



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE

TRADE/MATERIAL NAME: Marine Firestop Foam (Part B)
CHEMICAL NAMES: Proprietary RTV Silicone Foam Part B
SYNONYMS: None
RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE: Sealant
USES ADVISED AGAINST: Other than Relevant Use
SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER'S NAME (USA/Canada): Specified Technologies, Inc.
Address: 210 Evans Way,
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
Business Phone: (908) 526-8000 (8:00am to 5:00pm Eastern Standard Time)
Emergency Phone: U.S., Canada: 1-800-255-3924 (24 hrs)
International: +1-813-248-0585 (collect-24 hrs)

Business Phone:

EMAIL of Competent Person for Information on SDS: techserv@stifireshape.com

NOTE: ALL United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent Standards, Canadian WHMIS [Controlled Products Regulations], Mexican NOM018-STPS 2000, SPRING Singapore, and Japanese JIS Z7250 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 AND JAPANESE JIS Z7253 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified per UN GHS Standards under U.S., Japanese and other applicable regulations that require Global Harmonization compliance.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Skin Irritation Category 2

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement Codes: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H303 + H333: May be harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary Statement Codes:

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: P405: Store locked up.

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

Hazard Symbols: GHS07, GHS08

KOREAN ISHA (Notice 2009-68) LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: Classified in accordance with ISHA Notice 2009-68. Under ISHA, the following differences in classification are applicable.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 5, Skin Irritation Category 2

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement Codes: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H315: Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary Statement Codes:

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response: P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. P321: Specific treatment (remove from exposure and treat symptoms).

Storage: P405: Store locked up.

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

Hazard Symbols: GHS07, GHS08



3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Chinese IECSC Inventory	Japanese ENCS #	Korean ECL Inventory #	Taiwan NESCI ECS Inventory	WT%	LABEL ELEMENTS GHS & Japanese JIS Z7253 Classification Korean ISHA Classification GHS Hazard Codes
Xylene	1330-20-7	Listed	3-3, 3-60	KE-35427	Listed	0.1-1.0%	PUBLISHED and SELF-CLASSIFICATION <u>GHS & JAPANESE JIS Z7253:</u> Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Cat. 5, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 Hazard Codes: H361d, H226, H303, H312 + H332, H315, H336, H304 <u>KOREAN ISHA:</u> Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Cat. 2, Flammable Liquid Cat. 3, Acute Dermal Toxicity Cat. 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Cat. 4, Skin Irritation Cat. 2, STOT (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) SE Cat. 3, Aspiration Hazard Cat. 1 Hazard Codes: H361d, H226, H312 + H332, H336, H304
Other Unknown Ingredients						Balance	Classification Not Determined

See Section 16 for full text of Classification

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES: Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effects occur. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take a copy of this SDS to health professional with victim. Wash clothing and thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with the contaminated individual.

Skin Exposure: If adverse skin effects occur, discontinue use and flush contaminated area. Seek medical attention if adverse effect occurs after flushing.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

Inhalation: If fumes or vapors are inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Seek medical attention if adverse effect continues after removal to fresh air.

Eye Exposure: If this product contaminates the eyes, rinse eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids and then "roll" eyes while flushing. Minimum flushing is for 20 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

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. Never induce vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. If victim is convulsing, maintain an open airway and obtain immediate medical attention.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: It is currently not known if any pre-existing conditions may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (closed cup): 177°C (350.6°F)

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not available.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use extinguishing materials suitable for the surrounding area.

UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: None known.

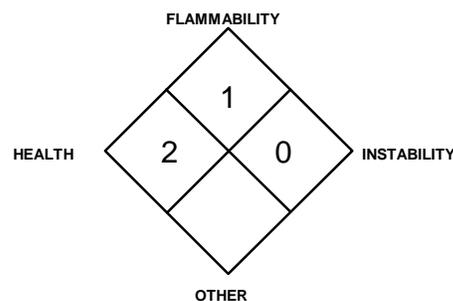
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product is combustible and may ignite if highly heated for a prolonged period or if subjected to direct flame. If involved in a fire, this product will release smoke, acrid vapors and toxic gases (e.g., carbon and metal oxides, per manufacturer). Measurements at temperatures above 150°C in presence of air (oxygen) have shown that small amounts of formaldehyde are formed due to oxidative degradation, per manufacturer.

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: May be sensitive for concentrated vapors.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained firefighters to disperse this product's vapors and to protect personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

NFPA RATING



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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for emergency assistance. Or if in Canada, call CANUTEC (613-996-6666). 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Proper protective equipment should be used. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment.

Small Spills: Wear rubber gloves, splash goggles, and appropriate body protection.

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), boots, Tyvek or similar protective clothing, hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.**

METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Spills of this product present minimal hazard.

Small Spills: Small releases can be carefully swept up or cleaned up using a damp sponge or polypads.

Large Spills: Access to the spill area should be restricted. For large spills, dike or otherwise contain spill and sweep-up or vacuum with non-sparking vacuum.

All Spills: Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag or other containment and seal. Close off sewers and take other measures to protect human health and the environment as necessary. Rinse area with soap and water solution and follow with a water rinse. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Do not mix with wastes from other materials. Dispose of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local procedures (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations). For spills on water, contain, minimize dispersion and collect. Dispose of recovered material and report spill per regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Avoid release to the environment. Run-off water may be contaminated by other materials and should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

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

7. HANDLING and USE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: As with all chemicals, avoid getting this material ON YOU or IN YOU. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics while handling this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this product or containers of this product. Avoid breathing fumes or vapors generated by this product. Use in a well-ventilated location.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat. Containers should be grounded and 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. Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas as appropriate. Have appropriate extinguishing equipment in the storage area (e.g., sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers). The recommended storage temperature is < 27°C (< 80°F).

SPECIFIC END USE(S): This product is for use as a sealant. Follow all industry standards for use of this product.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ventilation and Engineering Controls: Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the limits provided below (if applicable). Exhaust directly to the outside, taking necessary precautions for environmental protection.

Workplace Exposure Limits/Control Parameters:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR							
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELS		NIOSH	OTHER
		TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	IDLH ppm	ppm
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	150	100	150 (vacated 1989 PEL)	100	150	900	DFG MAKs: TWA: 100 (skin) PEAK: 2•MAK 15 min. average value, 1-hr interval, 4 per shift, Skin DFG MAK Pregnancy Risk Classification: D Carcinogen: EPA-I, IARC-3, TLV-A4
Proprietary Ingredient		No Available Information							

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

International Occupational Exposure Limits: Currently, the following additional exposure limit values have been established by various countries for the known component of this mixture. More current limits may be available; individual countries should be consulted to determine if newer limits are available.

XYLENE:

Arab Republic of Egypt: TWA = 0.5 ppm (0.9 mg/m³), JAN 1993
 Australia: TWA = 80 ppm (350 mg/m³), STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³), JUL 2008
 Belgium: TWA = 50 ppm (221 mg/m³), MAR 2002
 Belgium: STEL = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), Skin, MAR 2002
 Denmark: TWA = 25 ppm (109 mg/m³), skin, MAY 2011

XYLENE (continued):

EC: TWA = 221 mg/m³ (50 ppm); STEL = 442 mg/m³ (skin), FEB 2006
 Finland: 50 ppm (220 mg/m³), STEL = 100 ppm (440 mg/m³), Skin, NOV 2011
 France: VME = 50 ppm (221 mg/m³), VLE = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), Skin, FEB 2006
 Germany: MAK = 100 ppm (440 mg/m³), 2011
 Hungary: TWA = 221 mg/m³, STEL = 442 mg/m³, Skin, SEP 2000

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS (continued):

International Occupational Exposure Limits (continued):

XYLENE (continued):

Iceland: TWA = 25 ppm (109 mg/m³), STEL = 100 ppm (442 mg/m³), skin, NOV 2011
Japan: OEL = 50 ppm (217 mg/m³), MAY 2012
Mexico: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³); STEL = 150 ppm (655 mg/m³), 2004
The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 210 mg/m³, Skin, 2003
New Zealand: TWA = 50 ppm (217 mg/m³), JAN 2002
Norway: TWA = 25 ppm (108 mg/m³), JAN 1999
Peru: TWA 100 ppm (434 mg/m³); STEL = 150 ppm (651 mg/m³), JUL 2005
The Philippines: TWA = 0.1 mg/m³, JAN 1993
Poland: MAC(TWA) = 100 mg/m³, MAC(STEL) = 350 mg/m³, JAN 1999

XYLENE (continued):

Russia: TWA 50 mg/m³, STEL = 150 mg/m³, JUN 2003
Sweden: TWA = 50 ppm (200 mg/m³); STEL = 100 ppm (450 mg/m³), Skin, JUN 2005
Switzerland: MAK-W = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), KZG-W = 200 ppm (870 mg/m³), Skin, JAN 2011
Thailand: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), JAN 1993
Turkey: TWA = 100 ppm (435 mg/m³), JAN 1993
United Kingdom: TWA = 50 ppm (220 mg/m³); STEL = (441 mg/m³), skin, OCT 2007
In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: *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 U.S. Federal OSHA Respiratory Protection (29 CFR 1910.134), OSHA Eye Protection 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA Hard Protection 29 CFR 1910.138, OSHA Foot Protection 29 CFR 1910.136 and OSHA Body Protection 29 CFR 1910.132), equivalent standards of Canada (including CSA Respiratory Standard Z94.4-02, Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors and CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear), or standards of Japan (including JIS T 8116:2005 for glove selection, JIS T 8150:2006 for respiratory PPE, JIS T 8147:2003 for eye protectors, and JIS T 8030:2005 for protective clothing). Please reference applicable regulations and standards for relevant details.*

Respiratory Protection: Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits listed above, if applicable. For materials without listed exposure limits, minimize respiratory exposure. If necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized under appropriate regulations. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by U.S. 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 U.S. OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998). The following are NIOSH respiratory equipment guideline recommendations for the Xylene component. These are given to assist in appropriate respirator selection.

XYLENE

CONCENTRATION

Up to 900 ppm:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any Powered, Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with organic vapor cartridge(s), or any supplied-Air Respirator (SAR), or any Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) 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 self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

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.

Eye Protection: Wear splash goggles or safety glasses as appropriate for the task.

Hand Protection: Wash hands and wrists before putting on and after removing gloves. During manufacture or other similar operations, wear the appropriate hand protection for the process. Use double gloves for spill response, as stated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this SDS. Because all gloves are to some extent permeable and their permeability increases with time, they should be changed regularly (hourly is preferable) or immediately if torn or punctured. If necessary refer to appropriate regulations.

Skin Protection: Use appropriate protective clothing for the task (e.g., lab coat, etc.). If necessary, refer to the U.S. OSHA Technical Manual (Section VII: Personal Protective Equipment) or other appropriate regulations. Full-body chemical protective clothing is recommended for emergency response procedures. If a hazard of injury to the feet exists due to falling objects, rolling objects, where objects may pierce the soles of the feet or where employee's feet may be exposed to electrical hazards, use foot protection, as described in U.S. OSHA and Canadian Standards.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM: Liquid.

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Mixture.

ODOR: Faint.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %): Not available.

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

FREEZING/MELTING POINT: Not available.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not available.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (w/w): < 1%

EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1): > 1

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible.

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not established. **pH:** Not available.

VISCOSITY: Dynamic: Not available. **Kinematic @ 40°C:** Not available.

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties in event of accidental release): The off-white coloration may be a characteristic to distinguish a release of this product.

COLOR: Off-white.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Mixture.

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available.

OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: Not applicable.

PERCENT VOLATILE: Not available.

FLASH POINT (closed cup): 177°C (350.6°F)

BOILING POINT: 260°C (500°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 1.2 g/cm³

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): Not available.

SCAQMD (U.S. EPA Method 24): Not available.

SOLUBILITY IN SOLVENTS: Soluble in toluene.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: This product is stable when properly stored at normal temperature and pressures (see Section 7, Handling and Storage).

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: **Combustion:** Carbon and metal oxides and formaldehyde. **Hydrolysis:** None known.

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (Continued)

MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE: This product is incompatible with strong oxidizers.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION OR REACTION: Will not occur.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE: The health hazard information provided below is pertinent to employees using this product in an occupational setting. The following paragraphs describe the symptoms of exposure by route of exposure.

Inhalation: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs and cause coughing. Removal to fresh air should relieve symptoms. Chronic inhalation may cause systemic effects.

Contact with Skin or Eyes: Direct eye contact may cause transient irritation, redness, and tearing from irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin exposures may cause dermatitis (dry red skin).

Skin Absorption: The Xylene component can be absorbed through intact skin.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational exposure and is unlikely to occur. If this product is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, esophagus and other tissues of the digestive system may occur. Symptoms of ingestion may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Injection: Accidental injection of this product, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object can cause redness at the site of injection.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE: An Explanation in Lay Terms. Exposure to this product may cause the following health effects:

Acute: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause irritation of respiratory system. Eye contact may cause irritation.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis (dry red skin). This product contains a trace compound that may have adverse effect on fertility, or the fetus, based on animal data.

TARGET ORGANS: Acute: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. Chronic: Central nervous system, possible harm to fetus.

TOXICITY DATA: Currently, the following toxicological data are available for the only component known.

XYLENE:

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Human) 200 ppm

LD₅₀ (Oral-Human) 50 mg/kg

LCLo (Inhalation-Human) 10,000 ppm/6 hours: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: cyanosis; Blood: other changes

TCLo (Inhalation-Human) 200 ppm: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction): effect, not otherwise specified; Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye): conjunctive irritation; Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 100%: Moderate

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit) 500 mg/24 hours: Moderate

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 87 mg/L: Mild

Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit) 5 mg/24 hours: Severe

Open Irritation Test (Skin-Rat) 60 uL/8 hours: Mild

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Rat) 5000 ppm/4 hours

LC₅₀ (Inhalation-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 30 gm/m³

LD₅₀ (Oral-Rat) 4300 mg/kg: Liver: other changes; Kidney/Ureter/Bladder: other changes

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mouse) 2119 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Oral-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 4300 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Skin-Rabbit) > 1700 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 2459 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Intraperitoneal-Mouse) 1548 mg/kg

LD₅₀ (Subcutaneous-Rat) 1700 mg/kg

LDLo (Intravenous-Rabbit) 129 mg/kg

LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Guinea Pig) 2 gm/kg: Liver: fatty liver degeneration; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: other transferases

LDLo (Intraperitoneal-Mammal-Species Unspecified) 2 gm/kg: Peripheral Nerve and Sensation: flaccid paralysis without anesthesia (usually neuromuscular blockage); Behavioral: convulsions or effect on seizure threshold, irritability

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 28 gm/kg/14 days-continuous: Related to Chronic Data: death

TDLo (Oral-Rat) 63 gm/kg/90 days-intermittent: Liver: changes in liver weight; Endocrine: changes in adrenal weight; Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 28 gm/kg/14 days-continuous: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 20,600 µg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue), musculoskeletal system

TDLo (Oral-Mouse) 31 mg/kg: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants)

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 920 µL/kg/1 hour: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 909.1 µL/kg/2 hours: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): other

XYLENE (continued):

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 960 uL/kg/4 days-intermittent: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure)

TDLo (Skin-Rat) 960 µL/kg/4 days-intermittent: Skin and Appendages: primary irritation (after topical exposure); Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TDLo (Skin-Mouse) 4.21 mL/kg: Biochemical: Metabolism (Intermediary): effect on inflammation or mediation of inflammation

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 12,740 µg/kg/30 days-intermittent: Blood: changes in serum composition (e.g. TP, bilirubin, cholesterol); Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases, Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: transaminases

TDLo (Intraperitoneal-Rat) 4128 mg/kg/3 days-intermittent: Brain and Coverings: other degenerative changes; Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: peptidases

LCLo (Inhalation-Guinea Pig) 450 ppm: Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: other changes; Liver: fatty liver degeneration

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1600 ppm/20 hours/7 days-intermittent: Behavioral: general anesthetic; Blood: changes in erythrocyte (RBC) count; Related to Chronic Data: death

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 15 mg/m³/24 hours/85 days-continuous: days-continuous: Brain and Coverings: recordings from specific areas of CNS; Blood: changes in leukocyte (WBC) count

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 800 ppm/14 hours/6 weeks-intermittent: Sense Organs and Special Senses (Ear): change in acuity

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 200 ppm/6 hours: female 4-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system; Effects on Newborn: behavioral

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m³/6 hours: female 1-21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system, other developmental abnormalities; Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 50 mg/m³/6 hours: female 1-21 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: post-implantation mortality (e.g. dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants); Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: craniofacial (including nose and tongue)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 250 mg/m³/24 hours: female 7-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 2000 ppm/6 hours/8 days-intermittent: Behavioral: food intake (animal)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1250 mg/m³/2 hours/60 days-intermittent: Biochemical: Enzyme inhibition, induction, or change in blood or tissue levels: phosphatases; Related to Chronic Data: changes in testicular weight

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

HEALTH HAZARD	(BLUE)	2*
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FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	(RED)	1
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PHYSICAL HAZARD	(YELLOW)	0
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PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES	RESPIRATORY	HANDS	BODY
	SEE SECTION 8		SEE SECTION 8

For Routine Industrial Use and Handling Applications

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued)

TOXICITY DATA (continued):

XYLENE (continued):

TCLo (Inhalation-Rat) 1000 ppm/6 hours/8 days-intermittent: Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: weight loss or decreased weight gain

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 1 gm/m³/12 hours: female 6-15 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus); Specific Developmental Abnormalities: musculoskeletal system

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 2000 ppm/6 hours: female 6-12 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

TCLo (Inhalation-Mouse) 4000 ppm/6 hours: female 6-12 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Newborn: growth statistics (e.g.%, reduced weight gain), physical

TCLo (Inhalation-Monkey) 100 mg/m³/90 days-intermittent: Blood: other changes
TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 500 mg/m³/24 hours: female 7-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Effects on Embryo or Fetus: fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus)

TCLo (Inhalation-Rabbit) 1 gm/m³/24 hours: female 7-20 day(s) after conception: Reproductive: Fertility: abortion

IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: Inhalation of fumes or vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Eye and skin contact may cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT: No information available.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL OF COMPONENTS: The Xylene component is listed by agencies tracking the carcinogenic potential of chemical compounds, as follows:

Xylene: ACGIH TLV-A4 (Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen); EPA-I (Data are Inadequate for an Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Potential); IARC-3 (Unclassifiable as to Carcinogenicity in Humans)

The carcinogenic potential of other components cannot be determined.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY INFORMATION: The mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic and reproductive toxicity of this product and of the unknown components cannot be determined. The following information is available for the Xylene component.

Mutagenicity: Xylene (mixed isomers) is not known to be a mutagen. Negative results have been obtained in a few limited studies in humans. Negative results have been obtained in studies in live animals and in cultured mammalian cells and bacteria, which were carried out with pure isomers of xylene and with mixed isomers containing up to 36% ethylbenzene.

Embryotoxicity/Teratogenicity: Xylene (mixed isomers) are considered fetotoxic in humans, based on observations of reduced fetal weight, delayed ossification and persistent behavioral effects in animal studies in the absence of maternal toxicity. Other developmental effects have been observed in animal studies in the presence of maternal toxicity.

Reproductive Toxicity: The limited information located suggests that Xylenes (mixed isomers) do not cause reproductive toxicity. An increase in menstrual disorders has been reported in women exposed to organic solvents such as benzene, toluene and Xylenes. It is not possible to attribute these effects to Xylenes in particular. Limited animal information suggests that Xylenes do not cause reproductive effects. Xylenes have been shown to transfer into human breast milk.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): It cannot be determined if there are ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) for components other than Xylene. The following information is available for Xylene.

CHEMICAL: DETERMINANT	SAMPLING TIME	BEI
Xylenes • Methylhippuric Acid in Urine	• End of Shift	• 1.5 g/g Creatinine

DEGREE OF EFFECT TO THE HEALTH OF THE POLLUTING AGENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF WORK (per Mexican NOM-010 STPS-1999): 0

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

MOBILITY: This product has not been tested for mobility in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: This product has not been tested for persistence or biodegradability.

BIO-ACCUMULATION POTENTIAL: This product has not been tested for bio-accumulation potential.

ECOTOXICITY: This product has not been tested for aquatic or animal toxicity. All releases to terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic environments should be avoided. No aquatic toxicity data is available for the product or other unknown components. The following data are for the Xylene component.

XYLENE:

LD₅₀ (goldfish) 24 hours = 13 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

LC₅₀ (rainbow trout) 96 hours = 13.5 mg/L (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 1 hour = 42 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)

LC₅₀ (fathead minnow) 24-96 hours = 46 mg/L at 18-22°C, in a static bioassay (No specific isomer)

LC₅₀ (*Carassius auratus* goldfish) 96 hours = 16.9 ppm (conditions of bioassay not specified, no specific isomer)

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The known component is not listed as having ozone depletion potential. No information is available on other unknown components.

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

DISPOSAL METHODS: It is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets the criteria of a hazardous waste per regulations of the area in which the waste is generated and/or disposed of. 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. Shipment of wastes must be done with appropriately permitted and registered transporters.

DISPOSAL CONTAINERS: Waste materials must be placed in and shipped in appropriate 5-gallon or 55-gallon poly or metal waste pails or drums. Permeable cardboard containers are not appropriate and should not be used. Ensure that any required marking or labeling of the containers be done to all applicable regulations.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

PRECAUTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING WASTE HANDLING: Wear proper protective equipment when handling waste materials.

U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER: Not applicable.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: This product is not classified as dangerous goods, per U.S. DOT regulations, under 49 CFR 172.101.

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

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA): This product is not classified as dangerous goods under rules of IATA.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) DESIGNATION: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods by the International Maritime Organization.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN STANDARD; REGULATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND RESIDUES: This product is not classified as Dangerous Goods, per transport regulations of Mexico.

SINGAPORE STANDARD 286: PART A: This product has no requirements under the Specification for Caution Labeling for Hazardous Substances, Part 4: Marking of Packages, Containers and Vehicles, as it does not meet the criteria for any hazard class under this regulation.

TRANSPORT IN BULK ACCORDING TO THE IBC CODE: See the information under the individual jurisdiction listings for IBC information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This material does not meet the criteria of environmentally hazardous according to the criteria of the UN Model Regulations (as reflected in the IMDG Code, ADR, RID, and ADN) and is not listed in Annex III under MARPOL 73/78.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

U.S. SARA Reporting Requirements: It cannot be determined if the unknown components are subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The following are requirements for the Xylene component.

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>SECTION 302 EHS (TPQ)</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)
Xylene	No	No	Yes

U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): **Delayed (chronic) health hazard.** U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): Xylene = 100 kg (45.4 kg)

U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: The Xylene component is listed.

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65):

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: It cannot be determined if components other than Xylene are on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: The Xylene component is listed as follows: PSL1 Substances not considered as "TOXIC" under Section 64 of CEPA 1999.

Canadian WHMIS Classification and Symbols: Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

CHINESE REGULATIONS:

Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Status: All components are listed or exempted.

JAPANESE REGULATIONS:

Japanese ENCS: All components are listed or exempted. Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) Status: The Xylene component is a Class I Designated Substance. It cannot be determined if other components are listed as Class I Specified Chemical Substances, Class II Specified Chemical Substances, or Designated Chemical Substances by the Japanese METI.

KOREAN REGULATIONS:

Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL) Status: All components are listed or exempted.

TAIWANESE REGULATIONS:

Taiwan Existing Chemical Substances Inventory Status: Not determined.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

LABELING (Precautionary Statements) U.S. ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): **CAUTION!** MOST COMPONENTS ARE UNKNOWN/ MAY CAUSE MILD IRRITATION BY INHALATION AND EYE CONTACT. PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. INHALATION OF VAPORS OR FUMES IN HIGH CONCENTRATION MAY CAUSE ADVERSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. CONTAINS XYLENE, A SUSPECT CARCINOGEN AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN. Avoid breathing fumes or vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate eye, hand, and body protection. Avoid exposure to elevated temperatures. **FIRST-AID:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes while removing 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

16. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

CO₂. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Absorb spill on appropriate material and place in suitable container and seal. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations. Consult Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

NOTE: The following classification is based on limited information on components and may not be fully compliant with the Global Harmonization Standard and other specific country regulations.

COMPONENT CLASSIFICATION:

Labeling and Classification Full Text under GHS:

Xylene: This is a published and self-classification.

Classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Oral Toxicity Category 5, Acute Dermal Toxicity Category 4, Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4, Skin Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Inhalation-Narcotic Effect) Single Exposure Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Hazard Statements: H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H226: Flammable liquid and vapour. H303: May be harmful if swallowed. H312 + H332: Harmful in contact with skin or if inhaled. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

REVISION DETAILS: New.

REFERENCES AND DATA SOURCES: Contact the supplier for information.

METHODS OF EVALUATING INFORMATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION: Criteria of the GHS were used for classification.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:

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

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 *in vivo* and have been shown to reach the germ cells in an active form. 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. **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 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.

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 3 (continued): **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 exposure to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. **1 Slight Hazard:** Materials that must be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Material 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 IIIB); and Most ordinary combustible materials (e.g. wood, paper, etc.). **2 Moderate Hazard:** Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not, under normal conditions, form hazardous atmospheres in air, but under high ambient temperatures or moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres 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 course 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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

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. **Reactivities:** 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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 \geq 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.

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. 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 IIB 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.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 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. 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.

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. **TD₀₁, LDLo,** and **LD₀₁** or **TC₀₁, TCLo, LCLo,** and **LC₀₁:** 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.

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:

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. **IC:** 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. **IC:** Transport Canada. **DSL/NDSL:** Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List.

JAPAN:

METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.