

CROSSFIELD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<u>TRADE NAME (AS LABELED):</u>	500 W Primer Clear, Part B
<u>CHEMICAL NAME/CLASS:</u>	Polyamine Emulsion
<u>PRODUCT USE:</u>	Primer Curative
<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>	December 5, 2009
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	April 23, 2019

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION



GHS Classification

Skin irritation – Category 2
 Serious eye damage – Category 1
 Skin sensitization - Category 1
 Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B
 Specific target organ toxicity
 single exposure (central nervous system -
 Category 3

Signal Word: (Danger)

Hazard Statements:

H315: Causes skin irritation
 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
 H318: Causes serious eye damage
 H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child/

Precautionary Statements (Prevention):

P210: Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
 P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray
 P264: Wash skin 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

Precautionary Statements (Response):

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take of immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304+P340+P312: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs" Get medical advice/attention.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370+P378: In case of fire: use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Precautionary Statements (Disposal):

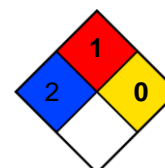
P501: Disposal of contents/container to be specified in accordance with regulations.

HMIS-RATINGS (SCALE 0 – 4)

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	1
REACTIVITY	0

Health = 2
Fire = 1
Reactivity = 0
*Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA RATING



3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% w/w	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR					
			ACGIH		OSHA		IDLH mg/m ³	OTHER mg/m ³
			TLV mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³	PEL mg/m ³	STEL mg/m ³		
Linseed oil, polymer w/ bis-A diglycidylether, diethylenetriamine, formaldehyde, glycidyl Ph ether, pentaethylenehexamine	68915-81-1	10 - 30	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	107-98-2	1 - 5	TWA 50 ppm	100 ppm	NE	NE	NE	Note 1
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 = 227 g/L			As Applied (Part of multi-component system) = 176 g/L					

Note 1. NIOSH (REL): 100 ppm, 360 mg/m³, NIOSH (STEL): 150 ppm, 540 mg/m³, OSHA Z1A (TWA): 150 ppm, 540 mg/m³, 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

General Advice: Seek medical advice. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water also under the eyelids for at least 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses

Skin contact: Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Immediately remove contaminated clothing, and any extraneous chemical, if possible to do so without delay. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Application of corticosteroid cream has been effective in treating skin irritation.

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If a person vomits when lying on his back, place him in the recovery position. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victims head to the side.

Inhalation: If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. Move to fresh air.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapors and/or aerosols may cause: Sore throat. Adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage). Eye disease. Skin disorders and Allergies. Adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion). Adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest or shortness of breath). Asthma.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment: NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Application of corticosteroid cream has been effective in treating skin irritation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT, °C (method): >94°C (>201°F) Closed Cup

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE, °C: ND

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:

Water Spray: YES

Foam: YES

Halon: ND

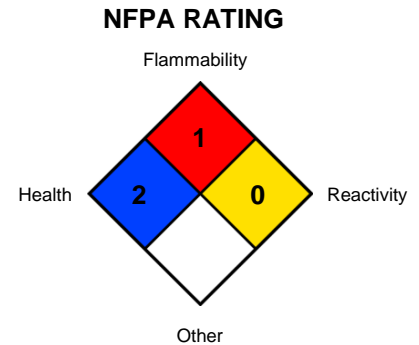
Lower (LEL): NE

Upper (UEL): NE

Carbon Dioxide: YES

Dry Chemical: YES

Other: Any "ABC" Class.



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.



Vapor Respirator



Safety Glasses



Safety Gloves



Synthetic Apron

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): ND

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.01

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: dispersable

VAPOR PRESSURE, mm Hg @ 21 °C: ND

ODOR: Amine

LOG WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION COEFFICIENT: Not available.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR: Milky white liquid

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties): ND

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc=1): ND

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not established.

BOILING POINT: >100°C (>212°F)

pH: >7

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable. (May form peroxides on long term storage)

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Decomposition products of this solution can include a variety of compounds. (i.e. Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, and other compounds).

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: Avoid contact with organic acids, sodium hypochlorite, mineral acids, oxidizing agents, reactive metals, materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds and peroxides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur by itself. Considerable exothermic reaction with amine resins is possible.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely routes of exposure:

Effects on Eye: Severe eye irritation

Effects on Skin: Causes skin irritation.

Inhalation Effects: May cause nose, throat, and lung irritation. Inhalation of vapors and/or aerosols in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system.

Symptoms: Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapors and/or aerosols may cause: Sore throat. Adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage). Eye disease. Skin disorders and Allergies. Adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion). Adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest or shortness of breath). Asthma

Acute Toxicity:

Acute Oral Toxicity: No data is available on the product itself

Acute Oral Toxicity – Components:

Linseed oil, polymer w/ bis-A diglycidylether, diethylenetriamine, formaldehyde, glycidyl Ph ether, pentaethylenehexamine	LD50: 2,980 mg/kg	(Rat)
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Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	LD50:: 5,700 mg/kg	(Rat)
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Inhalation: No data is available on the product itself

Inhalation – Components:

Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	LC50 (4 h): 22 mg/l	(Rat)
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Acute Dermal Toxicity: No data is available on the product itself

Acute Dermal Toxicity – Components

Linseed oil, polymer w/ bis-A diglycidylether, diethylenetriamine, formaldehyde, glycidyl Ph ether, pentaethylenehexamine	LD50: >5,000 mg/kg	(Rabbit)
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Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	LD50:: 13,000 mg/kg	(Rabbit)
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Skin corrosion/irritation: Moderate skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Severe eye irritation

Delayed and Immediate Effects and Chronic Effects from Short and Long Term Exposure

This product contains no listed carcinogens according to IARC, ACGIH, NTP and/or OSHA in concentration of 0.1 percent or greater. Repeated and/or prolonged contact causes sensitization, asthma and eczemas. Adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage). Eye disease. Skin disorders and Allergies. Adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion). Adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest or shortness of breath). Asthma.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

Aquatic toxicity:

Toxicity to fish – Components

Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	LC50 (96 h): >4,800 mg/l	Golden orfe (<i>Lauiscus idus</i>)
Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	LC50 (96 h): 20,800 mg/l	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)

Toxicity to daphnia – Components

Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-	EC50 (48 h): >500 mg/l	Daphnia
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Toxicity to other organisms; No data available

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability No data is available on the product itself.

Mobility No data available.

Bioaccumulation No data is available on the product itself.

Bioaccumulation – Components:

Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy- Negligible bioaccumulation potential

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations. It may be disposed of by treatment at a permitted facility or as advised by your local hazardous waste regulatory authority.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Department of Transportation:

Not regulated

IATA Shipping Data:

Not regulated

IMDG Shipping Data:

Not regulated

TDG Shipping Data:

Not regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (OSHA): This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been prepared in compliance with the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR1910.1200) hazard class (es) --

SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: The components of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

312 Hazard Classification: Acute Health Hazard

SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: Not applicable.

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

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): None

OTHER FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable.

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

New Jersey Right-to-know: The following is required composition information:

CAS Number: 107-98-2

RTK Number 1613

Chemical Name: Propan-2-ol, 1-methoxy-

Pennsylvania Right-to-know: The following is required composition information:

CAS Number: CAS Number: 107-98-2

Chemical Name: 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-

Comment: Hazardous Substance.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Not listed.

WHMIS 1988 Classification:

B2 - Flammable and combustible material - Flammable liquid

(107-98-2 2-Propanol, 1methoxy- <5%)



B2 - Flammable Liquid

WHMIS 1988 Health Effects Criteria Met by this Chemical:

Does not meet criteria.

WHMIS 1988 Ingredient Disclosure List:

Included for disclosure at 1% or greater.

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.