilization of this compound from dry soil surfaces may exist based upon a vapor pressure of 45.4 mmHg. This material is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. This compound has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected based upon a Henry's Law constant of 8.10×10^{-6} atm-cu m/mole. Using this Henry's Law constant and an estimation method, volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 57 hours and 29 days, respectively. This material is readily degraded in aerobic systems; the range of half-lives for aerobic degradation using a sewage sludge inoculum are < 1 day to 48 days. This compound has also been shown to be readily degraded under anaerobic conditions. According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semi-volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere, this material, which has a vapor pressure of 45.4 mm Hg at 25°C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase material is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 3.2 days, calculated from its rate constant of 5.07×10^{-12} cu cm/molecule-sec at 25°C.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential. Component information indicates low bioconcentration potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All release to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for some components. Only select data are given due to the large amount of data available. Contact Pecora for more information.

ACETIC ACID:

LC₅₀ (Fathead minnows) 24 hours = 106 mg/L static bioassay in reconstituted water at 18-22°C, pH<= 5.9)

LC₅₀ (Fathead minnows) 48 hours = 92 mg/L (static bioassay in Lake Superior water at 18-22°C)

LC₅₀ (Fathead minnows) 72 hours = 79 mg/L static bioassay in reconstituted water at 18-22°C, pH<= 5.9)

LC₅₀ (Fathead minnows) 96 hours = 79 mg/L (static bioassay in reconstituted water at 18-22°C, pH<= 5.9)

LC₅₀ (Shrimp) 48 hours = 100-300 mg/L aerated water

LC₅₀ (*Lepomis macrochirus* Bluegill sunfish) 96 hours = 75 mg/L / (static bioassay)

LC₅₀ (*Gambusia affinis* Mosquito fish) 96 hours = 251 mg/L (static bioassay maintained at pH 6.9 - 8.7 and 16 - 25°C)

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 6,000 mg/L endpoint: immobilization (static bioassay, neutralized to pH 8.0 and 20°C)

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL:

EC₅₀ (*Photobacterium*) 5 minutes = 22,800 mg/L

EC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 3,010 mg/L

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (continued):

EC₅₀ (*Pseudomonas putida*) 16 hours = 1,050 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Artemia salina*) 24 hours = 16,700 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Streptocephalus proboscideus*) 24 hours = 11,600 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 24 hours = 9,500 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Brachionus calyciflorus*) 24 hours = 28,600 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 48 hours = 1,400 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Crangon crangon* brown shrimp) 98 hours = 1,150 mg/L

LC₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = > 500 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 11,830 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 24 hours = 11,160 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 48 hours = 11,130 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 72 hours = 11,130 mg/L

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 96 hours = 11,130 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Poecilia reticulata* guppy) 7 days = 7,060 mg/L

LC₅₀ (*Daphnia magna*) 4,600 mg/L

LC₁₀₀ (creek chub) 24 hours = 1,100 mg/L

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: This material is not expected to have any ozone depletion potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE CONTROLS: Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: As supplied, this product would not be a hazardous waste as defined by U.S. federal regulation (40 CFR 261) if discarded or disposed. State and local regulations may differ from federal regulations. The generator of the waste is responsible for proper waste determination and management.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Wastes of this product should be test to see if they meet the criteria of D001 (Ignitability characteristic).

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (Continued)

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: This product is NOT classified as Dangerous Goods, per regulations of Transport Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IATA): This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per the International Air Transport Association.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION SHIPPING INFORMATION (IMO): This product is NOT classified as dangerous goods, per the International Maritime Organization.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL U.S. REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The following components of this product are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>SECTION 302 EHS (TPO)</u> (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)	<u>SECTION 304 RQ</u> (40 CFR Table 302.4)	<u>SECTION 313 TRI (threshold)</u> (40 CFR 372.65)
Isopropyl Alcohol	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (SECTION 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: Yes; CHRONIC: Yes; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Acetic Acid = 5000 lb (2270 kg).

U.S. CLEAN AIR ACT (CA 112f) THRESHOLD QUANTITY (TQ): Not applicable.

U.S. CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: Acetic acid is designated as a hazardous substance under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and further regulated by the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977 and 1978. These regulations apply to discharges of this substance. This designation includes any isomers and hydrates, as well as any solutions and mixtures containing this substance.

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

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

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

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS: Isopropyl Alcohol is a Substance With Greatest Potential For Human Exposure Substance on Environment Canada/Health Canada Pilot Project List (CEPA 1999, Section 73). Meets the categorization criteria: *may present, to individuals in Canada, the greatest potential for exposure; or *are persistent or bio-accumulative in accordance with the regulations, and inherently toxic to human beings or to non-human organisms, as determined by laboratory or other studies.

CANADIAN WHMIS REGULATIONS: This product is classified as a Controlled Product, D2B (Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other effects/Toxic: Eye Irritation, Skin Irritation, Respiratory Tract Irritation and Skin Sensitization) as per the Controlled Product Regulations.



ADDITIONAL MEXICAN REGULATIONS:

MEXICAN WORKPLACE REGULATIONS (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is classified as hazardous.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

U.S. ANSI STANDARD LABELING (Precautionary Statements): WARNING! MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY INHALATION OR INGESTION. CAN CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION. MAY BE COMBUSTIBLE IF EXPOSED TO HIGH TEMPERATURE OR DIRECT FLAME FOR A PROLONGED PERIOD. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist, vapors or fume. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and flame. Wear gloves, eye protection, respiratory protection, and appropriate body protection. FIRST-AID: In case of contact, immediately flush skin and eyes with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention. IN CASE OF FIRE: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO₂. IN CASE OF SPILL: Absorb spilled product with polypads or other suitable absorbing material. Place all spill residue in an appropriate container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations and those of Canada.

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION:

Classification: Eye Damage Category 2, Skin Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Respiratory Irritation/Central Nervous System Effects) Single Exposure Category 3, Skin Sensitization Category 1

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: H318: Causes serious eye damage. H315: Causes skin irritation. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P261: Avoid breathing mists, sprays, fume. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION (continued):

Precautionary Statements (continued):

Response: P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P304 + P340: If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms). Refer to other portions of precautionary text on this label, SDS or other product information sheets, as appropriate.

Storage: P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool P405: Store locked up.

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazard Symbols/Pictograms: GHS07, GHS08

DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is presented in good faith based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. In no case shall the descriptions, information, data or designs provided be considered a part of our terms and conditions of sale.

All materials may present hazards and should be used with caution. Because many factors may affect processing or application/use, we recommend that you make tests to determine the suitability of a product for your particular purpose prior to use. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices or applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Bridging principles were used to classify this product.

REVISION DETAILS: November 2012: Up-date and revise entire MSDS to include current GHS requirements; change in formulation.

DATE OF PRINTING

April 24, 2013

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

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

KEY ACRONYMS:

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a 24-hour emergency information and/or emergency assistance to emergency responders.

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

DFG MAKs: Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace. Exposure limits are given as TWA (Time-Weighted Average) or PEAK (short-term exposure) values.

DFG MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories: **1:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens that have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances that have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human of 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 that 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 that are clearly mutagenic *in vitro* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **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.

DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Group Classification (continued): 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.

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

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: 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 a there is a danger of cutaneous absorption.

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

WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits from the AIHA.

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. Mechanical irritation may occur. PII or Draize = 0. *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, minimal effects clearing in < 24 hours. Mechanical irritation may occur. Draize = 0. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat or Rabbit:* > 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC₅₀ Rat:* > 20 mg/L. **1 Slight Hazard:** Minor reversible injury may occur; may irritate the stomach if swallowed; may defat the skin and exacerbate existing dermatitis. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. PII or Draize > 0 < 5. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly to mildly irritating, but reversible within 7 days. Draize > 0 ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 500–5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat 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; prolonged exposure may affect the CNS. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize ≥ 5, with no destruction of dermal tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8–21 days. Draize = 26–100, with reversible effects. *Oral Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat:* > 50–500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD₅₀ Rat 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 cause destruction of dermal tissue, skin burns, and 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 LD₅₀ Rat 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 exposures; extremely toxic; irreversible injury may result from brief contact. *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 LD₅₀ Rat 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 exposed 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 requires considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. This usually includes the following: 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) (i.e. OSHA Class IIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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 with air. This usually includes the following: 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); and Solids and semisolids (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. **3 Serious Hazard:** 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, unaffected by ambient temperature, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This usually includes the following: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 38°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. 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); and 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 that will burn readily. This usually includes the following: 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) (i.e. OSHA Class IA); and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (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. *Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No 0 rating. *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 violently. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 explosives. 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 oxidizers; 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 explosion 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 explosives. Explosive substances where the explosive effects 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:* Packing Group II oxidizers. 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. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential (or low risk) 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 1.3 explosives. 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:* Packing Group I oxidizers. 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 (or moderate risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. **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 explosives. 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 (or high risk) to cause significant heat generation or explosion. *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 (or high risk) 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 with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. **1** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation. Gases and vapors with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (Continued)

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 1 (continued): Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that slightly to moderately irritate the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. **2** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. 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. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. 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. Materials whose LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. **3** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater 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. Dusts and mists with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute dermal toxicity greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials corrosive to the skin. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials with an LD₅₀ for acute oral toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. **4** Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than ten times its LC₅₀ for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC₅₀ is less than or equal to 1000 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.

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 of NFPA 704. **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 of NFPA 704. Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). 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 Recommendations 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% 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 the 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). Most ordinary combustible materials. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **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 with 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% 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 (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 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% 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% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

INSTABILITY HAZARD: 0 Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. Materials that have an 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 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 instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100W/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 are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock 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.

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 vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used. **Autoignition Temperature:** Minimum temperature of a solid, liquid, or gas required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion in air with no other source of ignition. **LEL:** Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame. **UEL:** Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/air mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

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. **LD₅₀:** Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) that kills 50% of the exposed animals. **LC₅₀:** Lethal Concentration (gases) that 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. **TDLo:** Lowest dose to cause a symptom. **TCLo:** Lowest concentration to cause a symptom. **TD₀, LDLo, and LDo,** or **TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo:** Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. **Cancer Information:** **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **NTP:** National Toxicology Program. **RTECS:** Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. 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.

REPRODUCTIVE INFORMATION: 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.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. **BCF:** Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in life forms that consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TLm:** Median threshold limit. **log K_{ow}** or **log K_{oc}:** Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material.

U.S.:

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits. **OSHA:** U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration. **NIOSH:** National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA. **DOT:** U.S. Department of Transportation. **TC:** Transport Canada. **SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **TSCA:** U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act. **CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

CANADA:

WHMIS: Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **TC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.