

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared to U.S. OSHA, CMA, ANSI, Canadian WHMIS, and European EU Standards

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE/MATERIAL NAME: **RNase AWAY<sup>(TM)</sup> WIPES**  
CHEMICAL NAMES, COMMON NAMES: Alkali Hydroxide Solution Saturated Wipes  
PRODUCT USE: Cleaning Agent  
SYNONYMS: None  
MANUFACTURER'S NAME: MOLECULAR BIO-PRODUCTS, INC.  
ADDRESS: 9389 Waples Street  
San Diego, CA 92121  
EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300  
BUSINESS PHONE: (858) 453-7551

## 2. COMPOSITION and INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION:** This product does not meet the definition of any hazard classification under EU Directives.

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EINECS #	% w/v	EU CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPONENTS
<b>COTTON WIPES</b>				
Cotton wipes saturated with RNase Away <sup>(TM)</sup> Solution			100	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable. RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.
<b>RNASE AWAY<sup>(TM)</sup> SOLUTION</b>				
Alkali Hydroxide	Proprietary		0.1–1.0	HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: C [Corrosive] RISK PHRASES: R: 35
Water and other constituents. Each of the other constituents is considered non-hazardous OR are present in less than 1 percent concentration (0.1% concentration for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract sensitizers, and mutagens).			Balance	None of the other constituents in this mixture contribute significantly to the hazards associated with this component. All hazard information pertinent to this product has been provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet, per the requirements of the U.S. Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalent standards, and Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System Standards (CPR 4).

See Section 15 for full EU classification information of product and components.

NOTE: ALL Canadian WHMIS required information is included in appropriate sections based on the ANSI Z400.1-1998 format. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR. The MSDS is also prepared to include all European Union required information under EU Directives.

## 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Product Description:** This product consists of square, white cotton wipes saturated with RNase Away<sup>(TM)</sup> Solution, which has a mildly fragrant odor. **Health Hazards:** The product is mildly to moderately irritating to skin, eyes, mucous membranes and other tissues which may be contaminated (depending on duration and concentration of exposure). **Flammability Hazards:** If the solution on the wipes is allowed to evaporate to dryness, the dry wipes will be combustible. If this product is involved in a fire, the decomposition products generated will include irritating vapors and toxic gases (including sodium oxides). **Reactivity Hazards:** This product is not reactive. **Environmental Hazards:** Large quantities released to the environment may have an adverse effect. **Emergency Considerations:** Emergency responders should wear appropriate protection for situation to which they respond.

**EU LABELING/CLASSIFICATION:** This product does not meet the definition of any hazard classification under EU Directives.

EU CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOL: This product does not meet the definition of any hazard class as defined by the European Union Council Directive 67/548/EEC or subsequent Directives.

EU RISK PHRASES: Not applicable.

### 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

#### SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE 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 vapors from this material may cause mild respiratory irritation, coughing, and difficulty breathing (depending on duration and concentration of exposure). Symptoms of exposure should be alleviated upon removal to fresh air.

**CONTACT WITH SKIN or EYES:** Eye contact with this product may be moderately irritating. Symptoms of eye overexposure may include redness and tearing. This product may irritate contaminated skin (especially in the event of prolonged overexposures). Symptoms of skin overexposure may include redness and itching. Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

**SKIN ABSORPTION:** Skin absorption is not a significant route of overexposure for any component of this product.

**INGESTION:** Ingestion is not a significant route of occupational overexposure and is unlikely to occur. If ingested, upset and irritation of the digestive system may occur, with symptoms of nausea and vomiting.

**INJECTION:** Accidental injection of the solution on these wipes, via laceration or puncture by a contaminated object may cause redness at the site of injection.

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

**ACUTE:** This material product may cause burning or reddening of the point of contact upon acute exposure. Inhalation of vapors may mildly irritate the respiratory system (depending on the duration and concentration of exposure). If the product contacts the eyes, it may cause pain or irritation. Ingestion of this product will irritate the digestive system and cause nausea and vomiting.

**CHRONIC:** Repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin).

**TARGET ORGANS:** ACUTE: Skin, eyes, respiratory system. CHRONIC: Skin.



#### HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

<b>HEALTH HAZARD</b>	(BLUE)	1
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<b>FLAMMABILITY HAZARD</b>	(RED)	0
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<b>PHYSICAL HAZARD</b>	(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

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Take a copy of label and MSDS 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.

**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 15 minutes. The contaminated individual must seek medical attention if any adverse effect continues after rinsing.

**INHALATION:** If vapors of this product are inhaled, causing irritation, 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.

**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:** Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by overexposures to this product.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIANS:** Treat symptoms and eliminate exposure.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLASH POINT:** Not flammable.

**AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:** Not established.

**FLAMMABLE LIMITS (in air by volume, %):**

Lower (LEL): Not applicable.

Upper (UEL): Not applicable.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:** Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Water Spray: OK    Carbon Dioxide: OK

Foam: OK    Dry Chemical: OK

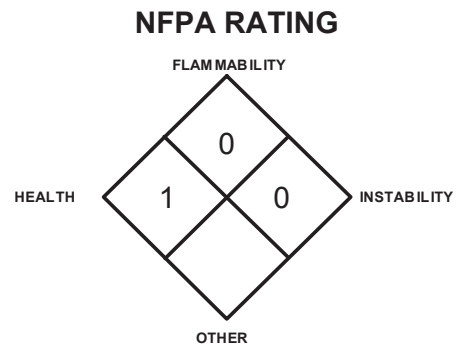
Halon: OK    Other: Any "ABC" Class

**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** If the solution on the wipes is allowed to evaporate to dryness, the dry wipes will be combustible. If involved in a fire, this material may decompose and produce irritating vapors and toxic gases (e.g., sodium oxides).

Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

**SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective equipment. If protective equipment is contaminated by this product, it should be thoroughly washed with soapy water prior to removal of SCBA respiratory protection. Firefighters whose protective equipment becomes contaminated should thoroughly shower with warm, soapy water and should receive medical evaluation if they experience any adverse effects.



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

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE:** Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. Minimum Personal Protective Equipment should be double-gloves (rubber over latex gloves) and rubber apron, splash goggles or safety glasses. Respiratory protection should be used. Pick up spilled wipes. Decontaminate the area thoroughly. Place all spill residue in a double plastic bag and seal. Dispose of in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations or with regulations of the EU and its member states or Canada and its Provinces.

## 7. HANDLING and USE

**WORK PRACTICES AND HYGIENE PRACTICES:** 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 equipment and containers of this compound. Follow SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS supplied with product.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING PRACTICES:** Employees must be trained to properly use this product. This product may be stored with other laboratory cleaning compounds, away from material with which it is incompatible. Only persons familiar with handling corrosive chemicals and properly trained in their use should use this product. Contaminated waste must be properly handled. Work areas must be regularly decontaminated. Ensure containers are properly labeled. Store this product away from incompatible materials (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Avoid freezing and excessive heat.

**PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** When cleaning non-disposable equipment, wear latex or butyl rubber (double gloving is recommended), goggles, and lab coat. Wash equipment with soap and water. Wipe equipment down with damp sponge or polypad. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable U.S. Federal, State, and local hazardous waste disposal regulations, those of Canada, those of the European Union, or those of European Union Member States.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION

**VENTILATION AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Use with adequate ventilation. During decontamination of work surfaces, workers should wear the same equipment recommended in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures) of this MSDS.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS - PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued)

### EXPOSURE LIMITS/GUIDELINES:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR									
		ACGIH-TLVs		OSHA-PELs		NIOSH-RELs		NIOSH	AIHA WEELs		OTHER
		TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IDLH mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alkali Hydroxide	Proprietary	NE	2 (ceiling)	2	NE	NE	2 (ceiling)	NE	NE	NE	NE

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

**INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:** Currently, the following international exposure limits established for the Alkali Hydroxide component of this product.

**ALKALI HYDROXIDE:**

Australia: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1993  
 Austria: MAK = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Belgium: STEL = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1993  
 Denmark: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Finland: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Germany: MAK = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Japan: OEL(C) = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 The Netherlands: MAC-TGG = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999

**ALKALI HYDROXIDE (continued):**

Norway: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 The Philippines: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1993  
 Sweden: TGV = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Switzerland: MAK-W = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, KZG-W = 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1999  
 Thailand: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1993  
 Turkey: TWA = 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, JAN 1993  
 United Kingdom: STEL 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, SEP 2000  
 In Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Jordan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam, New Zealand, Singapore, Vietnam check ACGIH TLV

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** A respirator is not required for routine conditions of use of this product. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHA Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), equivalent U.S. State standards, Canadian CSA Standard Z94.4-02, the European Standard EN 529:2005, and EU member states. Oxygen levels below 19.5% are considered IDLH by OSHA. In such atmospheres, use of a full-facepiece pressure/demand SCBA or a full facepiece, supplied air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply is required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (1910.134-1998).

**EYE PROTECTION:** Not normally needed during normal use. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133, the European Standard CR 13464:1999 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z94.3-02, *Industrial Eye and Face Protectors* for further information.

**HAND PROTECTION:** For situations in which prolonged skin contact is anticipated, double glove, using latex, nitrile, or rubber gloves. Check gloves for leaks. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after removing gloves. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138, the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006 and the appropriate Standards of Canada.

**BODY/SKIN PROTECTION:** During patient administration, use of light-weight cotton gown or other medical attire is recommended. If necessary, refer to appropriate Standards of Canada or the European Standard CEN/TR 15419:2006 for other requirements. 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 29 CFR 1910.136 and the Canadian CSA Standard Z195-02, *Protective Footwear*.

## 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**BOILING POINT:** Not applicable.

**FREEZING/MELTING POINT:** Not applicable.

**EVAPORATION RATE (water = 1):** Not applicable.

**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Not applicable.

**VAPOR PRESSURE (air = 1):** Not established.

**DENSITY:** Not applicable.

**ODOR THRESHOLD:** Slightly fragrant.

**pH:** 11–12 (solution saturating wipes)

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

**APPEARANCE AND COLOR:** This product consists of square, white cotton wipes saturated with RNase Away<sup>(TM)</sup> Solution, which has a mildly fragrant odor.

**HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE (warning properties):** The odor may be a characteristic to distinguish a spill of this product.

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

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

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** If exposed to extremely high temperatures, thermal decomposition may generate irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., sodium oxides).

## 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY (Continued)

**MATERIALS WITH WHICH SUBSTANCE IS INCOMPATIBLE:** This product is incompatible with aluminum, and other metals, acid solutions and acidic chemicals, and any other material susceptible to a caustic, corrosive solution.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid extreme temperatures and contact with incompatible chemicals. The liquid will turn pH paper purple.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**TOXICITY DATA:** The following information is for the solution that saturates the wipes. Eye damage is severe when tested in monkeys or rabbits for 24 hours. Skin damage is severe when tested on rabbits for 24 hours. LD<sub>50</sub> (intraperitoneal-mouse) 40 mg/kg; LDLo (Oral-Rabbit) 500 mg/kg.

**IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT:** This product may irritate contaminated tissue.

**SENSITIZATION OF PRODUCT:** No component of this product is known to cause human skin or respiratory sensitization.

**SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT:** The components of this product are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP, IARC, and CAL/OSHA and therefore are neither considered to be nor suspected to be cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

**SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS:** No synergistic materials are known.

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

Mutagenicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human mutagenic effects.

Embryotoxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human embryotoxic effects.

Teratogenicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human teratogenic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: The components of this product are not reported to cause human reproductive effects.

*A mutagen is a chemical that causes permanent changes to genetic material (RNase) such that the changes will propagate through generation lines. An embryo toxin is a chemical that causes damage to a developing embryo (i.e. within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical that causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance that interferes in any way with the reproductive process.*

**ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs):** Currently, ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) have not been determined for the components of this product.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

**ENVIRONMENTAL STABILITY:** The components of this product will be relatively stable under ambient environmental conditions.

**EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS or ANIMALS:** No specific information is currently available on the effect of this product on plants or animals in the environment. This product may be harmful to contaminated plant and animal life, especially if released to the environment in large quantities.

**EFFECT OF CHEMICAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:** No information is currently available on the effect of this product on aquatic plants or animals in the environment. Release of this product to an aquatic environment may be harmful to aquatic plant and animal life in contaminated bodies of water, especially in large quantities.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**PREPARING WASTES FOR DISPOSAL:** Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate U.S. Federal, State, and local regulations, with regulations of Canada and its Provinces, or with the appropriate standards of EC member States. 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.

**U.S. EPA WASTE NUMBER:** Not applicable.



## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**THIS PRODUCT IS NOT HAZARDOUS AS DEFINED BY 49 CFR 172.101 BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.**

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated  
HAZARD CLASS NUMBER and DESCRIPTION: Not Applicable  
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Not Applicable  
PACKING GROUP: Not Applicable  
DOT LABEL(S) REQUIRED: Not Applicable  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER (2004): Not Applicable  
MARINE POLLUTANT: No component of this product is classified by the U.S. DOT as a Marine Pollutant (as defined by 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

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

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

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

**EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR):** This product is not considered by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to be dangerous goods.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### UNITED STATES REGULATIONS:

**U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:** The components of this product are 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: Yes; CHRONIC: No; FIRE: No; REACTIVE: No; SUDDEN RELEASE: No

**U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:** There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for the components of this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lb (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

**U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):** Alkali Hydroxide = 1000 lb (454 kg)

**U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:** Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:** Not applicable.

**CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):** Components of this product are not on the California Proposition 65 lists.

**ANSI LABELING (Z129.1): CAUTION! MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, EYE, AND DIGESTIVE TRACT IRRITATION.** Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid breathing vapors of this product. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. 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 15 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 if any adverse effect occurs. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or CO<sub>2</sub>. **IN CASE OF SPILL:** Sweep up or vacuum spilled solid. Place residual in appropriate container and seal. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

### CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

**CANADIAN DSL/NDL INVENTORY STATUS:** Components are on the DSL Inventory.

**OTHER CANADIAN REGULATIONS:** Not applicable.

**CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) PRIORITIES SUBSTANCES LISTS:** The components of this product are not on the CEPA Priorities Substances Lists.

**CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION and SYMBOLS:** Not applicable.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

### EUROPEAN UNION INFORMATION FOR PRODUCT:

**EU LABELING AND CLASSIFICATION:** This product does not meet the definition of any hazard class as defined by the by European Union Guidelines.

**EU CLASSIFICATION:** Not applicable. **EU RISK PHRASES:** Not applicable.

**EU SAFETY PHRASES:** Not applicable.

### EU INFORMATION FOR COMPONENTS:

#### Alkali Hydroxide:

EU EINECS/ELINCS NUMBER: 215-185-5

EU HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: [C] Corrosive.

EU RISK PHRASES: [R: 35]: Causes severe burns.

EU SAFETY PHRASES: [S: 1/2]: Keep out of reach of children. (*This safety phrase can be omitted from the label when the substance or preparation is sold for industrial use only.*) [S: 26]: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. [S: 37/39] Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. [S: 45]: In case of accident, or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### PREPARED BY:

CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
PO Box 3519, La Mesa, CA 91944-3519  
800/441-3365

### DATE OF PRINTING:

October 29, 2009

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

**CAS #:** This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number 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 MAK Germ Cell Mutagen Categories:** **1:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed humans. **2:** Germ cell mutagens which have been shown to increase the mutant frequency in the progeny of exposed mammals. **3A:** Substances which have been shown to induce genetic damage in germ cells of human or animals, or which produce mutagenic effects in somatic cells of mammals *in vivo* and structurally related to known *in vivo* mutagens. **3B:** Substances which 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 which 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 RNase [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.

**MAK:** Federal Republic of Germany Maximum Concentration Values in the workplace.

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

### EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR (continued):

**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-Permissible Exposure Limit:** 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:** 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:** 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.

### 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. PII or Draize = "0". *Eye Irritation:* Essentially non-irritating, or minimal effects which clear in < 24 hours [e.g. mechanical irritation]. Draize = "0". *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* < 5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* < 2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity 4-hrs LC<sub>50</sub> Rat:* < 20 mg/L.; **1 (Slight Hazard):** Minor reversible Injury may occur; slightly or mildly irritating. *Skin Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Eye Irritation:* Slightly or mildly irritating. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 500-5000 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat or Rabbit:* > 1000-2000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 2-20 mg/L.; **2 (Moderate Hazard):** Temporary or transitory injury may occur. *Skin Irritation:* Moderately irritating; primary irritant; sensitizer. PII or Draize > 0, < 5.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

**HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued):** *Eye Irritation:* Moderately to severely irritating and/or corrosive; reversible corneal opacity; corneal involvement or irritation clearing in 8-21 days. *Draize* > 0, ≤ 25. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 50-500 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub>Rat or Rabbit:* > 200-1000 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 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 destroy dermal tissue, cause skin burns, dermal necrosis. *PII or Draize* > 5-8 with destruction of tissue. *Eye Irritation:* Corrosive, irreversible destruction of ocular tissue; corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days. *Draize* > 80 with effects irreversible in 21 days. *Oral Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* > 1-50 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub>Rat or Rabbit:* > 20-200 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 4-hrs Rat:* > 0.05-0.5 mg/L.); **4 (Severe Hazard:** Life-threatening; major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposure. *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 LD<sub>50</sub> Rat:* ≤ 1 mg/kg. *Dermal Toxicity LD<sub>50</sub>Rat or Rabbit:* ≤ 20 mg/kg. *Inhalation Toxicity LC<sub>50</sub> 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 require considerable pre-heating, under all ambient temperature conditions before ignition and combustion can occur, including: 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] (e.g. OSHA Class III B, or; 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 in air, including: 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; Solids and semisolids 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, including: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C [73°F] and having a boiling point at or above 38°C [100°F] and below 37.8°C [100°F] [e.g. 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]; 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 which will burn readily, including: 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] [e.g. OSHA Class IA; Material that ignite spontaneously when exposed to air at a temperature of 54.4°C [130°F] or below [e.g. 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. *Unstable Compressed Gases:* No Rating. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* No "0" rating allowed. *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. *Explosives:* Division 1.5 & 1.6 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; *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.

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

#### **PHYSICAL HAZARD (continued):**

**1 (continued):** *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 explosive hazard. Substances that readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.); **2 (Water Reactivity:** Materials that may react violently with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that, in themselves, are normally unstable and will readily undergo violent chemical change, but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.4 – Explosive substances where the explosive effect 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 *Solids:* any material that, either in concentration tested, exhibits a mean burning time of less than or equal to the mean burning time of a 2:3 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Liquids:* any material that exhibits a mean pressure rise time less than or equal to the pressure rise of a 1:1 aqueous sodium chlorate solution (40%)/cellulose mixture and the criteria for Packing Group I are not met. *Reactives:* Substances that may polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react at ambient temperature and/or pressure, but have a low potential for significant heat generation or explosion. Substances that readily form peroxides upon exposure to air or oxygen at room temperature); **3 (Water Reactivity:** Materials that may form explosive reactions with water. *Organic Peroxides:* Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but require a strong initiating source, or must be heated under confinement before initiation; or materials that react explosively with water. *Explosives:* Division 1.2 – Explosive substances that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but do not have a mass explosion hazard. *Compressed Gases:* Pressure ≥ 514.7 psi absolute at 21.1°C (70°F) [500 psig]. *Pyrophorics:* No Rating. *Oxidizers:* Packing Group I *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 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-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 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 whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Materials that are essentially non-irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. **1 (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation):** Gases and vapors whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 5,000 ppm but less than or equal to 10,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 10 mg/L but less than or equal to 200 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 1000 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 500 mg/kg but less than or equal to 2000 mg/kg. Materials that cause slight to moderate irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

**HEALTH HAZARD (continued): 2** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury): Gases and vapors whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 3,000 ppm but less than or equal to 5,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 2 mg/L but less than or equal to 10 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 200 mg/kg but less than or equal to 1000 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 50 mg/kg but less than or equal to 500 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> 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. 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. **3** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury): Gases and vapors whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 1,000 ppm but less than or equal to 3,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is greater than 0.5 mg/L but less than or equal to 2 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is greater than 40 mg/kg but less than or equal to 200 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is greater than 5 mg/kg but less than or equal to 50 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 3000 ppm and that does not meet the criteria for degree of hazard 4. Compressed liquefied gases with boiling points between -30°C (-22°F) and -55°C (-66.5°F) that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are respiratory irritants. Cryogenic gases that cause frostbite and irreversible tissue damage. Materials that are corrosive to the respiratory tract. Materials that are corrosive to the eyes or cause irreversible corneal opacity. Materials that are corrosive to the skin. **4** (materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal): Gases and vapors whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity less than or equal to 1,000 ppm. Dusts and mists whose LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/L. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute dermal toxicity is less than or equal to 40 mg/kg. Materials whose LD<sub>50</sub> for acute oral toxicity is less than or equal to 5 mg/kg. Any liquid whose saturated vapor concentration at 20°C (68°F) is equal to or greater than one-fifth its LC<sub>50</sub> for acute inhalation toxicity, if its LC<sub>50</sub> is less than or equal to 1000 ppm.

**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. **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. Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point at or above 93.4°C (200°F) (i.e. Class IIIB liquids). Liquids with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) that do not sustain combustion when tested using the *Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility*, per 49 CFR 173, Appendix H or the UN *Recommendation 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 percent 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 a 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). Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. Most ordinary combustible materials. **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).

### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATINGS (continued):

**FLAMMABILITY HAZARD (continued): 2 (continued):** 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 in air. Solid materials in fibrous or shredded form that burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, shal and hemp. Solids and semisolids that readily give off flammable vapors. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **3** Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions: Liquids having a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and having a boiling point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 22.8°C (73°F) and below 37.8°C (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 a 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 percent by weight of a flammable or combustible solvent are rated by the closed cup flash point of the solvent. **4** Materials that will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and will burn readily: Flammable gases. Flammable cryogenic materials. Any liquid or gaseous materials that is liquid while under pressure and has a flash point below 22.8°C (73°F) and a boiling point below 37.8°C (100°F) (i.e. Class IA liquids). Materials that ignite when exposed to air. Solids containing greater than 0.5 percent 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 estimated 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 estimated 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 estimated instantaneous power density (product of heat of reaction and reaction rate) at 250°C (482°F) at or above 10 W/mL and below 100 W/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 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. Materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

### FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

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

## DEFINITION OF TERMS (Continued)

### 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. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: **LD<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **LC<sub>50</sub>** - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; **ppm** concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; **mg/m<sup>3</sup>** 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. Other measures of toxicity include **TDLo**, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and **TCLo** the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; **TDo**, **LDLo**, and **LDo**, or **TC**, **TCo**, **LCLo**, and **LCo**, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects.

**Cancer Information:** The sources are: **IARC** - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; **NTP** - the National Toxicology Program, **RTECS** - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, **OSHA** and **CAL/OSHA**. IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with rankings from 1 to 4. Subrankings (2A, 2B, etc.) are also used. **Other 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 is the effect concentration in water. **BCF** = Bioconcentration Factor, which is used to determine if a substance will concentrate in lifeforms which consume contaminated plant or animal matter. **TL<sub>m</sub>** = median threshold limit; Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution is represented by **log K<sub>ow</sub>** or **log K<sub>oc</sub>** and is used to assess a substance's behavior in the environment.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

#### U.S. and CANADA:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. **EPA** is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ACGIH**: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association which establishes exposure limits. **NIOSH** is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (**OSHA**). **WHMIS** is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. **DOT** and **TC** are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (**DSL/NDSL**); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (**TSCA**); Marine Pollutant status according to the **DOT**; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA** or **Superfund**); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings which appear on the material's package label. **OSHA** - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**EUROPEAN:** **EU** is the European Union (formerly known as the **EEC**, European Economic Community). **EINECS**: This the European Inventory of Now-Existing Chemical Substances. The **ARD** is the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the **RID** are the International Regulations Concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. **AUSTRALIAN:** **AICS** is the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. **NOHSC**: National Occupational Health & Safety Code.