SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE
TRADE/MATERIAL NAME:
SPECSEAL® SPEEDFLEX® JOINT PROFILE

RELEVANT USE of the SUBSTANCE: Firestop Device

USES ADVISED AGAINST: None

SUPPLIER/MANUFACTURER’S NAME:
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)

EMAIL of Competent Person for Information on SDS: techserv@stifirestop.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. This product is defined as an “Article” under the U.S. Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), EU Directives, and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Standard. Refer to Section 15 (Regulatory Information) for specific regulatory citations. As articles, this product presents negligible health and physical hazards under reasonably anticipated circumstances of use. Subsequently, a Material Safety Data Sheet is not required under Standards cited above. This document is prepared to provide persons using this product with additional safety information.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GLOBAL HARMONIZATION AND EU CLP REGULATION (EC) 1272/2008 LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product is an article and is not required to be classified under CLP Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

EU 67/548/EEC LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: This product is an article and is not required to be classified under European Community Council Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.

KOREAN ISHA (Notice 2009-68) LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION: As an article, this product is not subject to ISHA Notice 2009-68.

3. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is an article and as such no components of this product pose a hazard; no component information is given in this SDS.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Skin Exposure: As an article, no need for first aid is anticipated.

Inhalation: As an article, no need for first aid is anticipated.

Eye Exposure: As an article, no need for first aid is anticipated.

Ingestion: As an article, no need for first aid is anticipated.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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 formulated to be non-flammable and non-combustible.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS: No Special protective actions for fire-fighters are anticipated.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Not applicable.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Not applicable.
METHODS FOR CLEAN-UP AND CONTAINMENT: Not applicable.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS: Not applicable.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: No special requirements.
CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: No special requirements.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS/CONTROL PARAMETERS: As an article which does not release or otherwise result in exposure to hazardous chemicals under normal use; no personal protective equipment (PPE) are required.

9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORM</td>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODOR</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %)</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELTING POINT</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAPOR PRESSURE</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVAPORATION RATE (n-BuAc = 1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLUBILITY IN WATER</td>
<td>Insoluble</td>
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<tr>
<td>COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLOR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODOR THRESHOLD</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OXIDIZING PROPERTIES</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERCENT VOLATILE</td>
<td>Zero</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLASH POINT</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOILING POINT</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARB VOC</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCAQMD (U.S. EPA Method 24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOLUBILITY IN SOLVENTS</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: This product is stable when properly stored at normal temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

- **Inhalation:** Due to the form of the product, inhalation is unlikely.
- **Contact with Skin or Eyes:** Due to the form of the product, contact with the eyes is unlikely
- **Skin Absorption:** Due to form of product, skin absorption is not a likely route of exposure.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure, due to the form of the product.
- **Injection:** Injection is not likely, due to the form of the product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MOBILITY: As an article, this product will not be mobile in soil.

PERSISTENCE AND BIODEGRADABILITY: No specific information is available regarding persistence and 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.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHODS: Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations.
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: As an article, this product is not subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 302, 304, and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
U.S. SARA Hazard Categories (Section 311/312, 40 CFR 370-21): ACUTE: No; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No
U.S. SARA Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): As an article, this product is not subject to Threshold Planning Quantities, per 40 CFR 370.20.
U.S. CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): Not applicable.
U.S. TSCA Inventory Status: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): No component is on the California Proposition 65 lists.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:
Canadian DSL/NDSL Inventory Status: Components are on the DSL or NDSL Inventories.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Priorities Substances Lists: As an article, this product has no requirements under the CEPA.
Canadian WHMIS Classification and Symbols: As an article, this product is not subject to the Controlled Product Regulations.

CHINESE REGULATIONS:
Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Status: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Chinese Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC).

JAPANESE REGULATIONS:
Japanese ENCS: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under ENCS Inventory.
Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) Status: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Japanese METI.
Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.

KOREAN REGULATIONS:
Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL) Status: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Korean ECL Inventory.

MEXICAN REGULATIONS:
Mexican Workplace Regulations (NOM-018-STPS-2000): This product is not classified as hazardous.

SINGAPORE REGULATIONS:
List of Controlled Hazardous Substances: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Singapore List of Controlled Substances.
Code of Practice on Pollution Control Requirements: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Singapore Code of Practice on Pollution Control.

TAIWANESE REGULATIONS:
Taiwan Existing Chemical Substances Inventory Status: As an article, this product is not subject to requirements under the Taiwan Existing Chemicals List.
DEFINITION OF TERMS
A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDFS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 0 Minimal Hazard: Materials that will not burn in air when exposure is at 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 occurs. Materials may ignite in the absence of an external source of heat, but require a specific temperature and/or exposure conditions before ignition and combustion can occur. Typically this includes the following: Materials that will burn when exposed to a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of time (e.g., pyrophoric liquids, solids and some gases). Flammable liquids and solids have a flash point below 22.8°C (70°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 (e.g., pyrophoric materials) before they will ignite. 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: 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 (70°F) and below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. OSHA Class IA and IB); Materials that on absorption of heat or by chemical reaction can form flammable gas-air mixtures with air such that they 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-generated oxygen (e.g., derivatives of iodine and many organic peroxides) or are sufficiently reactive with air to completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are 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 (70°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: Pressure above 90 psi; mea gas density is > 514.7 kg/m^3 at 21.1°C (70°F) (500 psig). Pyrophoric: No Rating. Oxidizers: Packaging Group II oxidizers. Solids: any material that, in either concentrated or highly diluted form, may form explosive mixtures with air. Gas: Materials that are not so reactive that they will not burn in an air atmosphere at a temperature of 815.5°C (1500°F) for a period of 5 minutes. Liquid: Any material that may maintain an unstable mixture with air (e.g. viscous and slow flowing such as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. 

FIRE HAZARD: 0 Severe Hazard: Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 100°C (212°F) (i.e., OSHA Class IIA) and Materials that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C (130°F) or below (pyrophoric).

1. Minor Hazard: Materials that may form an unstable mixture with air (e.g. viscous and slow flowing as asphalt) that readily give off flammable vapors. 

2. Serious Hazard: Materials that, in either concentrated or highly diluted form, may form explosive mixtures with air, or may react violently with water.

3. Severe Hazard: Materials that will rapidly react with water to form a flammable or toxic mixture, or with water to form a material that has a high oxygen demand (highly reactive). 

4. Major Hazard: Materials that will violently react with water to form a material that has a high oxygen demand and may have a mass explosion hazard.

Hazardous Waste: Any material or combination of materials that is dangerous in the workplace and is subject to the definition of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and/or the Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA).
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS:

HEALTH HAZARD: Materials that, under emergency conditions, would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials. Gases and vapors with an LC0 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists with an LC0 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 200 mg/L. Materials with an LD50 for acute oral toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC50 is less than or equal to 5000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for either degree of hazard 3 or degree of hazard 4. Dents 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 LC50 for acute dermal toxicity greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points below -18°C (-0.4°F) and -5°C (23°F) (-46.5°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 mucous membranes. Materials that are primary skin irritants or sensitizers. Materials whose LC50 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. Materials with an LC0 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 than 1000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Dents and mists with an LC0 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 3,5 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 -45°C (-49°F) that cause irreversible and possibly fatal tissue damage. Materials with an LC50 for acute inhalation toxicity greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg.

HEALTH HAZARD (continued): Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal. Gases with an LC0 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. Any material whose LC0 for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials with LC50 for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. FLAMMABILITY HAZARD: 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. Materials that will burn in air at a temperature of 610°C (1120°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that will burn in air to a temperature of 616°C (1132°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°C (200°F) (i.e. Class II liquid). Liquids, solids, and semisolids having a flash point at or above 38°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquid). Liquids 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 30°C (86°F) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water- combustion ratio of 1:1. 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. 3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions 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 at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point at a lower pressure (100°C) 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 IIb and LC 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).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

Materials that burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g. dry nitriloceulose and many organic peroxides). Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated 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 are 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 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 have a liquid-vapor form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp. Solids and semisolids of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association's Flash Point Manual. Flash Point Manual: A reference tool that gives sufficient vapor pressure 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 sustain combustion when exposed to an external source of ignition. LEL: Lowest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/mixture that will ignite and burn with flame.UEL: Highest concentration of a flammable vapor or gas/mixture that will ignite and burn with a flame.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Human and Animal Toxicology: Materials that are hazardous 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: Parts per million of parts of air or water. mg/m3: Concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air. mg/kg: Concentration of material, usually food, tested in a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. TLDs: Lowest dose to cause a symptom. TCS: Lowest concentration that causes a symptom. Td50, Td10, and D50: LEL analysis. Solids and liquids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions 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.

Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3 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 are capable of forming explosive mixtures with air. Solid dusts, semisolids and gels that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5% by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. 3

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

EC: Effect concentration in water. BCF: Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a material is likely to bioaccumulate in organisms. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. TDo, LDLo, and LDo, or TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo: Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.

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. CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; CERCLA or Superfund; and various state regulations. This section contains information on the precautionary warnings that appear on the material's package label.

JAPAN: METI: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.