

CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	Aero-Flor 250 VOC Clear, Part A
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</u>	Polyester Resin
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	Decking Topcoat Resin
<u>SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME:</u>	Crossfield Products Corp.
<u>ADDRESS: (West Coast):</u>	3000 E. Harcourt St. Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221 (Headquarters)
<u>ADDRESS: (East Coast):</u>	140 Valley Rd. Roselle Park, NJ 07204
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<u>DATE OF PREPARATION:</u>	July 23, 2015
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	July 27, 2015

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION



GHS Classification

Specific target organ toxicity single exposure – Category 3
 (Respiratory and Central nervous system)
 Flammable liquids – Category 3
 Skin irritation – Category 2
 Eye irritation – Category 2A
 Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B

Signal Word: (Danger)**Hazard Statements:**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor
 H315: Causes skin irritation
 H319: Causes serious eye irritation

H335: May cause respiratory irritation
 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use
 P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – no smoking
 P233: Keep container tightly closed
 P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
 P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment
 P242: Use only non-sparking tools
 P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 P264: Wash skin and face thoroughly after handling
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 P280: Wear permeation resistant protective gloves and clothing. Wear eye and face protection
 P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing
 P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
 P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, continue rinsing.

P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam, or water spray (for large fires) to extinguish

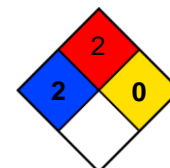
P403+P235: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with existing federal, state, and local environmental control laws.

HMIS-RATINGS (SCALE 0 – 4)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0

Health = 2
Fire = 2
Reactivity = 0

NFPA RATING

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a clear to pale yellow liquid solution with slightly ester odor. This solution is corrosive, and can be irritating to contaminated tissue. Harmful if inhaled. Ingestion of large quantities can be fatal. In the event of fire or spill, adequate precautions must be taken. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce toxic or irritating combustion products and a variety of other compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding.

SYMPTOMS OF OVER-EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: This solution can damage skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and other contaminated tissue.

INHALATION: Vapors, mists and sprays may cause damage to contacted tissue and produce scarring. Repeated or prolonged exposures can cause tightness of chest, shortness of breath and cough.

CONTACT WITH SKIN: Undiluted product quickly causes irritation. May cause chemical burns. May cause allergic reaction and sensitization, defatting of skin, rash and irritation.

CONTACT WITH EYES: Severe irritant. May cause burns. Vapors may cause lacrimation and reversible corneal edema. Repeated exposure can cause conjunctivitis or corneal damage.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is not anticipated to be a significant route of over-exposure to any component of this product.

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

ACUTE: This solution can burn and damage eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and any other exposed tissue. If inhaled, irritation of the respiratory system may occur, with coughing, and breathing difficulty. Though unlikely to occur during occupational use, ingestion of large quantities may be fatal.

CHRONIC: Repeated skin contact with this product may result in dermatitis (inflammation and reddening of the skin), skin sensitization, and cause defatting of the skin with symptoms of dryness and cracking.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA			OTHER
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	IDLH mg/m ³	
Polyester Resin	Not Available	60 - 100	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Benzene, 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)	98-56-6	15 - 40	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	
Propylene Carbonate	108-32-7	1 - 5	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	1 - 5	TWA 200 ppm	250 ppm	NE	250 ppm	NE	
Water and other ingredients. The other ingredients are each present in less than 1 percent concentration in this product.		Balance	The components present in the balance of this product do not contribute any significant, additional hazards. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been presented in the remaining sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of Federal Occupational Safety and Health Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).					
VOC Component = 338 g/L			As Applied (Part of multi-component system) = 249 g/L					

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

NOTE: All WHMIS required information is included. It is located in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1993 format.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

SKIN EXPOSURE: If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Victim of major skin contact should remain under medical observation for 24 hours. Victim must seek medical attention.

EYE EXPOSURE: If this product enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gentle running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Oils or ointments should not be used at this time. Victim must seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If vapors, mists, or sprays of this product are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover gross contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

INGESTION: If this product is swallowed, **CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION.** If professional advice is not available, do not induce vomiting. Victim should drink 1 – 2 glasses of water or milk. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or who cannot swallow.

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and MSDS to health professional with victim.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT, °C (method): =23.8°C (75°F) Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °C: ND

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

Lower (LEL): NE

Upper (UEL): NE

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Foam: YES

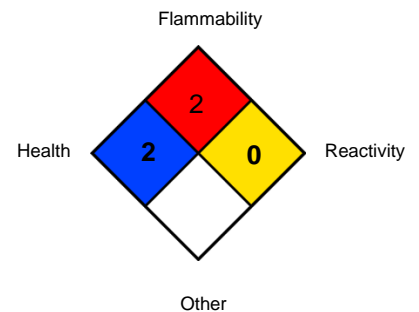
Halon: ND

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.

NFPA RATING



UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Run-off from fire control may cause pollution. Keep fire-exposed containers cool with water spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High pressure water hose may spread product from broken containers increasing contamination. If involved in a fire, this product may decompose to produce a variety of compounds (i.e. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides and compounds). Emergency responders must wear the proper personal protective equipment suitable for the situation to which they are responding. Products of combustion are irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty. Symptoms may be delayed several hours or longer depending upon the extent of exposure.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move fire-exposed containers, if it can be done without risk to firefighters. If possible, prevent run-off water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas. If necessary, discard or decontaminate fire response equipment before returning such equipment to service.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel.

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (e.g.-1 L of the product released in a well-ventilated area) use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard-hat. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. When respirators are required, Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. Neutralize residue with sodium bicarbonate and water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Place all spill residue in a suitable container. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this product ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash hands after handling this product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Discard contaminated clothing items, or launder before re-use. Inform anyone handling such contaminated laundry of the hazards associated with this product. Use ventilation and other engineering controls to minimize potential exposure to this product.

STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES: All employees who handle this material should be trained to handle it safely. Avoid breathing mists or sprays generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location.

For Non-Bulk Containers: Open containers slowly, on a stable surface. Containers of this product must be properly labeled. 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. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after using this material. Storage areas should be made of fire-resistant materials. If appropriate, post warning signs in storage and use areas. Inspect all incoming containers before storage, to ensure containers are properly labeled and not damaged. Empty containers may contain residual liquid, therefore, empty containers should be handled with care.

Bulk Containers: All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

Tank Car Shipments: Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tank (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be clean and free of incompatible chemicals, prior to connection to the tank car or vessel. Valves and hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Decontaminate equipment before maintenance begins by a triple-rinse with water followed, if necessary, by using sodium bicarbonate and an additional rinse. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS: If required use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems to ensure that there is no potential for overexposure to sprays, or mists of this product and that exposures are below those in section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). Ensure eyewash/safety shower stations are available near areas where this product is used.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed in Section 2 (Composition and Information on Ingredients). If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or if there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits (listed in Section 2) a respirator may be worn up to respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufactures recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-facepiece Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION: Wear appropriate gloves for routine industrial use. Use appropriate gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 of this MSDS (Accidental Release Measures).

BODY PROTECTION: Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from natural rubber are generally acceptable, depending upon the task.

**For Routine
Industrial
Applications**



Safety Glasses



Safety Gloves



Synthetic Apron

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): ND

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.14

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not soluble.

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 20 °C: ND

ODOR: Slight

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: This product is a cloudy liquid with a chlorinated solvent odor.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): ND

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc=1): ND

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: ND

BOILING POINT: ND

pH: Not Established

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fire will produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, amines and other aliphatic components which have not been determined.

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product may react with oxidizers and isocyanates.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposure or contact to high moisture, extreme temperatures and incompatible chemicals.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA: Additional toxicology information for components greater than 1 percent in concentration is provided below

	<u>CAS 108-37-2</u>	<u>79-20-9</u>	<u>108-65-6</u>
Acute Oral Effects (LD50):	(Rat) >5000 mg/kg	(Rat) 6,482 mg/kg	(Rat) 6,190 mg/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50):	(Rabbit) > 2,000 mg/kg	(Rat) >2,000 mg/kg	(Rat) >5,000 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LD0):		(Rabbit) 49 mg/l 4hr	(Rat) >70.458 mg/l 4h
Skin irritation		(Rabbit) No skin irritation	(Rabbit) Non-irritating
Eye irritation		(Rabbit) irritating to eyes	(Rabbit) slightly irritating
Sensitization (Dermal)			(Guinea pig) Non-sensitizer
	<u>CAS 98-56-6</u>		
Acute Oral Effects (LD50):	(Rat) 13,000 mg/kg		

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT: The components of this product does not contain 0.1% or more of any substance found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, CAL/OSHA; and therefore are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is severely irritating to contaminated tissue.

SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: This product is reported to be a pulmonary and skin sensitizer.

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

Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans.

Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.

Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: This product is 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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES: Currently there are no Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) associated with the components of this product.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Skin disorders can be aggravated by over-exposure to this product. Inhalation of this products mists may aggravate respiratory conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms and eliminate over-exposure to this product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

108-65-6 (Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate)

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish

LC50: 161 mg/l 96 hr Fathead minnow(Pimephales promelas)

LC50: >100 mg/l 96 hr Orange-red killifish (Oryzias laties)

Acute toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: 408 mg/l 48 hr Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50: >1,000 mg/l 72 hr Green algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcpitata)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC20: >1,000 mg/l 0.5 hr activated sludge

79-20-9 (Methyl Acetate)

Toxicity to Fish

LC50: >=250 mg/l 96 hr Zebra fish (Danio rerio)

Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: 1,027 mg/l 48 hr Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

EC50 >120 mg/l 72 hr Algae (Desmodismus subspicatus)

108-32-7 (Propylene Carbonate)

Toxicity to Fish

LC50: >1,000 mg/l 96 hr (Semi-static) Carp (Cyprinus carpio)

Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50: >1,000 mg/l 48 hr (Static) Water flea (Daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Algae

EC50: >900 mg/l 72 hr Green Algae (Desmodismus subspicatus)

Toxicity to Bacteria

EC10: 7,400 mg/l 16 hr Pseudomonas putida

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Incineration is a preferred method. Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. This product, if unaltered by use, may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

EPA WASTE NUMBER: NA

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Department of Transportation

Name: Paint Related Material
 UN Number UN1263
 Class 3
 Packing Group III



IATA/IMDG

Name: Paint Related Material
 UN Number UN1263
 Class 3
 Packing Group III



MARINE POLLUTANT: This product does not contain any components which are designated by the Department of Transportation to be Marine Pollutants. (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: THIS MATERIAL IS CONSIDERED AS DANGEROUS GOODS. Use the above information for the preparation of Canadian Shipments.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

None listed

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

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

DOT REGULATED COMPONENT (RQ): Not regulated.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not regulated.

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION: Components of this product are covered under specific State regulations, as denoted below:

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists:

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>
1 - 5%	Methyl Acetate	79-20-9

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: The components of this product are not known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. - Not Listed

WHMIS Classification:

B3 - Flammable and combustible material - Combustible liquid

D2B - Poisonous and infectious material - Other effects - Toxic



B3 - Combustible Liquid



D2B - Toxic

WHMIS 1988 Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

D2B - Eye irritation - toxic - other

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: BILL BEACH CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORP,

THIS INFORMATION IS DRAWN FROM RECOGNIZED SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORP. MAKES NO GUARANTEES NOR ASSUMES ANY LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS INFORMATION. THE USER SHOULD BE AWARE OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, REGULATIONS AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES THAT MAY REQUIRE CHANGES HEREIN. THE ABOVE DATA IS SUPPLIED UPON THE CONDITION THAT PERSONS WILL EVALUATE THIS INFORMATION AND THEN DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR THEIR USE.

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 which uniquely identifies each constituent. It is used for computer-related searching.

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**. Skin adsorption effects must also be considered.

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

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

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

HMIS HAZARD RATINGS:

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

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

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **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. Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. 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 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 death. **BEI** - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Other acronyms used are: **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**; the **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)**; Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; California's Safe Drinking Water Act (**Proposition 65**); 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 materials package label.